UC-NRLF
B 3 636 042

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK

1928

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Ltd.

NIC YO

CAPIT 0,000
DEPO 0,000

HISAS RA, Esq.
TSUGIO MARUYAMA, Esq. HISOMU SONOBE, Esq.

General Manager:
Mr. JUNZO SAITO

Transact general banking and trust business, having 148 branches and correspondents in the principal cities throughout the Japanese Empire.

Foreign business transacted at HEAD OFFICE, OSAKA (San-chome, Koraibashi, Higashi-ku), KOBE (Itchome, Motomachi), and YOKOHAMA OFFICES (Itcho dori)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE

TOKYO FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1887.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - Yen 10,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - - „ 9,335,000

FIRE, MARINE, TRANSPORT

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - - *President*
ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSZ, Baron - - *Vice-President*
RINZO KOMATSU, Esq. - - - *Managing Director*
KANJI MINAMI, Esq. - - - *Managing Director*

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 10, Eiraku-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

BRANCHES:

OSAKA, KYOTO, YOKOHAMA, KOBE, NAGOYA,
SENDAI, FUKUOKA, KEIJO.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Imperial Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Limited

ESTABLISHED 1893

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - - - Yen 10,000,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - - - „ 2,500,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - „ 6,000,000

ZENGORO YASUDA, Esq. - - - - - - President
Baron ATSUSUKE NAGAMATSZ - - Vice-President
TSUNEJIRO IWASAKI, Esq. - - - - Managing Director
KAMESABURO MIYAKE, Esq. - - - - „

MODERATE RATES, LIBERAL CONDITIONS, PROMPT & EQUITABLE LOSS SETTLEMENTS

Marine Insurance losses made payable in all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE:

10, Eiraku-cho Nichome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Branches:

OSAKA .....57, Honmachi 4-chome, Higashi-ku, Osaka
KOBE .....13, Sakayemachi-dori 3-chome, Kobe
YOKOHAMA .....63, Honcho 4-chome, Yokohama
NAGOYA .....Otsu-machi 1-chome, Naka-ku, Nagoya
KYOTO .....33, Higashino Toyen, Shijo-dori, Kyoto
FUKUOKA .....4, Tenjin-cho, Fukuoka

General Agents for Europe:

Messrs. LESLIE & GODWIN, LTD.,
St. Katharine Dock House, Tower Hill, London.

Principal Agencies:

New York, San Francisco, Shanghai, Singapore, Bombay, Sydney,
Batavia, Marseilles, Hamburg, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MITSUBISHI GOSHI KAISHA

(Mitsubishi Company)
Established in 1893
Cable Address :—" Iwasaki " Capital :—Yen 120,000,000
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Partners :—Baron Koyata Iwasaki (President), Baron Hisaya Iwasaki, Mr. Hikoyata Iwasaki
ESTATE DEPARTMENT (Controlling Estates and Buildings)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakilad "

Mitsubishi Zosen Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Shipbuilding & Engineering Company, Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakisip Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 50,000,000
Shipbuilders ; E gine, Boiler and Machinery Makers
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Dockyards & Engine Works :—Nagasaki, Kobe, Hikoshima
Arms Work :—Nagasaki
Research Laboratory :—Tokyo

Mitsubishi Seitetsu Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Iron & Steel Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakiron Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 25,000,000
Manufacturers of Iron and Steel
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Kenjiho (Chosen)

Mitsubishi Soko Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Warehouse Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakisok Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 10,000,000
Landing, Shipping and Forwarding Agents ; Stevedores ; Wharfingers ; Custom Brokers ; Warehousemen
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Warehouses :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Yokohama

Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakisal Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 15,000,000
Importers & Exporters, Manufacturers, Commission Merchants, Brokers, Ship Owners
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches and Agencies :—Keelung, Kobe, Kure, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Osaka, Otaru, Sasebo, Seoul, Takow, Yokohama, Berlin, Dairen, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, London, Lyons, New York, Paris, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Singapore, Seorabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Vancouver, etc.

Mitsubishi Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Mining Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Iwasakimin Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 100,000,000
Producers of Coal, Metals & other Minerals
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Mines and Co lieries :—Osaruzawa, Ikuno, Sado, Bibai, Takashima, Namazuta, etc.
Metallurgical Works, Refineries and Factories :—Osaka, Naoshima
Coke Works :—Makiyama
Branches and Agencies :—Yokohama, Moji, Wakamatsu, Nagasaki, Karatsu, Otaru, Hakodate, etc.
Mining & Metallurgical Laboratory :—Tokyo

Mitsubishi Kaiio Kasai Hoken Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Marine & Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Insurer Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 5,000,000
Underwriters for Marine, Fire, Transport and Automobile Insurance
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches and Agencies :—Osaka, Kobe, London, New York, etc.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Ltd.

Cable Address :—" Iwasakibak Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 50,000,000
General Banking and Exchange Business
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Branches :—Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya, Otaru, Shanghai, London, New York

Mitsubishi Nainenki Kaisha, Ltd.

(Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Company, Ltd.)
Cable Address :—" Nainenki Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 5,000,000
Manufacturers of Internal Combustion Engines, Aircrafts, Automobiles, etc.
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Nagoya, Kobe

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha

(Mitsubishi Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd.)
Cable Address :—Iwasakilec Tokyo "
Capital :—Yen 15,000,000
Manufacturers of Generators, Motors, Transformers and other Electrical Machineries
Head Office :—Marunouchi, Tokyo
Works :—Kobe, Nagasaki, Nagoya

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

N.Y.K. LINE

148 Vessels 850,000 Tons

THE YEAR 1929 WILL MARK

A New Era

IN

Trans-Pacific Travel

when

Three 22,000-Ton Motor Passenger Liners

will be placed on

THE N.Y.K. ORIENT-CALIFORNIA SERVICE.

Regular Passenger & Cargo Services from the Orient to California, Seattle, Europe, Australia, South America East and West Coasts, Bombay. Calcutta, etc.

JAPAN-CHINA RAPID EXPRESS SERVICE
KOBE, NAGASAKI AND SHANGHAI
Sailings: Every 4 Days.

Low Rate Round-the-World and Combined Through Passage Fares Quoted.

The World-wide Services of the N.Y.K.
Can Serve You Best in Every Way.

N.Y.K. LINE.

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN.

Branches & Agents at All Principal Ports & Cities of the World.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

KIRIN BEER

KIRIN LEMON
KIRIN CIDER
KIRIN CITRON

THE CHOICE
OF THE
MULTITUDES

EXPORT OFFICE
5th Floor, Yaesu Bldg., Marunouchi,
TOKYO

KIRIN BREWERY CO., LTD.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

While in Tokyo

You must not lose the opportunity to visit

The Mitsukoshi,

Up-to-date Department Store.

MITSUKOSHI

NIHONBASHI TOKIO

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

Dai Nippon Seito Kabushiki Kaisha

(DAI NIPPON SUGAR MFG. CO., LTD.)

CAPITAL - - - - - ¥51,416,600.00
PAID-UP - - - - - ¥34,749,100.00
RESERVE FUND - - ¥17,222,834.00

HEAD OFFICE:
SHOWA BLDG., Marunouchi, TOKYO, JAPAN

Factories:
Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa, Korea,
Java, Daitoshima

Branches:
Tokyo, Osaka, Keijo, Shanghai, Sourabaya

Board of Officers:

President:
RAITA FUJIYAMA

Managing Director:
SHIN IBUKI

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Kawasaki-One Hundredth Bank,
LIMITED

Phone : Nihombashi 141 and 3105

SHO HOSHINO, President

HEAD OFFICE :

YOROZU-CHO, TOKYO

Special facilities offered for foreign residents & corporations in Japan.

Interest allowed on current & time deposits

Safe deposit box rented.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES :

Yokohama, Kobe, Kyoto, Osaka, Okayama, Hiroshima and 78 others in principal cities in Japan

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE DAI-ICHI GINKO, LTD.

(FORMERLY THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK)

ESTABLISHED 1873

CAPITAL (PAID-UP) - - - Yen 57,500,000.00
RESERVE FUNDS - - - - „ 60,000,000.00

President :—Y. SASAKI, Esq. *Vice-President* :—K. ISHII, Esq.
Managing Directors :—S. SUGITA, Esq. and Y. NOGUCHI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 1, KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

T. AKASHI, *Manager*

CITY BRANCHES:

MARUNOUCHI, HIBIYA, MURO-MACHI, GINZA, SHIN-OSAKA-CHO, **FUKAGAWA, KYOBASHI,** ASAKUSA, MITA, HONGO, ETC,

HOME BRANCHES:

YOKOHAMA, NAGOYA, TAMAYA-CHO (Nagoya), YOKKAICHI, **KYOTO, NISHIJIN (Kyoto), GOJO** (Kyoto), FUSHIMI, OSAKA, NISHI-KU (Osaka), **MINAMI-KU** (Osaka), HON-MACHI (Osaka), KOBE, KYO-MACHI (Kobe), **HYOGO,** HIROSHIMA, SHIMONOSEKI, CHOFU, MOJI, KOKURA, FUKUOKA, **KURUME, KUMAMOTO,** HAKODATE, OTARU, SAPPORO, MURORAN, TOYOHASHI, UTSUNOMIYA, ASHIKAGA, ETC.

BRANCHES IN KOREA:

SEOUL, FUSAN

LONDON AND NEW YORK BANKERS:

LONDON { Westminster Bank, Ltd. / Midland Bank, Ltd. / The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

NEW YORK { The National City Bank of New York. / The National Bank of Commerce in New York. / The Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.

CORRESPONDENTS:

The Bank, in addition to its own Branches, has numerous Agencies or Correspondents in the principal Cities and Towns at Home and Abroad.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE

Industrial Bank of Japan,

LIMITED

(NIPPON KOGYO GINKO)

CAPITAL - - - Yen 50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

Branch Offices:

TOKYO, Nihombashi. OSAKA, Koraibashi.

KOBE, Nakamachi.

All descriptions of General Banking Business Transacted

CORRESPONDENTS:

In the Principal Cities at Home.

In London, Paris, New York, and San Francisco.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Sumitomo Bank, Ltd.

Head Office: OSAKA

Capital Subscribed - - - Yen 70,000,000
Capital Paid-Up - - - - „ 50,000,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - „ 26,410,000

HOME OFFICES

Osaka (25), Tokyo (16), Yokohama, Nagoya (2), Kyoto (3), Kobe (3), Okayama, Onomichi, Niihama, Kure, Hiroshima (3), Yanai, Shimonoseki, Moji, Kokura, Wakamatsu, Fukuoka, Kurume (2), and Kumamoto

---

FOREIGN OFFICES

London, New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Sacramento, Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay, Shanghai and Hankow

---

Approved Travellers' Letters of Credit cashed, and other Foreign Exchange Transactions handled besides General Banking Business

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Katakura Raw Silk Mfg. Co.,

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1877

Largest Raw Silk Reelers in the World

225 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE: MADISON SQ. 4649

CABLE ADDRESS: KATAKURA NEW YORK

Head Office: 8 Tatami-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

CABLE ADDRESS: SAICHI TOKYO

Yokohama Office: 198 Yamashita-cho

CABLE ADDRESS: KATAKURA YOKOHAMA

BRANCH OFFICES: KAWAKISHI, OSAKA

Capital Authorized	**Yen**	**52,750,000**
Capital Paid in	**„**	**26,375,000**
Reserve Fund	**„**	**14,998,000**
Number of Filatures		**45**
Number of Operatives		**32,000**
Annual Production		**8,000,000 lbs.**

Our facilities are exceptional.

We shall be pleased at any time to discuss with manufacturers their special requirements as to size, nature and classification.

Codes Used: Bentley's and Schofield's

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE NIPPON LIFE

INSURANCE CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1889

7, Imabashi 4-chome, Osaka, E., Japan

Total Assets - - - - - - - - ¥165,000,000
Total Amount of Insurance in Force ¥630,000,000
Total Number of Policies in Force - 600,000

Chairman: KICHIROBEI YAMAGUCHI
General Director: SUKETARO HIROSE

BRANCH OFFICES:

Osaka, Tokyo, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sendai, Kanazawa, Keijo (Seoul), Hiroshima, Sapporo

AGENTS: 1,000 in Japan,

Chosen (Korea), South Manchuria, Taiwan (Formosa), Sakhalin and China

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

清

THE

NISSHIN FLOUR MILLS CO.,

LIMITED

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED - Yen 12,330,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP - - - „ 7,938,000
RESERVE FUNDS - - - „ 4,200,000

Daily Milling Capacity 15,600 Barrels.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 16, Suehirogashi, Nihonbashi-ku,
TOKYO

BRANCHES:

NAGOYA, KOBE, SHIMONOSEKI.

MILLS:

TATEBAYASHI, YOKOHAMA, SANO, UTSUNOMIYA, TAKASAKI, MITO, NAGOYA, OKAYAMA, KOBE, SAKAIDE, TOSU, TSURUMI.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NIPPON OIL CO. LTD.

Producers, Refiners & Dealers

OF

Gasoline, Kerosene,
Natural Oil, Lubricants,
Paraffine, Asphalt,
&c., &c.

HEAD OFFICE

MARUNOUCHI, TOKYO

SALES OFFICES

TOKYO, OSAKA, SHIMONOSEKI, OTARU

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd.

(TOHO DENRYOKU KABUSHIKI KAISHA)

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - Yen 144,321,200.00

TOKYO

TERRITORY SERVED

The Company conducts its business operation in two separate territories, the Kansai manufacturing district in Central Japan and the industrially important Kyushu district, including 17 large cities. The Company served the above two territories in the second half-yearly term, 1927, as follows:

Number of Lamps - - - - - - - - 2,987,708
Power Connected Load - - - - - 283,283 H.P.

CAPITALIZATION

(AS OF OCTOBER 31st, 1927)

Capital Paid-in - - - - - -	**Yen**	**125,512,712.50**
Debentures and Bonds - - -	**„**	**83,805,210.00**
Total - - - - - - - -	**Yen**	**209,317,922.50**

NET EARNINGS

(FOR THE SECOND HALF-YEARLY TERM, 1927)

Gross Earnings - - - - - -	**Yen**	**26,375,197.48**
Less Expenses, Interest charges & Depreciation, etc.	**„**	**18,213,336.84**
Net Earnings - - - -	**Yen**	**8,161,860.64**

President - - - - Y. ITAMI — *Honorary President* - - M. FUKUZAWA
Vice-President - Y. MATSUNAGA — *Managing Director* - - T. TANAKA
Executive Directors - - M. TSUNODA, Y. TAKEOKA, K. FUKUZAWA

HEAD OFFICE:
TOKYO KAIJO BUILDING, TOKYO

BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGOYA, GIFU, NARA, YOKKAICHI, FUKUOKA, NAGASAKI, SAGA, SHIMONOSEKI, KURUME, OHMUDA, SASEHO

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FUJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(FUJI PAPER CO., LTD.)

SANJIKKENBORI, KYOBASHI-KU, TOKYO

CAPITAL - - - - Yen 77,700,000

MILLS:

No. I Fuji	Shidzuoka Prefecture	**Nakagawa**	Tokyo Prefecture
No. II Fuji	do.	**Edogawa**	do.
No. III Fuji	do.	**Ebetsu**	Hokkaido
Shibakawa	do.	**Kanayama**	do.
Kyoto	Kyoto Prefecture	**Kushiro**	do.
Kanzaki	Hyogo Prefecture	**Ikeda**	do.
Kumano	Wakayama Prefecture	**Ochiai**	Saghalien
Senju	Tokyo Prefecture	**Shirutoru**	do.

PRINCIPAL MANUFACTURES:

Printing Paper, Writing Paper, Tracing Paper, Drawing Paper, Tissue Paper, Wrapping Paper, Packing Paper, Cardboard, Art Paper, Coloured Paper and Kraft Paper

ANNUAL OUTPUT 550,000,000 Pounds of Paper and 540,000,000 Pounds of Pulp

Board of Directors:

HEIZABURO OKAWA, Esq. - - - - President
YOSHICHI ANAMIZU, Esq. - - - - Special Managing Director
TEIZABURO TAKAHASHI, Esq. - - - Managing Director
KEIZO SUHARA, Esq. - - - - - - - do.

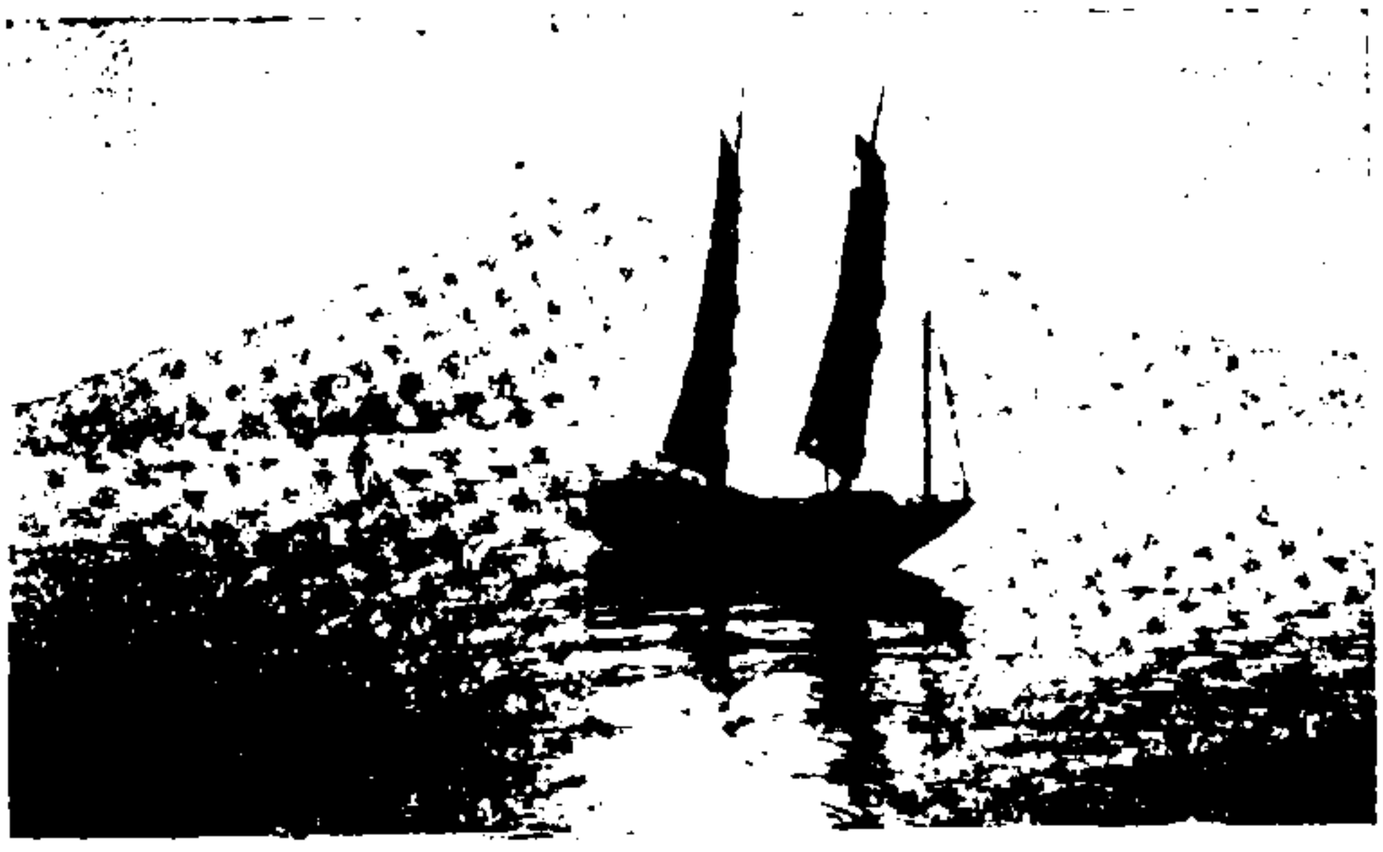
Directors:

KOICHI ONO, Esq. EIHACHIRO TANAKA, Esq. **KAZUE KUMAZAWA**, Esq.
RENZO ONO, Esq. UTARO TSUKAGOSHI, Esq.

Auditors:

SHOHACHI WAKAO, Esq. **ATSUNOSUKE KOIKE**, Esq.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Morning View of Sakurajima near Kagoshima

WORLD'S GAZE

Turns

Politically, Economically, Artistically,

Toward

JAPAN

where

Oriental Charms are jealously preserved
intact amidst the most advanced
Occidental Civilization

Come to the Isles of Sunrise
Revel in their Fascinating Scenic Tours
Travel is not a luxury, but an economical method of education

---

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Interior of Dining Car of Japanese Government Railways

Eight Thousand Miles of Thoroughly Equipped
Modern Railways to All Points of Interest
in the Land of Lovely Landscapes
are owned and operated by

The Government Department of Railways

All the improvements rendered possible by science and experience have been adopted

---

Tourists

are assured of

Comfort, Convenience and Safety

JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THROUGH BOOKING SERVICE
to and from
JAPAN

In addition to the comprehensive service in the Empire, the Japanese Government Railways have made special arrangements with the carriers in the Orient and Europe for the benefit of world-wide travellers, through booking service being maintained to and from Japan as follows:—

Japan-China Through Booking

Single Tickets via Chosen, via Shanghai and via Tsingtao
Return Tickets via Chosen and via Tsingtao
Japan-China Circular Tour Tickets
Japan-China Overland Tour Tickets for Steamer Passengers
Japan-China Party Trip Tickets
Japan-China Parcel and Baggage Traffic

Japan-Manchuria Through Booking

Single and Return Tickets via Chosen, via Dairen and via Vladivostok
Japan-Manchuria Circular Tour Tickets
Japan-Manchuria Party Trip Tickets
Japan-Manchuria Parcel Through Traffic

Europe-Asia Trans-Siberian Through Booking

Single Tickets via Chosen, via Dairen and via Vladivostok
Parcel Through Traffic

First Aid for Foreign Visitors

1. **Japanese Government Railways, Traffic Bureau,** Tokyo, Japan
2. **Japan Tourist Bureau,** Head Office: Tokyo Station, Tokyo, Japan
3. **Japan Hotel Association,** c/o Traffic Bureau, Japanese Government Railways, Tokyo, Japan

Further Particulars, Time Tables, Guide Books, etc. are obtainable on application to any of the above

---

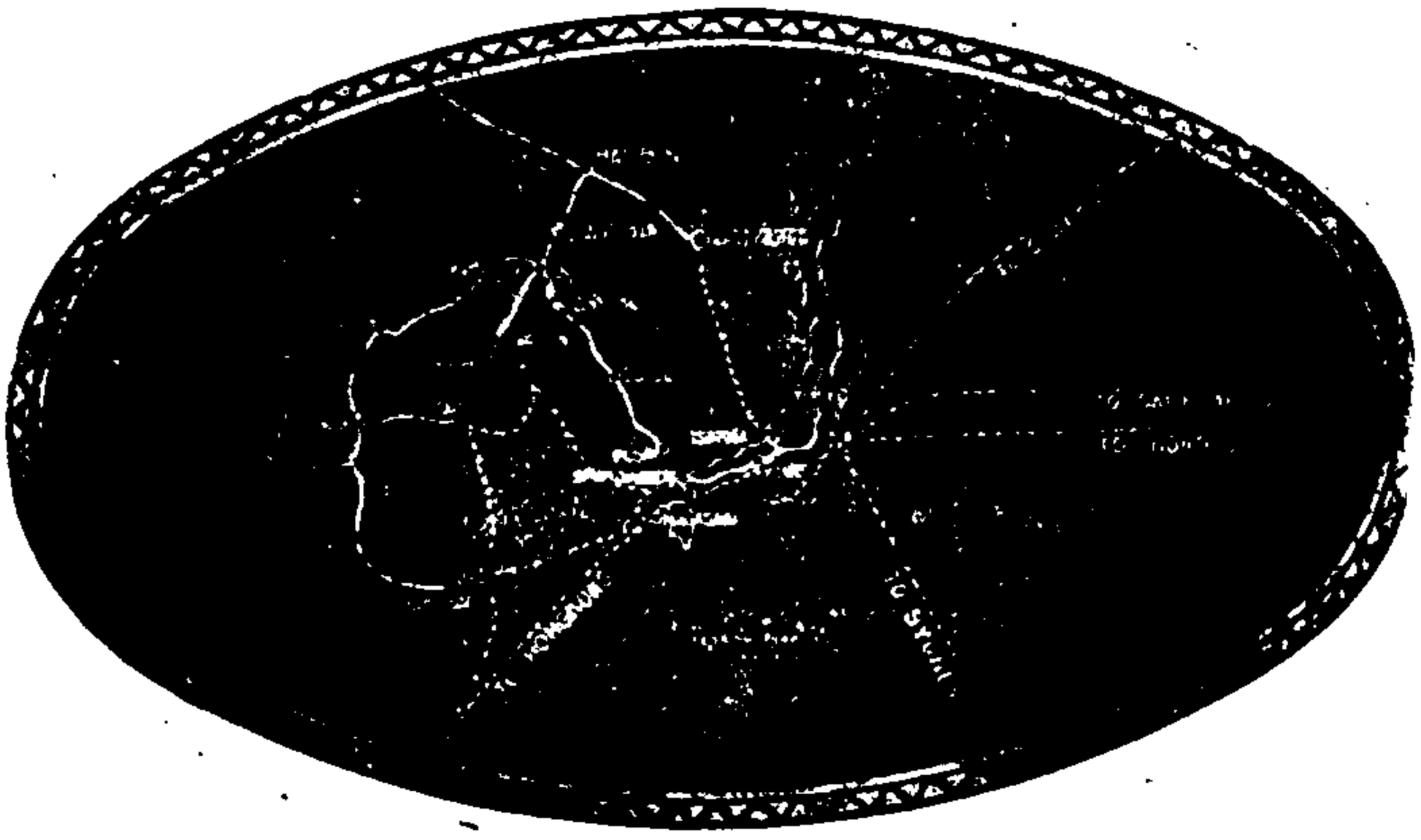
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE SHORTEST ROUTE

To EUROPE

From JAPAN and CHINA



SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY CO.

Information Bureau Offices:

Tokyo—Marunouchi Building

Phones: Marunouchi 3131-3135

Osaka—Kawara-machi, Sakaisuji

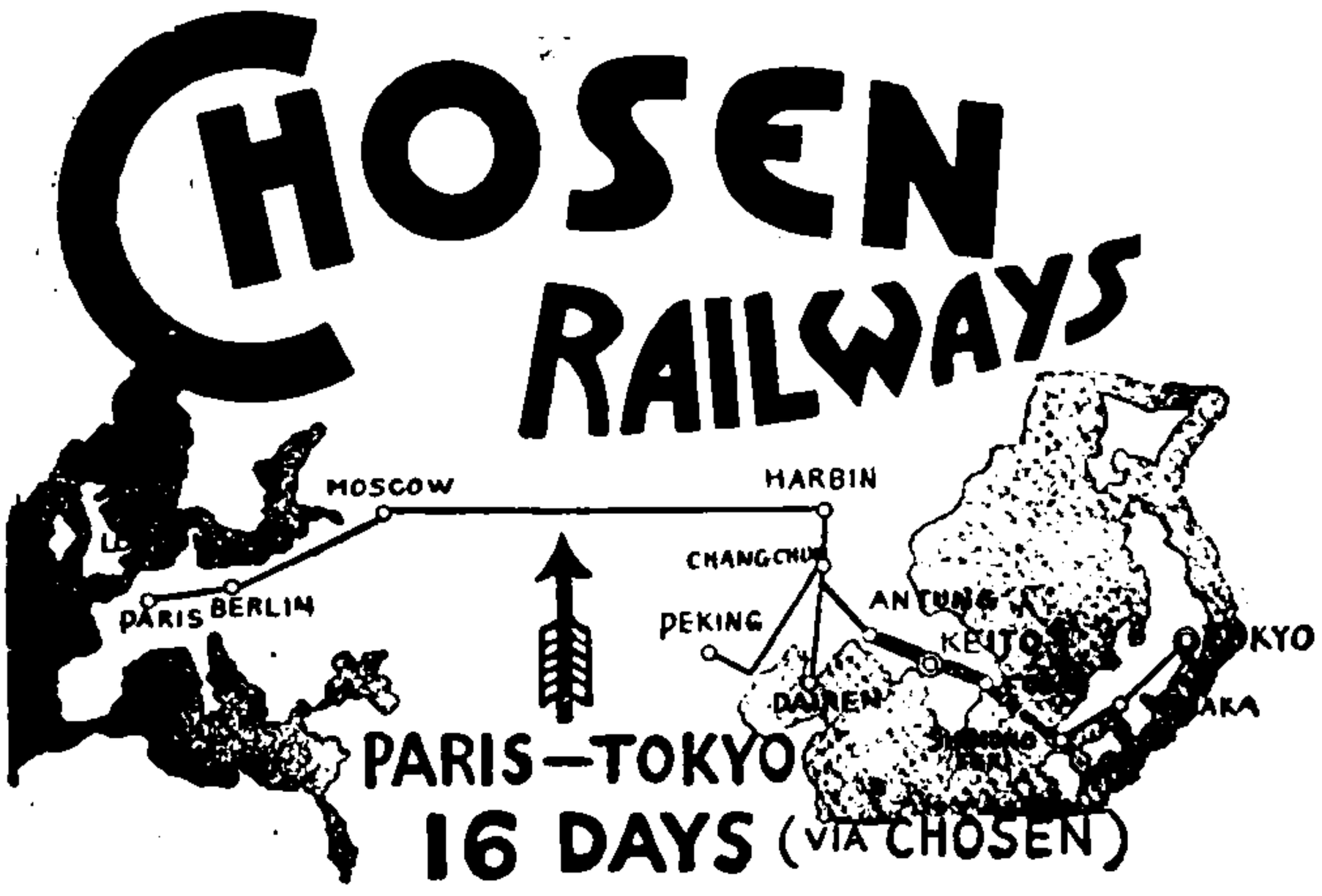
Phones: Honkyoku 3400 and 3401

Shimonoseki—Front of Station

Phone: 1962

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



Quickest, Most Comfortable Route
Between Europe and the Far East

The Government Railways of CHOSEN traverse the loveliest scenic and historical places of Old Korea, fine inland spas, pleasant resorts of sea and mountain.

Express and through passenger trains with pullman and dining cars attached are run daily between Mukden and Fusan.

Convenient and up-to-date hotels under the direct management of Railway Bureau in the main cities.

GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS OF CHOSEN

KEIJO, CHOSEN (KOREA)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Japan Chronicle

DAILY & WEEKLY EDITIONS.

Largest Circulation of any Foreign Newspaper in Japan

RELIABLE FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

The Best and Widest Advertising Medium

Specimen Copy, Advertising and Subscription Rates, sent on Application to the Managing Director,

"JAPAN CHRONICLE," KOBE

SUBSCRIPTION:

Payable in advance.

DAILY EDITION

¥3 per month. ¥33 per annum.

Post free in Japan.

Postage abroad ¥2 per month.

THE WEEKLY EDITION OF THE JAPAN CHRONICLE

contains all political, commercial, financial and general news and is well adapted for mailing abroad, and for filing as a local record

Published Every Thursday

¥4 per quarter. ¥15 per annum.

Post free in Japan.

Postage abroad ¥5 per year. ¥20 per annum, including postage abroad.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ESTABLISHED IN 1872

OJI SEISHI KABUSHIKI KAISHA

(OJI PAPER MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.)

CAPITAL STOCK: YEN 60,916,650

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER AND PULP

GINJIRO FUJIHARA, PRESIDENT & MANAGING DIRECTOR

MAIN OFFICE:

YUSEN BUILDING

TOKYO, JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Furukawa Electric Co., Ltd.

Telegrams: "Furueleco, Tokyo" Codes: A.B.C. 5th & 6th, Bentley's
Telephones: Marunouchi 3221—27 Liebers, Schofield's, Western Union.

Head Office:
Marunouchi, Tokyo, Japan.

MANUFACTURERS & EXPORTERS
all kind of
Electric Wires and Cables

Copper Wire; Insulated Wire and Cable; Armoured Cable; Cable Accessories; Sheets, Strips, Bars, Rods, Ribbons Tubes of Copper, Brass, Zinc, Aluminium, Lead.

Factories:

Yokohama Electric Wire Works, Yokohoma.
Yokohama Electric Cable Works, Yokohama.
Nikko Copper Works, Nikko.
Kyushu Electric Wire Works, Moji.
Osaka Battery Works, Amagasaki.

Branches, Representatives and Agencies:

Home: Osaka, Moji, Nagoya, Daihoku, Keijo, Sendai.
Abroad: Dairen, Peking, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton, Tientsin, Bangkok, Soerabaya, Bombay, Calcutta, Buenos Aires, Santiago de Chile.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

100%

"Asahi Beer"

OF

The Fame

~ ~

Head Office :

TOKYO

Branches :

Nagoya,

Osaka,

Sapporo,

Hakata, Seoul,

Shanghai, Tsingtau

~ ~ ~

The Dai Nippon Brewery Co., Ltd.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA

THE

JAPAN YEAR BOOK

COMPLETE CYCLOPAEDIA OF GENERAL INFORMATION
AND STATISTICS ON JAPAN AND JAPANESE
TERRITORIES FOR THE YEAR

1928

BY

Y. TAKENOBU
Professor at the Waseda University and Late of the "Japan Times"

TWENTY-FOURTH YEAR OF ISSUE

Agents:

Tokyo:
Maruzen Kabushiki Kaisha
(Branches at Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sendai, Sapporo)
Kyobun-Kwan
(Methodist Publishing House)

Yokohama:
Yoshikawa Book Store

Kobe:
J. L. Thompson & Co.
C. Budge & Co.
Kawase Book Store

London:
R. Arita
6 Howley St., York Road, Lambeth, S.E.1.

New York:
Dixie Business Book Shop,
140 Greenwich St., New York

Peking:
China Booksellers, Ltd.

Shanghai, Singapore & Hongkong:
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE JAPAN YEAR BOOK OFFICE
Ushigome Haramachi Sanchome,
TOKYO

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

de BECKER & ELDRIDGE

J. E. de BECKER, D. C. L. H. M. ELDRIDGE, Solicitor

International Lawyers and Patent Attorneys

PROMPT and careful attention to commercial matters, settlements of estates, drafting and executing legal instruments and general practice.

LOAN, mortgage, and financial agency undertaken. Sworn translations in various languages.

Patent and Trade-Mark Registrations

ADVISERS to Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Russo-Asiatic Bank, Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank, Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij, The National City Bank of New York, and other Financial Corporations.

MANY years practical experience of commercial and shipping matters.

MEIKAI BUILDING

No. 32, Akashi-machi, Kōbe, Japan.

AND

Naka Sangō-kwan, Marunouchi, Kōjimachi-ku, Tōkyō.

N.B. Dr. J. E. de Becker is an Englishman, who understands both spoken and written Japanese. Mr. H. M. Eldridge is also an Englishman and a Solicitor of the Supreme Court (England).

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PREFACE

The Japan Year Book has in this 24th yearly issue reached the eve of a quarter of a century's existence since it was born on the morrow of the memorable battle of Mukden in August 1905 and is the oldest of all the private year-books, native or foreign, published in Japan. As its founder the editor may claim some measure of appreciation from the public for his sincere though modest endeavor to make Japan as she exists today properly understood by the world at large, but, without going into that, he wishes to announce that the coming anniversary will be utilized for effecting thorough internal rearrangement and for making some notable innovations. The occasion too will, it is expected, be commemorated by the issue of a special publication of some interest and importance to both Japanese and foreigners.

While reserving the complete overhauling of the Year-book as a birthday effort we have made the present edition up to date, so far as circumstances permit, and, wherever available, figures for 1927 or even later have been quoted in the body of the book. As in the preceding edition a brief survey of important events up to the General Election of February this year inclusive has been added.

To summarize briefly the noteworthy alterations made in the present edition, first there is in the chapter on Diplomacy the Supplementary Agreement between Japan and Great Britain that came into force in August 1927, while similar arrangements effected between this country and Egypt, Persia, Ethiopia and Germany have been touched upon. The new Conscription Law enforced in December of the same year has received our attention in the chapter on Army and Navy, and thanks to the kindness of a distinguished Japanese friend the paragraphs on Roman Catholics in the chapter on Religions have been rewritten and brought up-to-date. The paragraphs on motor boats and internal combustion engines in the Shipping and Shipbuilding chapter are based on a well-written article that recently appeared in Lloyds' List, after submitting it to the critical examination of some Japanese specialists. The banking crisis that convulsed the Japanese financial and economic world in April last is briefly reviewed in the chapter on Banks and Banking which also contains a resumé of the new Banking Law that came into operation in January 1928. The crisis, it should be noted, is succinctly treated by our friend Mr. T. Tomita, of the Japan Hypothec Bank or the Nippon Kwangyo Ginko, in a chapter newly inserted in the Supplement. Perhaps the paragraph entitled "Japanese Investment in China" in the chapter on Finance will be read with equal or even greater interest by foreign readers. It sets the total invested by Japanese capitalists at ¥2,533 millions against British investment of £300 millions and the American ¥150 millions. The figures for Japan were obtained, we understand,

685510

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

at immense cost and trouble by a Japanese organization closely interested in China and are regarded as the most reliable estimate so far made in this direction. For the £300 million estimate a British authority is responsible, but this figure is considered on this side to be a little overestimated. The Tariff revision in 1927 and the Progress of the Reconstruction work in 1927 are the latest features in the chapters on Foreign Trade and Reconstruction respectively. In the Supplement the notable change effected consists of the Food-supply and Population problem, both by Mr. M. Inouye, ex-M.P. and President of an Emigration Company, Mr. S. Shiga who undertook the latter chapter dying just before the issue of the 1927 edition. The twin chapters in this edition coming from the hand of one writer who occupies an authoritative position as a member of the Government Food-supply and Population Commission will be read with special interest. Then the chapters on Silk-raising and Tenancy disputes have received required treatment as based on the latest available data.

Mr. Tomita's special article on the Banking panic, mentioned above, will be found highly valuable not only to students of Japan's post-war economic movement but also to all business men whether at home or abroad who have the responsible position of conducting to success the vast interests placed in their charge. As usual our thanks are due to many of our friends in Government offices or private circles for articles contributed or revised and for other valuable service.

The Japan Year Book's Coronation Edition

By way of commemorating the great coronation ceremony to be held in November next at Kyoto, we are making arrangements to issue a special edition in good time. The feature of the edition will consist of special articles by writers of international fame. The edition will be illustrated, and, we hope it will prove a useful souvenir of the coming function which will be unique in historical and ceremonial interest.

The Editor.

Tokyo, April 25, 1928.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CONTENTS

(REFERENCE TO PAGES)

Preface I

Diary for 1927-1928 IX

Obituary for 1927-1928 XIII

Weights, Measures and Moneys XV

Index to Advertisements XVI

Addendum 1- 6

Chapter I.—Geography 1-15
Position, Area, Territory and Climate, 1-Physical Features, 1—Climate, 6—Fauna and Flora, 12.

Chapter II.—Outline of Japanese History 16-29
Ancient Times, 16—Modern Japan, 21.

Chapter III.—Earthquakes, Volcanoes and Mineral Springs 30-40

Chapter IV.—Population 41-52

Chapter V.—Imperial Court 52-66

Chapter VI.—Politics and Local Government 67-112
Constitution, 67—Politics, 74—Revised Election Law, 79—Upper House Reform, 80—The "Genro," 81—Political Parties, 81—Second Kato Ministry, 85—Reshuffling of Political Cards, 86—The Wakatsuki Ministry, 87—Tanaka Ministry, 87—Recasting of Political Parties, 88—Proletarian Parties, 89—Cabinet Changes since 1885, 90—Imperial Diet, 92—List of Members of the House of Peers, 96—List of Members of the House of Representatives, 100—Local Government, 107.

Chapter VII.—Civil and Military Service 113-125
Classification, 113—Appointment, 113—Scale of Salaries, 113—Pensions and Annuities, 116—The Revised Pension System, 116—Directory, 119.

Chapter VIII.—Diplomacy 126-164
Prior to the Restoration of 1868, 126—Early Meiji Era (1868-94), 128—The Sino-Japanese War, 130—Intervention of the Three Powers, 132—The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 133—The Russo-Japanese War, 135—Relations with France, 138—Relations with the United States, 139—Japan and the World War, 141—The Washington Conference, 142—Relations with the Soviet Russia, 146—Recent Relations with China, 149—Supplement to Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 151—Diplomatic and Consular Service, 155.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter IX.—Army, Navy and Aviation.....165-199
Introductory Remarks, 165—The Army, 166
The Navy, 178—Aviation, 190.

Chapter X.—Religion and Religious Works..... 200-214
Administrative Control by the State, 201—
Shintoism, 202—Buddhism, 204—Christianity,
207—Christian Independence Movement, 211.

Chapter XI.—Education 215-245
Introductory Remarks, 215—Primary Education, 218—Secondary Education, 220—University Education, 223—Technical and Professional Education, 228—Public and Private Schools of Higher Grade, 230—Training Schools for Teachers, 232—Schools under Control of Other Departments of Government, 234—Societies and Councils, 234—Financial Matters relating to Education, 236—School Hygiene & Competitive Examination, 237—Libraries and Museums, 238—Moral Education and Physical Culture, 240—Foreign Students studying in Japan and Japanese Abroad, 243—Teachers' & Medical License Examination, 244—Sundry Topics, 245.

Chapter XII.—Labor 246-256
Labor Organizations, 246—Number of Laborers, 247—Data on Factory Labor, 248—The Factory Law, 251—Japan in the International Labor Conference, 252—Recent Labor Disputes, 253—Unemployment Situation, 255.

Chapter XIII.—Social Problems and Facts.....257-266
The Situation, 257—Deliberative Organs, 257—
Social Bureau and New Laws, 258—Tenancy Disputes, 258—Co-operative Societies, 258—
Mutual Aid Associations of Workmen, 259—
Women Problems, 261—Local Young Men's League, 263—The "Special" Class People, 263—Eleemosynary Work, 264—State and Communal Relief for Paupers, 264.

Chapter XIV.—Justice, Prisons and Police.....267-281
Justice, 267—Prisons and Prisoners, 273—
Police, 276.

Chapter XV.—Medicine and Sanitation.....282-289

Chapter XVI.—Press and Publication.....290-299

Chapter XVII.—Modern Literature 300-309

Chapter XVIII.—Arts and Crafts.....310-331
Introductory Remarks, 310—The Period of Meiji & After, 310—Painters of Note in the Meiji Era, 327—Designs, 328—Music, 329.

Chapter XIX.—Sports 332-348
National Sports, 332—Western Sports Introduced, 338.

Chapter XX.—Amusements 349-357
The Stage Art, Dance and Music, 349—Pro-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

fessional Story-tellers, 353—Motion Pictures, 353—Intellectual Games, Indoor, 354.

Chapter XXI.—Construction 358-572
Public Works, 358—Roads, 359—Tramways, 360—River Works, 360—Harbor Works, 361—Sanitary Works, 363—Irrigation and Drainage, 364—Coast Protection, 364—Technical Aspects of the Earthquake Damage to Public Works, 365—Architecture and Earthquake, 368—Seismic Value of Different Styles of Buildings, 369—Revised Construction Regulation, 372.

Chapter XXII.—Post, Telegraph & Telephone.....373-386
Post, 373—Telegraph & Telephone, 374—Postal Savings, 377—Statistics, 378—Resume of the Rules in Operation, 380.

Chapter XXIII.—Railways 387-402
The Nationalization Program as worked out, 387—The New Construction Law, 388—General Statistics on Railways, 388—The Government Railways, 389—Private Railways, 396—Electrification of Railways, 397—International Traffic Arrangements, 398—Tramways, 400—Automobile & Auxiliary Transport, 400—Japan Tourist Bureau, 401—Important Happenings in the Year 1926-27, 401.

Chapter XXIV.—Shipping and Shipbuilding.....403-419
Shipping, 403—Features of Japanese Shipping, 404—Growth of Vessels, 405—Allocation of Japanese Shipping, 407—Freight and Charter Market, 411—Navigation, 412—Shipbuilding Industry, 414—Shipyards and Docks, 415—Outstanding Features in 1927, 417.

Chapter XXV.—Patents, Designs, Trade-marks and Utility Models 420-425
Industrial Property, 420—Patents, 422—Utility Models, 422—Designs, 423—Trade-marks, 423—Statistics, 424—Encouragement of Inventions, 425.

Chapter XXVI.—Insurance 426-434
Introductory Remarks, 426—Life Insurance, 426—Property Insurance, 426—Present Condition; Japanese Companies, 428—Foreign Companies, 430—State Life Insurance, 430—Statistics on Insurance, 432.

Chapter XXVII.—Banks and Banking Business.....435-453
Introductory Remarks, 435—Bank Notes, 437—Principal Banks, 438—Special Banks, 438—Syndicate Banks, 440—Foreign Exchange Business in Japan, 441—Banking Statistics, 442—Monetary Organs for Poorer Classes, 446—Rate of Interest, 447—Bill-Broking Business, 448—The Trust Business, 449—Clearing Houses, 449—Currency System, 450—The Central Bank for Cooperative Societies, 452—Foreign Banks in Japan, 452.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter XXVIII.—Finance 454-479
Introductory Remarks, 454—State Revenue and Expenditure, 455—Statistics on National Wealth, 461—State Monopolies and Undertakings, 461—Taxation, 464—Statistics of Taxation, 469—International Wars and Indemnity, 470—National Debts, 471—Japan's Investment in China, 472—Specie Hoarded Abroad, 473—Finance of Hokkaido, Prefectures & Civic Corporations, 473—Debenture Loans, 477—The Embargo on Gold and Silver, 478.

Chapter XXIX.—Agriculture 480-501
Introductory Remarks, 480—Reclamation Works, 481—Fundamental Statistics on Tillage Lands, etc., 482—Manures, 485—Staple Farm Products, 486—Stock-breeding, 489—Poultry, 491—Dairy and Meat-preserving, 492—Horticulture, 493—Sericulture, 493—Tea, 499.

Chapter XXX.—Forestry 502-510
Area of Forests, 503—Important Forests, 504—Adjustment of State Forests, 504—Financial Aspects, 506—Supply and Demand of Timbers, 507—Camphor, 507—Sawing Business and Wood Industry, 508—Inflow of Foreign Timbers, 509—Game Laws, 510—Birds and Beasts of Game, 510.

Chapter XXXI.—Fishery 511-518
Introductory Remarks, 511—Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery, 512—Fishing Population and Boats, 513—The Economic Position of Fishery, 514—Principal Marine Products, 514—Export of Fish and Marine Products, 514—Aquiculture, 515—Deep Sea Catches, 516—Fur-Animals and Fox Farming, 517—Salt Industry, 517—Coral Fishery, 518—Japanese Fishing Abroad, 518.

Chapter XXXII.—Mines and Mining.....519-532
Distribution of Strata, 520—Metal-veins, 520—Mineral Production, 520,—Gold, 522—Silver, 523—Copper, 523—Iron, 524—Lead, Bismuth, Zinc, 525—Iron Sulphide, 525—Tin, 525—Principal Metal Mines, 526—Coal, 526—Petroleum, 529—Investment in Mining Business, 531.

Chapter XXXIII.—Industry 533-571
Factories and Employees, 534—Spinning and Weaving, 534—Electric and Gas Industries, 541—Mechanical Industry, 547—Chemical Industry, 552—Building Industry, 566—Miscellaneous Industries, 567—Minor Manufactures, 570.

Chapter XXXIV.—Trade 572-591
Recent Trade Situation, 572—Formation of Companies, 573—Business Promotion in 1927, 574—General Statistics on Economic Corpora-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tions, 575—Business Results in Recent Years, 575—Chambers of Commerce, 576—Exchanges, 577—Share Market in 1927, 579—Warehousing, 580—Mercantile Agencies, 581—Guilds of Staple Commodities, 582—Commercial Museums, 582—Prices of Commodities, 582—Movement of Staple Commodities in 1927, 583—Trade Situation in 1927, 590.

Chapter XXXV.—Foreign Trade 592-633
Introductory Remarks, 592—Legislative Measures pertaining to Customs Tariff, 593—Tariff Revision in 1926-7, 594—Customs Tariff Law, 595—Conventional Tariff, 606—The "Luxury" Tariff, 609—Export Guilds Law, 612—Movement of Foreign Trade, 613—Summary of Principal Imports and Exports, 615—Staple Articles; Where They Go or Come from, 616—Distribution of Trade, 624—Principal Exports and Imports by Countries, 625—Customs Revenue, 630—Japan's Invisible Trade, 630—Steam-vessels Entered from and Cleared to Foreign Countries, 631—Foreign Trade Situation in 1927, 631.

Chapter XXXVI.—Six Premier Cities.....634-648
The City Planning Law, 634—Area and Population, 634—Tax Burdens, 635—Municipal Assets and Liabilities, 636—Municipal Budget, 636—Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets, 636—Housing Question, 638—Tokyo, 639—Osaka, 642—Kyoto, 644—Yokohama, 645—Kobe, 646—Nagoya, 647.

Chapter XXXVII.—Chosen (Korea) 649-666

Chapter XXXVIII.—Taiwan (Formosa) 667-678

Chapter XXXIX.—Karafuto (Saghalien) 679-682

Chapter XL.—South Manchuria & the South Sea Islands..683-690

Chapter XLI.—The Progress of Reconstruction.....691-698

SUPPLEMENT

1. The Banking Panic in 1927..... 1- 9
T. Tomita, Nippon Kwangyo Ginko.

2. Food Supply in Japan..... 10-18
By M. Inouye, ex-M.P., Member of Population & Food-problem Commission, Pres. of the Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha.

3. The Growth of Population..... 19-20
Ditto.

4. Emigration 21-26
By E. Hori, Professor at Keio University.

5. Improvement in Silk Raising Industry..... 27-31
By H. Akashi, Professor at Tokyo Higher Seri-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cultural School & Chief of Sericultural Section, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

6. The Tenantry Disputes..... 32-40
By Y. Takenobu, Editor, Japan Year Book.

APPENDIX

Appendix A.—Who's Who in Japan..... 1-125
Appendix B.—Business Directory 126-153
Appendix C.—Learned and Social Institutions.....154-168
Appendix D.—Legal, Medical, Shopping & Gastronomic Directory 169-176
Appendix E.—Bibliography 177-200

Index 1-12

MAPS

Map of Volcanoes and Seismic Foci
Sketch Map of Railway Lines under Construction and Lines Planned
Map showing Principal Hydro-electric Rivers in Middle Japan
Plan of Reconstruction (Tokyo)
Plan of Reconstruction (Yokohama)
General Map of Japan, Korea & Manchuria

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

DIARY

(Mar. 1927—Feb. 1928)

Mar. 1. An alliance is effected between the Kenseikai and Seiyu-honto parties; all-Japan farmers union conference is held in Osaka.

„ 3. The Earthquake Notes Disposal Bill is submitted to the Diet; the cruisers Isuzu and Kawachi are ordered to Shanghai for the protection of Japanese residents.

„ 7. A disastrous earthquake occurs in the northern sections of Tango.

„ 11. The Government decides on Japan's participation in the Geneva disarmament conference.

„ 18. The Nakai Bank closes its doors; Tokyo City loan is floated in New York.

„ 22. The Nakazawa, Murai, Hachijushi, Soda and Nakano Banks close their doors.

„ 23. The Earthquake Notes Disposal Bill is approved by the Diet.

„ 25. The Budget for the 1927-28 fiscal year is approved by the Diet; the 1927 session of the Diet comes to an end; Japanese Consulate in Nanking is looted by the Southerners.

Apr. 2. The Russo-Japanese Forestry Agreement is formally signed in Moscow; the cruiser Yakumo is despatched to Shanghai in connection with the Chinese disturbances.

„ 16. The Privy Council disapproves the Government measure for relief of the Bank of Taiwan involved in financial distress.

„ 17. The Wakatsuki Ministry resigns.

„ 18. The Bank of Taiwan closes its doors.

„ 20. The Tanaka Ministry is formally installed.

„ 21. The Fifteenth Bank and Taisho Bank close their doors; Run on several banks in Tokyo creates a financial panic; Banks throughout the country temporarily close their doors for two days.

„ 22. An extraordinary session of the Diet is convened in connection with the financial crisis; an emergency Imperial Ordinance proclaiming moratorium for 3 weeks is announced; the issue amount of the Bank of Japan notes reaches upward of ¥2,300 millions; Japanese delegates to the Geneva conference, headed by Vis. Adm. Saito sail for Geneva.

„ 24. The Bank of Japan decides to advance loans to all banks throughout the country for re-opening their

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

business; the Government issues a statement concerning the financial relief.

„ 25. The application of moratorium is extended to the Colonies; the Government decides to ship ¥10 million silver bullion to Shanghai to check further fall of Yen value.

May 4. The extraordinary session of the Diet opens.

„ 8. The Bank of Japan's Special Credit law and another financial relief bill are conditionally approved by the Diet.

„ 9. The Diet is closed.

„ 13. The term of moratorium expires; financial panic gradually subsides.

„ 28. The Cabinet Council decides on the despatch of Manchuria Garrison to Shantung.

June 1. The Rikken Minseito (Constitutional Democratic Party) comes into existence; the Chinese Government protests to the landing in Tsingtao of Japanese troops from Manchuria; Dr. Wm. E. Griffis is received in audience by the Emperor.

„ 20. The Coronation committee is appointed; the Premier and the Navy Minister issue statements concerning Japan's position in the Geneva conference.

„ 22. The famous Norwegian explorer Dr. Amundsen is received in audience by the Emperor.

„ 27. An instruction concerning the capital ship problem is sent to the Japanese delegates to the Geneva conference; the Eastern Conference meets in Tokyo.

July 2. Ten M.Ps. who assaulted their colleagues in the House at the last session are pronounced guilty by the preliminary trial court.

„ 8. Eighth brigade stationed at Dairen is ordered to Shantung in connection with the Chinese disturbance there.

„ 18. Owing to financial strain the Kawasaki Dockyard Co. close the doors of its workshops.

„ 20. The new German-Japanese commercial treaty is signed in Berlin.

„ 28. The Emperor leaves Tokyo on his first visit to the Bonin Islands and Amami Oshima.

Aug. 5. Premier Tanaka and Navy Minister Adm. Okada issue statements concerning the failure of the Geneva conference.

„ 20. A commercial treaty between Japan and French Indo-China is signed in Paris.

„ 22. Prince Chichibu conquers the peak of Oku-hodaka of Japanese Alps in a thunderstorm.

„ 24. 120 officers and bluejackets are lost in a collision between the warships Jintsu and Warabi off Miho while engaged in a sham fight.

„ 30. The evacuation of Shantung by Japanese troops is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

declared; Russian aeroplanes safely arrive in Heijo from Moscow.

Sept. 4. A Czecho plane arrives at Tokorozawa from Prague.

„ 10. Princess Sachi-ko Hisanomiya (2nd Imperial daughter) is born; anti-Japanese agitation in North Manchuria assumes grave aspect.

„ 14. The "Pride of Detroit" arrives at Kasumigaura on its round-the-world flight; a severe storm hits the Pacific coast of Japan between Kyushu and Tokyo.

„ 15. A labor strike lasting for over a half year breaks out at Noda.

„ 21. The elections of local assembly members throughout the country under the new Manhood Suffrage law are held in various prefectures.

„ 29. The naval aerodrome on Hachijo Island is completed

Oct. 1. The monument erected in memory of Townsend Harris is unveiled at Shimoda (Izu); Tokyo city celebrates the 30th anniversary of the enforcement of Municipal system.

„ 11. The grand naval manœuvres commences in the Kyushu waters.

„ 20. The Emperor leaves Tokyo for Kyushu to supervise the special naval manœuvres.

„ 21. The Soviet economic mission headed by M. Starikov arrives in Tokyo.

„ 22. Fusanosuke Kuhara, special economic commissioner to Russia and Germany, starts on his mission.

„ 23. The navy airship N-3 explodes off Vries Island (Oshima).

„ 30. A grand naval review takes place outside Yokohama harbor.

Nov. 14. The special army manœuvres in Owari and Mikawa provinces commences under the superintendence of the Emperor.

„ 17. The commercial treaty newly arranged between Japan and Bulgaria takes effect.

Dec. 5. Visc. Shimpei Goto leaves Tokyo for Moscow on a tour of visit to Soviet Russia.

„ 10. Gen. Yamanashi is appointed Governor-General of Chosen as successor to Vis. Adm. Saito.

„ 22. The warship Nagara proceeds to Tsingtao carrying a batch of marines for the protection of Japanese residents there.

„ 24. The courtmartial in the Jintsu-Warabi collision case is held at Yokosuka.

„ 26. The 54th session of the Imperial Diet opens; Captain Keiji Mizuki, formerly in command of the cruiser Jintsu, commits suicide by cutting throat.

„ 27. The Diet approves the Coronation budget.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Dec. 30. The first subway in Tokyo constructed between Uyeno and Asakusa is opened to traffic.

1928.

Jan. 6. Otohiko Ichiki, former Gov. of Bank of Japan, is elected Mayor of Tokyo.

„ 9. The date of the Coronation ceremonies is decided.

„ 19. A national union of farmers associations throughout the country is organized.

„ 21. The Imperial Diet (54th session) is dissolved.

„ 22. The new Russo-Japanese fishery agreement is formally signed in Moscow.

„ 26. The exchange of diplomatic representatives between Japan and Canada is announced.

Feb. 1. The new Russian Ambassador M. Alexander Torojanovsky presents credentials to His Majesty the Emperor.

„ 5. Dr. William Griffis, who rendered meritorious services to the advancement of educational work in Japan, passes away at his home in America.

„ 20. The first parliamentary election under the manhood suffrage system is held throughout the country.

„ 29. Civilian aviator Yukichi Goto is killed in an accident in Kyushu while engaged in a training flight for the coming trans-Pacific flight.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OBITUARY

(Mar. 1st, 1927—Feb. 29th, 1928)

Mar. 1. Nakamura, Zeko, ex-Mayor of Tokyo, Crown Mem. House of Peers; aged 61.
„ 3. Omori, Shoichi, Baron, Lord Steward to the Empress Dowager; aged 72.
„ 12. Shinkai, Sakutaro, a noted sculptor; aged 60.
„ 21. Arima, Raiman, Count; aged 64.
Apr. 1. Arakawa, Gitaro, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Gov. of Kanagawa; aged 66.
„ 6. Shiga, Shigetaka, a noted geographer & writer, Prof. Waseda University; aged 65.
„ 17. Yamamoto, Tadasaburo, Pres. of Sho-sho Yoko; aged 55.
„ 18. Fujishiro, Teisuke, a noted German scholar, Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; aged 60.
„ 27. Asada, Nobuoki, Baron, General (Ret.); aged 77.
May 8. Miwata, Masako, noted lady educationalist & founder of Miwata Girls School; aged 82.
„ 19. Mochizuki, Kotaro, prominent Kenseikai M.P.; aged 63.
„ 24. Namikawa, Yasuyuki, art connoisseur of the Imperial Household; aged 83.
June 23. Hiki, Chu, Dr. Eng., ex-Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; aged 62.
„ 27. Koyama, Sakunosuke, a pioneer musician of Western school; aged 65.
July 15. Yasukoohi, Asakichi, Vice-Min. of Home Affairs; aged 55.
„ 24. Akutagawa, Ryunosuke, noted novelist; aged 36. (Committed suicide by taking poison).
„ 30. Murano, Tsune-emon, Mem. House of Peers, prominent politician and a Seiyukai leader; aged 69.
„ 30. Murai, Gensai, once famous novelist; aged 65.
Aug. 11. Soda, Ki-ichiro, L.L.D., Pres. Soda Bank & Prof. Tokyo Commercial College; aged 47.
„ 22. Kikuchi, Shin-nosuke, General, Inspector-Gen. of Military Education; aged 62.
Sept. 2. Ikazuchi, Gondayu, retired veteran wrestler; aged 50.
„ 3. Saigo, Kichiyoshi, Dr. Med., Court Physician; aged 73.
„ 4. Kato, Sadakichi, Baron, Adm. (Ret.), Mem. House of Peers; aged 67.
„ 11. Nijo, Atsumoto, Prince (one of the proud "gosekke"), Mem. House of Peers; aged 44.
„ 18. Tokutomi, Kenjiro (nom-de-plume "Rokwa"), internationally known novelist, author of the "Namiko" and other works; aged 60.
„ 19. Oseko, Naotoshi, Viscount, Gen. (Ret.), ex-Pres. Peers School; aged 84.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sept. 24. Yamagata Isaburo, Prince (2nd) & heir of late Marshal Prince Yamagata Aritomo; aged 71.

Oct. 7. Yoshii, Kozo, ex-Count, Mem. House of Peers & Pres. of Imperial Life Boat Ass'n.; aged 73.

„ 13. Kusunose, Sachihiko, Lt.-Gen. (Ret.), ex-War Minister; aged 70.

„ 19. Tamba, Keizo, Dr. Pharm., Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; aged 74.

„ 24. Arimatsu, Hideyoshi, Privy Councillor; aged 65.

„ 24. Princess Dowager Toshiko Fushimi, widow of late Marshal Prince Fushimi; aged 70.

Nov. 1. Yokoi, Tokiyoshi, Dr. Agr., Ex-Dean Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. & Pres. Tokyo Agr. Coll.; aged 68.

„ 9. Nanjo, Fumio, Dr. Litt., noted Buddhist scholar & authority on Sanskrit literature, Mem. Imperial Academy; aged 77.

„ 10. Usagawa, Kazumasa, Lt.-Gen. (Ret.), Baron, Mem. House of Peers; aged 79.

„ 14. Kitamura, Shikai, noted sculptor; aged 67.

„ 15. Murakami, Kakuichi, Adm. (Ret.), ex-Minister of Navy; aged 65.

„ 17. Nakahara, Tokutaro, Dr. Med., M.P.; aged 57.

„ 26. Ono, Eijiro, Pres. Industrial Bank of Japan; aged 64.

„ 26. Okazaki, Tokichi, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. Okazaki Bank (Kobe), etc.; aged 61.

„ 30. Hayashida, Kametaro, M.P. former Chief Secy. Lower House; aged 65.

Dec. 7. Arai, Sekizen, Rev., Abbot of Sojiji temple (head-quarters of Sodo sect); aged 64.

„ 9. Horie, Ki-ichi, L.L.D., noted economist & Prof. Keio University; aged 52.

„ 19. Kurooka, Tatewaki, Vice-Adm. (Ret.): aged 77.

„ 23. Nomura, Motosuke, Baron, Lord-in-Waiting of "Kinkei" Hall; aged 86.

„ 24. Sawayanagi, Masataro, Dr. Litt., former Vice-Min. of Education, ex-Pres. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; aged 63.

„ 26. Mizuki, Keisuke, Captain (I.J.N.) in Command of the cruiser Jintsu; aged 44. Committed suicide by cutting throat.

1928

Jan. 10. Oshikawa, Hogi, ex-M.P. & veteran pastor: aged 80.

„ 10. Nishi, Genshiro, ex-Minister to Rumania; aged 67.

„ 12. Nawa, Matahachiro, Adm. (Ret.), ex-Supreme War Councillor; aged 66.

„ 13. Koike, Sei-ichi, L.L.D., Crown Mem. House of Peers; aged 76.

„ 26. O-oka, Ikuzo, veteran politician, ex-M.P., ex-Education Min., etc.; aged 73.

Feb. 6. Kujo, Takeko, poetess, wife of Baron Kujo; aged 42.

„ 18. Otsuki, Fumihiko, Dr. Lit., an authority on classical literature and the author of "Genkai"; aged 82.

„ 24. Tsuno, Ichisuke, Lieut.-Gen., Commander of Guard Division; aged 54.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND MONEYS

WITH ENGLISH AND FRENCH EQUIVALENTS

DISTANCE AND LENGTH

Ri = 36 *cho* = 2160 *ken*	= 2.44030 miles	= 3.92727 kilomètres
Ri = (marine)	= 1 knot	= 1.85318 kilomètres
Ken = 6 *shaku* = 60 *sun*	= 5.965163 ft.	= 1.81818 mètres
Shaku = 10 *sun* = 100 *bu*	= 0.994194 ft.	= 0.30303 mètres
Shaku (cloth measure)	1.25 *shaku*	
Tan (cloth measure)	= a roll of about 25 *shaku*	

LAND MEASURES

Square *ri* = 1296 *cho*	= 5.95505 sq. miles	= 15.42347 kilomètres carrés
Cho = 10 *tan* = 3000 *tsubo*	= 2.45064 acres	= 99.17355 ares
Tsubo or *bu*	= 3.95369 sq. yards	= 3.30579 centiares
Ko (Formosa) = 2934 *tsubo*		

QUANTITY, CAPACITY AND CUBIC MEASURES

Koku = 10 *to* = 100 *sho*	= { 4.96005 bushels; 47.95389 gallons (Liquid) U.S.A.; 5.11902 bushels (Dry) U.S.A. }	= 1.80391 hectolitres
Go (10th of a *sho*)		
Koku (capacity of vessels)	= 10th of a ton	
Koku (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 10	
Koku (fish)	= 40 *kan* (in weight)	
Shakujime (timber)	= about 1 cubic ft. × 12	
Tana (fagot, etc.)	= about 3 × 6 × 6 ft.	

WEIGHTS

Kwan or *Kan* = 1000 *momme*	= { 8.26733 lbs.(Avoir); 10.04711 lbs. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 kilogrammes
Kin = 160 *momme*	= { 1.32277 lbs.(Avoir); 1.60754 lbs. (Troy) }	= 0.60000 kilogrammes
Momme = 10 *fun*	= { 0.13228 oz. (Avoir); 0.12057 oz. (Troy) }	= 3.75000 grammes

MONEYS

Yen (円) = 100 *sen* = 1000 *rin* = 2s 0d.581 = 2.583 francs

= 0.4984 dollars(U.S.A.) = 2.0924 marks(Ger.)

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Chosen Government Railways XXII
Daiichi Bank IX
Dai Nippon Brewery Co. XXVI
Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. VII
de Becker & Eldridge Law Office ..... Back Title Page
Formosa Oolong Tea 462-B
Fuji Paper Mill XVII
Furukawa Elec. Eng. Co. XXV
Imperial Marine & Fire Ins. Co. II
Japan Advertiser XXVII
Japan Chronicle XXIII
Japan Industrial Bank X
Japan Times XXX
Japanese Government Railways ..... XVIII, XIX, XX
Kanematsu & Co. XXXII
Katakura Raw Silk Mfg. Co. XII
Kawasaki Dockyard Co. XXXI
Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank VIII
Kirin Brewery Co. V
Mikimoto XXXIV
Mitsubishi Goshi Kaisha III
Mitsui Bank 440-A
Mitsui Trust Co. 440-B
Mitsukoshi VI
Monopoly Bureau 462-A
Nippon Fire Insurance Co. ..... Inside Back Cover
Nippon Life Insurance Co. XIII
Nippon Oil Co. XV
Nippon Yusen Kaisha IV
Nisshin Flour Mill XIV
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha XXIX
Nomura Securities Company ..... Back colophon
Oji Paper Mill XXIV
Osaka Shosen Kaisha XXVIII
South Manchuria R'ly Co. XXI
Sumitomo Bank XI
Toho Electric Power Co. XVI
Tokyo Fire Insurance Co. I
Yamaichi Securities Co. ..... Back Cover
Yasuda Bank ..... Inside Front Cover
Yokohama Fire Ins. Co. XXXIII

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ADDENDUM

45th Session of the Diet—Dissolution

The 45th session of the Diet that was reopened on 21 January after the new year recess was dissolved after the opening address of Baron Tanaka as Premier and next his speech as Foreign Minister and the speech of Mr. Mitsuchi, Minister of Finance, had been delivered, but without allowing the Opposition time to ventilate its views. Thus ended the career of the restrictive House of Representatives that was born in 1890.

Foreign Minister's Speech

In his capacity as Foreign Minister the Premier spoke on the country's foreign relations, the gist being as follows:—

Japan in the Geneva Conference

"The Conference of Japan, Great Britain and the United States for the limitation of naval armaments convened at Geneva in June of last year at the instance of Mr. Coolidge, President of the United States, unfortunately failed to achieve the end it had in view despite the zealous efforts of the Powers concerned. In participating in the Conference, the Japanese Government made it their basic principle to contribute to the security of world peace and the lightening of the burdens on the peoples, without losing sight of the safety of our national defence. Our delegates consistently followed this principle and endeavoured to assert our claim on the one hand, and to harmonise the views of the British and American delegates on the other. I believe that Japan's fair and just stand toward the question of armament limitation and her sincere efforts for the promotion of universal peace at the memorable international gathering were fully recognised by the world at large.

French and German Treaties

"The work of the conclusion and revision of our treaties on commerce and navigation, with different countries is now in progress, and I deem it a cause of satisfaction to Japan and the countries concerned that a new commercial treaty was signed by the German Ambassador in this country and myself in July last and a Franco-Japanese agreement concerning residence and navigation in French Indo-China in August last.

Discrimination against Japanese in America

"As to the relations between Japan and the United States, it is to be regretted that the question of discriminatory legislation against Japanese immigration pending for the past several years still remains unsolved. I should state, however, that the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

mutual understanding and sympathy of the American and Japanese peoples which are essential to the solution of such questions are gradually increasing.

Relations With Russia

"Our intercourse with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, one of our good neighbours, is growing in amity, and the divers economic undertakings carried on by our nationals in Russian territory in the Far East also indicate fair progress. Further, the trade between the two countries is marked by gradual development.

Japan and China

"I shall now turn to China and express my views on the affairs of that country, in which Japan is most vitally interested. It is most deplorable that the disturbances in China still continue with no prospect of cessation and that her political situation is devoid of stability, thereby adversely affecting in various ways the Powers that are intimately related to her. Even merely from an economic point of view, this is a matter of serious consequence, particularly to Japan, which is most closely related to China. Should any people, availing themselves of the chaotic state of affairs there, do such acts as endanger the lives and property of foreign residents and sap the foundations of the economic interests which our people have built up in that country by painstaking efforts for many years, we shall on no account tolerate such a situation.

Internal Disturbances and Safety of Foreigners

"Such being the position we take toward China, it is inevitable that, in the event of the Chinese authorities disregarding their treaty obligations and giving no efficient protection to the lives and property of foreigners, we should take all necessary steps in self-defence. It is needless to state that the Japanese Government does not intend to interfere with the domestic affairs of China, but we shall not hesitate at any moment to take proper measures to insure our rights and interests, and to safeguard the lives and property of our nationals in China. The fact that Japan was obliged to dispatch troops temporarily for the purpose of protecting her nationals in the district of Tsinan, when the hostilities were about to spread towards Shantung in May last, is attributable to this policy. It was a matter of gratification that as a result the safety of our compatriots residing in that region was assured.

"In connection with the recent developments in Chinese affairs, we find a marked tendency in different parts of the country repeatedly to violate treaties in disregard of the protests of the Powers. Action of this character ought to be avoided for the sake of the wholesome progress of the Chinese people themselves, and Japan cannot overlook it. Accordingly, the Japanese Government have already taken appropriate measures commensurate with actual conditions.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Special Position in Manchuria

With reference to Manchuria and Mongolia, especially the Three Eastern Provinces, we are inclined to think that, in view of their peculiar historical and geographical relations to this country, it may be necessary for us to take these provinces into special consideration. The Japanese Government hope that these particular provinces will always be kept in good order as a land for safe and peaceful habitation for Chinese and foreigners alike, and will attain proper economic development. Animated by this desire, the maiintenance of peace and order there is the object of their constant attention. In this connection, the Japanese Government particularly wish it to be understood that, as in the other parts of China, they always intend sincerely to respect and observe the principle of the open door and equal opportunity in these provinces, and, in pursuance of this principle, are prepared to co-operate with the Chinese authorities and people for the economic development of the region.

"No small number of our residents in the Yangtse Valley were affected by the disturbances in the spring of last year and returned home out of the sphere of danger. As, however, later on, things gradually quieted down, the Government considered it necessary to cause them to resume their residence in the district and endeavour to re-establish their economic fortunes and took suitable measures therefor in the shape of the granting of a relief fund and accommodation of capital. It is a matter of congratulation for our country that these steps have contributed in no small degree to the restoration of their economic position."

FINANCE MINISTER'S SPEECH

The Finance Minister's speech is as follows:—

Aids to Industry

Among the new plans framed or old plans extended for the purpose of promoting the industrial development of the country are the establishment of a silk laboratory, the improvement of marine products institutes, the distribution of fertiliser, the encouragement of irrigation works, the improvement and encouragement of mulberry fields, the development of fishing interests, the promotion of afforestation work, the reform of industrial statistics, the establishment of cotton laboratories and the encouragement and protection of the soda ash and artificial indigo industries. Then the amount of loans to be issued to finance railway construction works has been increased from ¥40,000,000 to ¥80,000,000, while the expenditure on account of road improvement has been increased to ¥5,000,000, not to speak of a new appropriation of ¥2,000,000 made for subsidising the making of industrial roads. The improvement and extension of telegraphic installation has received additional ¥10,000,000 to the estimates already voted for the fiscal years 1928-29 and 1929-30, while the plan for complete recasting of the service as thirteen years work at the estimated cost of ¥620,000,000 has been made, besides subsidising a private aerial transport company to the amount of ¥19,000,000 for a period of eleven years from the next fiscal year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Trans-Pacific Subsidies

The Government has decided to subsidise the present regular Seattle mail line, the improvement of several rivers and harbors, and also to facilitate the pre-arranged programme of the colonisation of Hokkaido by voting additional ¥9,200,000 to the sum of ¥19,000,000 already estimated for the purpose in the 1928-29 fiscal year.

War and Education

The education fund created at first with part of the war indemnity from China was turned over to the war funds at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, but it being deemed necessary to restore the educational fund it has been decided to appropriate ¥10,500,000 for the purpose. The Budget provides for the creation of a Colonial Department to ensure the improvement and reform of the emigration and colonisation business.

The Land Tax

One of the important policies of the Government is the transfer of the land tax to the local treasuries so that the local autonomous bodies can be given a good independent course of revenue, the actual transfer, however, to take place in the fiscal year 1930-31. The present sinking fund system aimed at redeeming national debt to the extent of not less than 1.16 per cent. every year is to be modified in the sense that the special accounts which are responsible for one-third of the total national debt should be made to contribute a suitable share after two years' grace.

The Concentration of Money

The concentration of funds is one of the conspicuous abnormal phenomena brought upon the money market by the financial panic of last year. This should be removed to afford greater facilities for the supply of industrial funds. For this purpose, the Government has accommodated, for instance, local public bodies and guilds of various kinds with the sum of ¥180,000,000 out of the increased Deposit Department Fund. It is also encouraging the special banks to give fully play to their functions for the relief of those who are suffering from the tightness of money. For the relief of the defaulting banks, the Government has, in co-operation with the Bank of Japan, completed work of adjustment for many of these banks.

Poor Consolation

The foreign trade for the last year has resulted in the excess of imports over exports, Formosa and Korea included, of roughly ¥293,000,000, which is the smallest unfavorable balance of trade experienced since 1920. Nothing definite is yet known as to the balance of the "invisible" trade, but it is judged from the past experiences that the favorable balance will mostly counterbalance the excess of imports over exports last year.

Exchange

Since the financial panic foreign exchange has developed a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

downward tendency, it falling in November last year to $45, or nearly $4 below the rate ruling immediately before the panic. It is still around $47. The sharp rise prior to the financial panic was perhaps due to the anticipation of the lifting of the gold embargo, and by no means reflected the actual economic strength of the country. The financial panic and the forced abandonment of the lifting of gold embargo caused a sharp decline in the exchange. The Government therefore desires to restore the rate through the improvement of the international accounts and not through artificial means.

The Election Figures

The 1st Manhood Suffrage Election carried out on 20 February was returned as follows:—

Result of Polling

	Before dissolution	New election	No. of candidates	Total votes polled
Seiyukai	190	219	340	4,185,961
Minseito	219	217	342	4,218,399
Jitsugyo-Doshikai .	8	4	29	165,611
Kakushin-to	26	4	15	107,420
Labor	—	8	88	447,846
Independents	16	14	99	586,742
Vacancies	5	—	—	—
Total	464	466	913	9,711,981

Banking Returns

The Treasury reports that total banking deposits and loans as at the end of 1927 in Japan stood as follows in ¥1,000:—

	1927	1926
Deposits	11,464,837	11,416,796
Loans	12,054,095	11,553,565

The figures indicate a striking effect produced on the credit market by the financial crisis of April 1927.

Postal Savings (in 1,000)

	No. of depositors	Amount (Yen)
1927	34,038	1,523,037
1926	32,289	1,157,037

The enormous swelling of the volume of deposits shows how the panic of April has shaken the credit of bankers in the eyes of general depositors.

Customs Returns for 1927

As investigated by the Treasury the customs returns for 1927 stood as follows in ¥1,000:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Japan proper	Chosen	Taiwan	Grand total
Exports	1,992,086	28,127	44,592	2,064,805
Imports	2,177,325	118,937	65,555	2,356,817
Excess of imports	185,239	85,810	20,963	292,012

In 1926 the grand total of adverse balance amounted to ¥444,596,000 in full number, or ¥152,584,000 more than in 1927. The exodus of specie and bullions in 1927 totalled ¥49,683,000 against arrival of ¥7,457,000, or an excess of export of ¥42,225,000 which is greater by ¥7,956,000 than in 1926.

Betrothal of Prince Chichibu

H.I.H. Prince Yasuhito Chichibu-no-Miya, 2nd son of the late Taisho Tenno and younger brother of the reigning Emperor, has been betrothed to Miss Setsuko Matsudaira, niece of Viscount Yasuo Matsudaira, her father being brother of the Viscount. The betrothal was sanctioned by the Emperor on January 18, '28, and the wedding is to take place next autumn. Miss Setsuko is the eldest daughter of Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, Ambassador in Washington since '25, and was graduated at the Peeresses School in '25. She then accompanied her father to Washington and matriculated at Friend School there, which she is expected to finish in June '28. She is reported to be keen on tennis and other sports, a happy coincidence, for her future husband is universally known as a "Sporting Prince".

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER I

GEOGRAPHY

POSITION, AREA, TERRITORY AND CLIMATE

Japan is situated in the east of the Continent of Asia and in the west of the Northern Pacific lying between 21°45′ and 50°56′ N. latitude and 119°18′ and 156°32′ E. longitude. The territory comprised within this limit consists of six large islands, i.e. Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, Hokkaido, Taiwan (Formosa), Southern Karafuto (Saghalien below 50° lat.) and the Peninsula of Chosen (Korea), and about six hundred smaller islands. Of these islands Sado, Oki, Tsushima, Iki, Awaji and the four archipelagoes of Hoko (Pescadores), Chishima (Kuriles), Ogasawara (Bonin) and Ryukyu (Luchu) may deserve mention, all the rest being insignificant. Japan proper consists of the four large islands of Honshu, Shikoku, Kyushu, and Hokkaido, and is exclusive of Formosa and its adjoining islands, Saghalien and Korea.

After the China war (1894-1895) Japan acquired Formosa and the Pescadores, after the Russian war (1904-05) the southern half of Saghalien, and also obtained a free hand in Korea, which she has since annexed. The realm now covers 260,704.23 sq. miles distributed as follows as to area:—

	Area (sq. miles)	Percent. of Area	Coast line (miles)
Japan Proper	147,651.65	56.64	17,179.98
Honshu (with outlying is.)	(86,771.75)	(33.28)	6,040.87
Shikoku („)	(7,030.95)	(2.70)	1,649.18
Kyushu („)	(15,587.08)	(5.98)	4,506.90
Hokkaido („)	(29,976.95)	(11.61)	1,587.37
Kuriles (31 islands).....	(6,023.47)	(2.31)	1,442.80
Luchu (55 islands).....	(834.40)	(0.36)	768.84
The others	(1,028.79)	(0.39)	1,176.71
Saghalien (Karafuto)	2,024.30	5.34	945.01
Korea (Chosen)	85,228.68	32.69	9,324.00
Formosa (and Pescadores, with outlying is.).....	13,889.50	5.33	973.29
Total	260,704.23	100.00	28,422.27

Note.—All the outlying islands having coast line of over 2 miles and also smaller islands that are inhabited are included in the total area.

PHYSICAL FEATURES

Mountains.—The land is mountainous and volcanic. The most conspicuous ranges are, in the west and south, two branches of the Kwen-Lun system of China of which one, the Chugoku range, traverses Kyushu and finds its way into the middle part of Honshu, while the other coming from Shikoku also enters

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the middle Honshu. In the north there is the Saghalien system which forms the ridges in Hokkaido and northern Honshu. These ranges encounter at the middle of Honshu, thereby producing upheavals popularly known among mountaineers as the Japan Alps, and other prominent peaks such as Fuji, Norikuragatake, etc.

Many volcanoes occur in these ranges. The Aso and Nasu volcanic chains form part respectively of the branches of the Kwen-lun and the Saghalien system, while the Fuji volcanic range traverses the Seven Islands and Peninsula of Idzu and joins the two main systems at the middle of Honshu, which in this part rise in peaks of over 10,000 ft. in height. The Fuji range divides Honshu into two main sections, Southern Japan and Northern Japan.

The Nasu volcanic range and Chugoku range part Honshu into what are called the Omote (front) Nihon, or Pacific board and the Ura (back) Nihon, or Japan Sea board, these two presenting striking difference in climatic and other physical conditions as well as in civilization. The Kirishima volcanic range occurs in the Luchu and Osumi Islands and enters Kyushu while the Kuriles have also a volcanic chain which stretches to Hokkaido. Korea and Formosa have their own mountain ranges and volcanic chains. In the latter there are 48 peaks of above 10,060 ft.

There are in Japanese territory over 231 mountain peaks each measuring above 8,000 ft., of which the first 39, with the sole exception of Mount Fuji, are in Formosa. The following are the principal peaks in Japan proper measuring above 2,640 metres:—

Japan Proper

Name	Locality	Height (metres)
Mt. Fuji	Suruga-Kai	3,777
Shirane Kitadake	Kai	3,192
Shirane Ainotake	Kai-Suruga	3,189
Yarigatake	Hida	3,180
Higashidake	Suruga	3,146
Akaishidake	Shinano-Suruga	3,120
Oku Hodaka	Shinano-Hida	3,103
Hodaka	„	3,090
Arakawadake	Suruga	3,083
Ontake	Hida	3,063
Shiomidake	Shinano-Hida	3,033
Senjogatake	Shinano-Suruga	3,048
Kita Hodaka	Kai	3,033
Shirane Nodoridake	Shinano	3,026
Norikuradake	Kai-Suruga	3,026
Hijiridake	Shinano-Suruga	3,011
Tsurugidake	Etchu	2,998
Tateyama	„	2,992

Formosa

Niitaka (Mt. Morrison)	3,962
Tsugitaka (Mt. Sylvia)	3,931
Shukoran-san	3,833

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Maboras-san	3,806
Nankodai-san	3,797
Chuo Senzan	3,715
Kwan-san	3,667
Daisuikutsu-san	3,645

Korea

Peku-tu-san	2,697

Rivers.—Due to the insular position and complicated topography, rivers are comparatively short and of rapid current. They are not navigable for large sea-going vessels, but owing to frequent rainfalls they sufficiently serve the purpose of irrigation and hydraulic power.

Principal rivers are given below with their length, drainage area, etc.

Flowing into	Name	Length miles	Drainage basin sq. miles	Navigable length* miles
Sea of Japan	Agano (Honshu)	105	3,212	217
	Go-no „	124	1,471	124
	Ishikari (Hokkaido)	227	—	—
	Mogami (Honshu)	134	2,858	215
	Omono „	93	1,614	142
	Rakuto (Korea)	327	9,212	215
	Shinano (Honshu)	229	4,734	344
	Teshio (Hokkaido)	193	—	—
	Tumen (Korea)	325	4,061	54
	Noshiro (Honshu)	85	1,584	124
Pacific Ocean	Abukuma (Honshu)	122	2,114	81
	Arakawa „	110	1,209	154
	Kiso „	144	2,513	278
	Kitakami „	152	4,139	225
	Nakagawa „	78	1,262	68
	Tenryu „	134	1,888	176
	Tokachi (Hokkaido)	122	—	—
	Tone (Honshu)	200	6,086	415
	Yoshino (Shikoku)	146	1,429	146
Inland Sea	Yodo (Honshu)	49	3,246	220
Okhotsk Sea	Tokoro (Hokkaido)	90	—	—
East China Sea	Chikugo (Kyushu)	88	1,102	117
	Dakusui (Formosa)	95	—	—
Yellow Sea	Daido (Korea)	273	6,437	161
	Kan „	320	10,147	205
	Yalu „	491	12,255	434

* Including tributaries.

Lakes and Ponds.—There are many of these inland water basins, adding much to the scenic beauty of the country, though most of them are small in size. They are generally of volcanic or seismic origin, or have been formed by gradation. Among lakes of over 1.5 sq. mile in size and lying at high altitude may be mentioned Suganuma (1,755 metres above sea level) and Lake Chuzenji (1,616 m. above s. l.). As regards depth, Lake Shikotsu (247 fathoms), Lake Tazawa (223 f.) and Lake Towada (205 f.) head the list.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The circumference of the principal lakes is as below:—

	miles		miles
Biwa-ko	146.15	Inawashiro-ko	40.33
Furen-ko	41.08	Kasumiga-ura	84.19
Hachiro-gata	48.81	Saroma-ko	65.89
Hamana-ko	57.14	Tomnai-ko	48.81
Imba-numa	44.74	Towada-ko	39.04

Chuzenji in Nikko (14.78 miles), Ashi-no-ko in Hakone (12.46 miles), Suwa-ko in Shinano (11.25 miles), are noted mountain lakes.

Plains.—As might be expected from the hilly nature of her topography Japan cannot boast of large plains, and indeed land inclined 10° and below does not exceed a quarter of the whole area. But small alluvial plains are not scarce, the valleys of larger rivers being especially fertile. Of these the Kwanto plain, watered by two large rivers, Tone and Arakawa, is most important and contains Tokyo, Yokohama and many other towns and cities, supporting altogether over 10 millions of souls. The Nobi plain consists of the valleys of Kiso and other rivers and feeds over 2½ million people, clustered in Nagoya and other towns and cities. Other plains in Honshu are the Kinai plain with Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, etc. in it, containing 4½ million people, and traversed by the Yodo and other rivers; the Echigo plain traversed by the Shinano and Agano rivers; the Sendai plain watered by the Kitakami and the Abukuma. Hokkaido has Ishikari and six other large plains. The Tsukushi plain in Kyushu contains coal fields, where 60 percent of the coal produced in Japan is mined. In Korea the valleys of the Kan-go are reputed to be among the most developed in the Peninsula.

Adjacent Seas.—The East China Sea is shallow except for the portion near Formosa and the Luchu, but the Sea of Japan is deeper, the maximum being 1,880 fathoms. Great depressions are found in the Pacific waters not far from the land. Among them may be mentioned the Tuscarora deep which extends for 400 miles along the Kuriles and has a maximum depth of 4,655 fathoms; and the Luchu deep, where 4,041 fathoms has been sounded.

Ocean Currents.—Warm and cold currents encounter in Japanese seas, which has a favorable effect upon the fishing and marine product industries of the country. The great warm current in the North Pacific, the Black (or Japan) Current, runs along the southeastern shores of Formosa and Japan proper to about 35°6′ N. latitude where it bifurcates and takes a northeasterly course. The Tsushima Current which branches from the above near the Luchu Is. passes through the Strait of Tsushima and washes the Japan Sea board of Honshu, finally reaching Saghalien. The cold currents in the Japan Sea are the Liman Current which, after touching the Continental shores, streams along the northeastern coast of Korea; and the Okhotsk Current in the Okhotsk Sea. The Oyashio, or Chishima Current, is also cold and washes the Pacific side of the Kuriles, Hokkaido, and Northeastern Honshu. It meets one of the branches of the Black Current off the Ojika Peninsula, where there is a bank that furnishes a good fishing ground.

Though visited by cold streams the Japanese seas are ice-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

free, save in the extreme north of the Korean waters where ice-breakers are necessary in winter. Part of the Northern Pacific north of Cape Erimo, is also visited by floating ice and ice fields which are a menace to navigation from January to April.

Tides.—Tides register a very high range on the Yellow Sea and East China Sea coasts, reaching as much as 34-5 ft. at Chemulpo, Korea. In Japan proper the highest range is 18 ft. at the port of Miike, Kyushu. The difference is 6-13 ft. in the Inland Sea, 6-9 ft. on the Pacific coast and 4-5 ft. on the Okhotsk. The Sea of Japan is one of the waters with the smallest tidal range in the world, being scarcely more than 2 ft. except at the Tsushima Strait. At Naruto, one of the narrow straits by which the Inland Sea communicates with the Pacific, the tidal streams form eddies and whirlpools which present a unique sight.

Harbors and Bays.—The Pacific coast is far more diversified in outline than the Japan Sea coast. The coast line of the former measures in aggregate 10,310.3 miles against 2,818.6 miles of the latter. In Honshu alone the outer coast measures 3,199.3 miles and the other only 1,588.6 miles. The eastern coast of Northern Japan, i.e., from Cape Shiriya to Cape Inubo not far from Tokyo Bay, has only one continuous large inlet, the Bay of Sendai and the Bay of Matsushima embraced by the Ojika Peninsula, but for about 146 miles north of Sendai it is rich in smaller indentations and forms a Ria coast. The southern coast of Honshu extending from near Tokyo Bay to Cape Satta in Kyushu abounds in large indentations and furnishes several excellent anchorages. These inlets are Tokyo Bay, Gulf of Sagami, Bay of Atsumi, Bay of Ise, Strait of Kii and Gulf of Tosa.

The Inland Sea may practically be regarded as one large inland basin, being connected with the outer sea by four very narrow straits, i.e., Shimonoseki, Hayatomo, Yura and Naruto. It is dotted with small islets and renowned for its charming scenery.

The China Sea coast of Kyushu is much indented, and over the sea are scattered the islands of Goto, Hirato, Amakusa and Koshiki. In the northwest the Nishisonogi, Nomo and Shimabara peninsulas divide the coast into the four bays of Omura, Nagasaki, Sasebo and Miike. The bay of Kagoshima also may be mentioned, for it contains the volcanic island of Sakurajima on which there was an eruption years ago.

The western part of the Japan Sea coast is much zigzagged and between Korea and Kyushu there exists a narrow strait rather shallow in depth. This strait is further divided into three, i.e., Iki, East Tsushima and West Tsushima channels, by the two islands of Iki and Tsushima which lie in it. The West Tsushima channel is only 4,700 metres wide.

The monotonous nature of the Japan Sea coast of Honshu is somewhat diversified by the presence, here and there, of lagoons formed by the action of waves and wind. Nakanoumi Lagoon is one of such depressions. The only noteworthy indentation along the whole coast is that forming the Gulf of Wakasa on which are situated the secondary naval port of Maizuru, and the harbors of Miyazu, Tsuruga, etc. One interesting geographical feature is that owing to the presence of the gulf the most constricted neck of Honshu exists there.

Between Gulf Wakasa and Tsugaru Promontory the curves

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

formed by Noto and Oga Peninsulas are worthy of mention, whatever other inlets there may be being insignificant and at best forming river ports of no great value. The Oga Peninsula encloses the Hachiro-gata, a lagoon with beautiful scenery. The Gulf of Mutsu, in which lie Aomori and Ominato, a secondary naval port, opens to the Tsugaru Strait but the mouth is narrowed by the Shimokita Peninsula. The Tsugaru Strait separates Hokkaido from Honshu with a width of only 20,000 metres and a maximum depth of 111 fathoms. It is well known as Blackeston's line.

The coast of Hokkaido and of Formosa is not much better off for anchorages. The former is characterised by the presence of sand dunes formed by strong wind and sediment brought down by rivers. The Volcanic Bay and Oshima Peninsula, Nemuro Bay and Ishikari Bay only deserve mention. The coast of Formosa presents a sharp contrast in the eastern and western shores, the former ending abruptly in deep water and the latter terminating in shelving bottom with shoals. The three larger islands of the Pescadores group enclose between themselves an important anchorage. The Japan Sea coast of Korea is very monotonous, while the Yellow Sea board is full of indentations, of which West Korea and Gunsan Bays are the largest, containing Ryugampo, Chemulpo, Gunsan, Moppo and other harbors. This part also abounds in islets. The south coast of the Peninsula is not marked by large zigzags but has excellent anchorages, such as Masan and Fusan.

Harbors Open to Foreign Steamers

Yokohama	(Honshu)	Wakamatsu	(Kyushu)	Anping	(Formosa)
Kobe	„	Moji	„	Goro	„
Niigata	„	Hakata	„	Bokko	„
Osaka	„	Karatsu	„	Toseki	„
Yokkaichi	„	Kuchinotsu	„	Kokoko	„
Shimonoseki	„	Misumi	„	Mekong	„
Taketoyo	„	Suminoye	„	Fusan	(Korea)
Shimizu	„	Kagoshima	„	Moppo	„
Tsuruga	„	Sasuna	(Tsushima)	Gunsan	„
Namao	„	Shishimi	„	Chemulpo	„
Ebisu	„	Izugahara	„	Yuki	„
Fushiki	„	Nawa	(Luchu)	Chinnampo	„
Sakai	„	Hakodate	(Hokkaido)	New Wiju	„
Hamada	„	Otaru	„	Ryugampo	„
Miyazu	„	Kushiro	„	Gensan	„
Itozaki	„	Muroran	„	Joshin	„
Aomori	„	Nemuro	„	Seishin	„
Nagoya	„	Keelung	(Formosa)	Masampo	„
Tokuyama	„	Tamsui	„	Chinkai	„
Imabari	(Shikoku)	Takow	„	Otomari	(Karafuto)
Nagasaki	(Kyushu)	Kyuko	„	Maoka	„
Miike	„	Koro	„		

CLIMATE

Atmospheric Pressure and Wind.—The climate of Japan is chiefly governed by the prevalence of monsoons, that is the prevailing winds that periodically change their directions about

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

every half year. During the warm seasons what is called the summer monsoon prevails, its direction being generally south to southeasterly, while the winter monsoon that prevails during the cold seasons is north to northeasterly in direction. From the latter part of September to March a large area of high barometric pressure covers the whole of Eastern Siberia, its centre being the districts surrounding Lake Baikal. At the same time an area of low pressure appears over the northern Pacific, extending to the south of the Aleutian Islands. This results in the prevalence of anti-cyclonic wind over the whole of the Far East, its direction being west to northwest in Hokkaido, northwest in Japan proper; north in the Luchu Islands and northeasterly in Formosa. One of the characteristics of the winter monsoon is its marked constancy in strength. It continues to blow for many days together, being broken only by occasional visitation of the atmospheric disturbances called "cyclonic storm." From the latter part of April to the last decade of August what is known as the grand Pacific high pressure occupies the central part of the north Pacific Ocean, its western margin reaching as far as the eastern coast of Japan. Then in the Tibetan plateau there develops a great low area, with a secondary low area also developing over the Mongolian desert. Thus a system of cyclonic circulations of air is established all over the Far Eastern coast, and the air current from the Pacific flows in into the Continent past Japan and her neighbouring seas. This summer monsoon, however, is generally variable in strength and its duration is short.

We give below the mean monthly barometric reading at a few stations as reduced to the sea-level and given in mm. and a table showing the direction of prevailing winds at principal localities:—

Table I.—Atmospheric Pressure (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
	700+												
Tathoku	63.0	65.0	62.3	60.6	57.8	55.2	54.4	53.8	57.0	61.3	64.1	65.6	60.3
Fukuoka	66.6	65.6	64.4	61.9	59.1	56.2	56.2	56.3	59.1	63.2	65.8	66.8	61.8
Kagoshima	66.0	64.9	63.7	62.1	59.9	57.6	56.7	56.3	58.3	62.1	65.1	66.1	61.4
Hiroshima	66.0	65.3	64.4	62.0	59.2	57.5	56.6	56.6	59.2	63.1	65.6	66.0	61.7
Osaka	65.1	64.4	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.7	56.0	56.9	59.3	62.8	65.1	65.1	61.5
Nagoya	64.2	63.5	63.3	61.9	59.2	56.9	57.0	57.2	59.5	62.5	64.5	64.4	61.2
Kanazawa	64.5	64.2	63.9	62.0	59.3	56.6	56.8	57.0	59.6	63.0	64.8	64.3	61.3
Tokyo	62.4	62.1	62.5	61.6	59.2	56.9	57.2	57.6	59.9	62.7	63.7	62.5	60.7
Niigata	63.5	63.3	63.5	62.1	59.3	56.8	56.9	57.2	59.8	63.1	64.4	63.3	61.1
Ishinomaki	62.1	62.0	62.6	61.8	59.2	57.1	57.2	57.7	60.2	62.5	63.6	62.2	60.7
Hakodate	61.2	61.3	61.6	61.9	58.7	56.7	56.9	57.7	60.0	62.5	62.6	60.8	60.1
Nemuro	59.1	59.8	60.4	60.4	58.7	57.7	57.7	58.5	60.7	61.8	60.8	58.5	59.5
Bonin	63.3	62.4	62.8	62.0	59.7	59.6	58.8	59.5	58.7	60.3	62.2	62.9	60.8

Table II.—Directions of Prevailing Wind

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Tathoku	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Fukuoka	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE	SE
Kagoshima	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	NE	NW	NW	NW	NW
Hiroshima	N	NNE	NNE	NNE	S	SW	SW	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE	NNE
Osaka	W	N	N	NE	NE	NE	WSW	NE	NE	NE	NE	W	NE
Nagoya	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	NW	NW	NW	NW	NW
Kanazawa	SE	SE	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	SE	E
Tokyo	NW	NNW	NNW	NNW	S	S	S	S	NNW	NNW	NNW	NW	NNW
Niigata	NW	S	W	W	W	SE	N	SE	SE	SE	S	NW	S
Ishinomaki	NW	NW	NW	NW	S	S	S	S	N	N	N	NW	NW
Hakodate	W	W	W	W	SE	SE	SE	ESE	E	N	W	W	W
Nemuro	W	NW	NW	SSW	SSW	S	S	SSW	SSW	NW	NW	W	SSW
Bonin	N	N	N	S	SSW	S	SE	S	E	E	N	N	N

Cyclones and Typhoons:—In speaking of winds in Japan and her neighborhood, it is necessary to mention the violent rotatory

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

storms called cyclones and typhoons. The former are also known by the name of Continental cyclones, and belong to the same category as the European rotatory storms. A cyclone is caused by the intruding polar front of general circulation in the higher latitude. These continental cyclones are most frequent in winter and are very rare in summer. The typhoon is of tropical origin as hurricanes observed in the Gulf of Mexico and the Atlantic and the cyclones visiting the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea. It is most frequent from July to October, the severest occurring usually in August and September. In winter this kind of atmospheric disturbance is rarely met with. Below is given the frequency of both kinds of rotatory storms, the statistics being quoted from Father Froc's well known memoir, "L'Atmosphere en Extreme Orient":—

Table III.—Frequency of Cyclones and Typhoons (1893-1918)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cyclone 101	114	157	105	159	123	69	37	50	87	97	114	
Typhoon..... 30	17	18	14	33	34	90	93	109	96	52	43	

Air Temperature.—In winter the cold is intense in Japan proper for its latitude, owing to the cold air currents brought over from the Asiatic Continent by the winter monsoon, while being much milder than in the districts of the same latitude in Manchuria, Siberia, etc. The climate of Korea is more continental and colder than that of Japan proper, the territory forming part of the Continent. In Japan proper the interior of Hokkaido is also marked by continentality of climate, the temperature once recorded in Asahigawa being as low as -41° C.

In the hot season the air temperature on land being already high due to insolation, the effect of the summer monsoon there prevails is chiefly shown in the close or sultry air owing to the moisture borne from the sea. Summer in Formosa is most unbearable, because of the high temperature which lasts from the daytime far into the night, though the maximum is comparatively low. In Honshu and other islands of Japan proper, however, the heat lessens in the evening and morning. In Hokkaido it is as hot as in Honshu in the daytime when tropical clothes are needful, but it grows so cool before sunrise and after sunset, that people are liable to catch cold. On the coast of the Setonaikai, or the Inland Sea districts, land and sea breezes are well developed, and consequently morning and evening calms marking the pause of these breezes occur very regularly. In the hours 7 to 9 p.m. during the hot season, the air in these districts is as still as dead, not a puff quivering the blades of grass, and one feels as if shut up in a hot house.

Below is given the monthly mean air temperature as well as mean daily maximum and minimum:—

Table IV.—Monthly Mean Temperature of Air (in °C.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Tohoku.....	15.2	14.7	17.0	20.8	23.9	26.7	28.1	27.8	26.1	23.0	19.7	16.8	21.6
Fukuoka	5.0	5.2	8.2	13.2	17.2	21.4	25.5	26.3	22.2	16.3	11.8	7.1	15.1
Kagoshima ...	7.2	7.5	10.9	15.6	18.8	22.3	25.9	26.7	24.2	19.1	13.8	8.9	16.7
Hiroshima	4.0	4.4	7.5	13.0	17.1	21.4	25.4	26.8	23.0	16.8	11.1	6.0	14.7
Osaka	4.2	4.4	7.6	13.3	17.6	21.8	25.9	27.2	23.4	17.2	11.5	6.5	15.1
Nagoya	3.4	4.0	7.2	13.2	17.4	21.6	25.7	26.6	22.9	16.6	10.7	6.3	14.5
Kanazawa.....	2.5	2.4	5.4	11.1	15.5	20.0	24.1	25.5	21.5	15.4	10.1	5.1	13.2
Tokyo.....	3.0	3.9	6.9	12.6	16.6	20.5	24.1	25.5	21.9	15.8	10.5	5.2	13.9
Niigata	1.4	1.5	4.5	10.3	14.8	19.4	23.7	25.5	21.4	15.3	9.5	4.1	12.6
Ishinomaki ...	—0.3	0.3	3.2	8.9	13.2	17.2	21.8	23.1	19.8	13.8	7.8	2.4	10.9
Hakodate	—2.9	—2.1	0.9	6.5	10.5	14.5	18.9	21.5	17.8	11.8	5.6	—0.1	8.6
Nemuro	—5.1	—5.4	—2.4	2.9	6.7	9.8	14.2	17.1	15.2	10.5	4.3	—1.5	5.5
Bonin	17.7	17.5	18.5	20.7	22.8	25.7	27.2	27.1	26.7	25.4	22.8	19.4	22.6

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Table V.—Mean Daily Maximum Temperature of Air

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Tathoku.....	19.1	18.4	20.9	25.1	28.3	31.5	33.1	32.7	30.8	27.2	23.5	20.5	25.9
Fukuoka	9.5	9.7	13.1	18.5	22.6	26.1	29.9	31.1	27.5	22.3	17.0	11.8	19.9
Kagoshima ...	11.9	12.1	15.6	20.2	23.4	26.1	29.9	30.9	28.5	23.9	19.0	13.9	21.2
Hiroshima ...	9.0	9.4	12.7	18.2	22.3	25.6	29.6	31.6	27.8	22.6	16.9	11.4	19.8
Osaka	8.6	8.9	12.4	18.4	22.6	26.2	30.3	32.1	28.1	22.4	16.7	11.3	19.8
Nagoya	8.2	9.2	12.7	18.7	23.0	26.3	30.3	31.6	27.8	22.1	16.5	10.6	19.8
Kanazawa.....	6.1	6.4	10.0	16.4	20.6	24.5	28.4	30.4	26.5	20.6	14.9	9.0	17.8
Tokyo.....	8.2	8.8	11.9	17.5	21.1	24.5	28.1	29.8	25.9	20.5	15.7	10.8	18.6
Niigata	4.2	4.8	8.7	15.1	19.9	23.7	27.7	29.9	25.8	19.6	13.4	7.3	16.7
Ishinomaki ...	3.3	4.2	7.4	13.3	17.3	20.9	24.2	26.3	23.4	18.1	12.3	6.3	14.8
Hakodate.....	0.3	1.4	4.5	10.2	14.8	18.3	22.4	25.2	22.1	16.7	9.6	3.1	12.5
Nemuro.....	—2.1	—2.2	0.2	6.8	10.7	13.7	18.1	20.8	18.6	14.0	7.7	1.5	9.0
Bonin	20.7	20.5	21.7	23.9	25.9	29.1	31.0	30.4	30.2	28.8	25.8	22.3	25.8

Table VI.—Mean Daily Minimum Temperature

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Tathoku.....	12.3	11.8	14.1	17.4	20.4	23.0	24.2	24.1	22.6	19.8	16.9	14.0	18.4
Fukuoka	0.9	0.8	3.2	7.6	11.4	17.2	21.9	22.4	18.4	13.3	6.3	2.5	10.3
Kagoshima ...	2.9	3.2	6.4	11.3	14.6	19.0	22.7	23.3	20.9	15.1	9.4	4.5	12.8
Hiroshima ...	—0.2	0.0	2.6	7.7	11.9	17.4	21.7	22.8	18.9	11.9	6.1	1.6	10.2
Osaka	0.3	0.4	3.0	8.4	12.7	18.0	22.5	23.4	19.6	12.7	6.9	2.3	10.8
Nagoya	—0.9	—0.6	2.3	8.0	12.2	17.4	21.8	22.7	19.1	12.0	5.8	0.8	10.1
Kanazawa.....	—0.5	—0.8	1.4	6.2	10.7	15.9	20.3	21.5	17.7	11.2	6.0	1.8	9.3
Tokyo	—1.4	—0.6	2.4	8.1	12.2	17.0	20.9	22.1	18.7	12.3	6.[illegible]	0.5	9.9
Niigata	—1.2	—1.4	1.1	6.2	10.8	15.9	20.5	22.0	17.9	11.7	6.1	1.2	9.2
Ishinomaki ...	—3.8	—3.3	—0.6	4.8	9.4	14.2	18.4	20.3	16.6	9.8	3.8	—1.2	7.3
Hakodate	—7.4	—6.9	—3.4	1.6	5.7	10.5	15.4	17.6	12.9	6.0	0.9	—4.4	4.0
Nemuro	—8.8	—9.5	—6.2	—0.5	2.9	6.6	10.9	14.1	12.0	6.8	0.5	—5.1	2.0
Bonin	14.4	14.3	15.4	17.8	20.1	22.7	24.1	24.5	24.1	22.6	20.1	16.4	19.7

Precipitation.—During the cold season the northwesterly monsoon that comes from the Continent blows across the Japan Sea, where it takes up considerable quantities of moisture. This inflowing air current strikes our coast and is forced to ascend the slope of the central mountain ranges running almost parallel to the coast. Due to the adiabatic cooling of this ascending moist air a considerable quantity of precipitation, especially in the form of snow, falls as long as the wind continues blowing. In consequence, during winter deep snow covers the ground in the districts facing the Japan Sea, i.e. from northern Kyushu to Hokkaido, especially the region extending from Kanazawa to Otaru. In the prefecture of Niigata, especially in the upper valley of River Shinano, 10 to 20 feet of snow is the rule. In 1893 it measured 25 feet in Aoyagi village, Nakakubiki-gun, in that prefecture. The snowfall is also heavy in Hokkaido. Once a depth of 13 feet was recorded in Ebishima village, Ishikari province. In those snowy districts the drifts reach the eaves, so that the inhabitants make tunnels through them, or more generally live in the upper story rooms, the street traffic being carried on the beaten track over the snow. As a drift frequently piles up to several feet in a single night, it baffles the operation of the Russel plough and railway trains are often held up for days. On the Pacific board, which is separated from the Japan Sea coast by the central mountain ranges, the northwesterly monsoon blowing as a descending current the weather is mostly fair with the sky so clear and serene that not a speck of cloud dots it. Thus the winter weather along the Pacific and that along the Japan Sea boards with high ridges in between, are characterized by almost contrary phenomena. Only in the Northeastern districts where the central ranges are not so high the loaded current from the Japan Sea is borne over to the Pacific coast, so that the region extending from Aomori to Sendai and Koriyama is mostly covered with snow all through the winter, though the district south of these latter cities is free from the precipitation.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"Bai-u" or "Plum-rain."—During the warm season the situation is quite different. Besides, the general rainfall caused by the occasional visitation of cyclones and typhoons a long spell of wet weather prevails from the second decade of June to the first decade of July. This rainy season is commonly known as "Bai-u" or "Plum-rain", as it occurs when the plums are getting ripe. This "Plum-rain" season begins earlier in the lower latitude and progresses to the higher latitude. Thus the Luchu Islands have the rainy season in May, while in North Korea and Manchuria it is in July. The characteristic of the "Bai-u" lies not so much in the heaviness of rainfall as in the long spell of drizzling. Heavy precipitation in a short space of time mostly occurs with the visitation of typhoons in August and September, when torrential downpour of rain often causes the rivers to swell and overflow their banks. It is in these months that inundations and landslides frequently paralyse the railway service. In short, heavy precipitation takes place twice, i.e. in winter and summer on the Japan Sea coast, and once, i.e. in summer on the Pacific coast.

In the following tables are given the average monthly rainfall in m.m. and the number of rainy days:—

Table VII.—Amount of Precipitation (in mm.)

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku.....	83.8	127.8	172.1	110.6	230.2	281.1	213.2	262.6	258.7	131.9	74.3	78.2	2091.6
Fukuoka ...	69.3	82.8	146.1	131.8	122.9	278.5	257.5	130.5	186.8	106.6	74.0	78.8	1645.9
Kagoshima..	81.8	98.3	109.9	224.5	214.7	413.8	240.9	184.8	128.2	156.2	75.0	81.3	2225.4
Hiroshima...	51.9	64.9	112.2	141.8	190.1	252.6	222.9	105.4	186.9	112.8	67.6	52.3	1566.5
Osaka	49.3	60.1	105.0	142.1	12.0	201.4	155.0	107.6	181.6	139.5	75.6	48.1	1587.1
Nagoya	59.6	70.5	125.7	165.3	162.9	224.0	191.2	177.2	246.0	154.1	87.2	56.8	1724.5
Kanazawa...	277.0	187.8	167.9	167.4	111.9	183.8	209.8	164.6	211.9	261.2	238.7	352.6	2539.2
Tokyo	58.6	73.7	111.7	131.7	158.4	166.6	141.6	169.5	228.2	192.4	101.5	58.3	1572.9
Niigata	191.3	127.8	110.1	104.4	91.9	128.5	159.6	120.7	142.9	157.1	196.0	231.9	1813.6
Ishinomaki...	53.3	51.9	75.5	91.1	111.6	117.6	151.2	121.2	161.4	127.8	62.7	91.9	1132.4
Hakodate ...	62.6	58.5	66.2	66.2	83.6	94.8	138.7	128.4	166.8	129.0	102.8	75.9	1162.4
Nemuro	45.7	27.1	56.0	75.5	96.3	95.4	98.1	106.6	147.3	98.8	82.4	58.0	977.2
Bonin 112.2		85.6	109.8	117.9	216.3	114.2	101.0	188.5	135.6	128.0	141.4	136.2	1588.7

Table VIII.—Number of Days with Precipitation

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
Taihoku.....16.3		16.7	17.3	14.8	16.1	15.2	13.1	13.2	14.4	13.9	16.1	16.1	180.9
Fukuoka 16.7		14.7	15.7	14.0	11.9	15.4	14.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	12.0	13.0	161.6
Kagoshima ...15.9		13.1	16.1	14.9	14.3	18.7	16.9	11.0	11.8	11.5	10.1	12.8	170.9
Hiroshima.....11.1		10.0	13.2	13.2	11.7	14.0	12.7	9.8	13.6	9.3	9.1	9.1	136.9
Osaka 8.9		9.6	13.1	13.1	12.5	14.8	12.6	10.1	13.3	10.8	9.8	9.2	136.1
Nagoya 9.6		8.9	12.7	12.7	12.1	13.1	11.8	12.2	15.8	11.8	10.2	9.4	140.5
Kanazawa.....26.7		22.6	21.0	15.5	14.1	15.3	15.3	12.0	16.8	17.5	20.8	25.8	229.4
Tokyo 4		5.2	8.4	11.2	11.0	15.7	11.8	12.6	16.7	11.4	10.0	6.6	127.9
Niigata 27.7		22.9	21.4	15.2	13.9	14.3	11.6	11.4	17.0	19.0	21.9	27.1	227.4
Ishinomaki ...19.7		10.3	12.2	12.1	12.6	13.9	15.6	13.8	15.5	13.0	11.5	10.3	162.9
Hakodate 21.0		17.7	15.9	11.8	12.9	12.9	13.0	12.7	16.4	15.2	18.8	21.6	192.7
Nemuro 11.7		9.7	12.1	12.1	13.0	14.5	14.8	14.6	15.3	13.4	12.9	12.7	146.7
Bonin 17.1		15.6	16.0	14.5	18.3	11.2	14.0	17.2	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.1	183.6

Frost.—The invasion of cold wind from the Asiatic continent often causes killing frost, which frequently inflicts heavy damage on young mulberry leaves, and hence to spring sericulture. The following is the record in various sericultural centres:—

Average time	As occurred last
Nagoya .....Apr. 12	May 13, 1902
Gifu ..... „ 22	„ 19, 1893
Matsumoto ...May 16	„ 25, 1907, 1911, 1912, 1917
Nagano ..... „ 6	„ 30, 1891
Maebashi .....Apr. 19	„ 13, 1902
Kumagai ..... „ 16	„ 16, 1917
Fukushima ...May 5	„ 25, 1895, 1912

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Humidity.—From her geographical position the climate of Japan is very moist, and this fact is responsible for the southerly wind in summer that travels with the Black Current and the northerly wind which blows with the Tsushima Current.

Average Humidity (Per Cent)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.	Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	Jul.	Oct.	year	min.
Taihoku	83	83	78	81	82	29	Tokyo	64	73	83	80	74	8
Kumamoto	78	77	82	79	79	18	Matsumoto	79	70	80	83	77	17
Fukushima	74	67	80	82	76	12	Niigata	3	76	83	79	80	20
Kanazawa	80	74	82	79	78	19	Hakodate	77	72	86	74	77	19
Kure	71	72	79	74	74	22	Sapporo	80	72	84	79	79	8
Osaka	72	72	77	76	74	16	Fusan	50	66	82	64	65	5
Nagoya	75	72	78	78	75	21	Seoul	68	67	80	73	71	17

For reasons already given, Japan is one of the rainiest regions in the world, the average record of rainfalls ranging from 700 m.m. in Saghalien and Northwestern Korea and 3,312 m.m. in Hachijo Island off Izu Peninsula. In Southern and Northern Formosa, Luchu Is., and on the southeastern and Japan Sea coasts of Japan proper, it is generally above 2,000 m.m. In the middle part of the Inland Sea coast, the inland basins in Shinano and other prefectures the gauge registers below 1,200 m.m. The Pacific coast of Northern Japan has generally little rain.

Average Precipitation (m.m.)

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total	Max. per day
Taihoku	88	135	228	133	2,072	287
Kumamoto	65	163	273	113	1,789	187
Kure	59	150	199	111	1,457	163
Osaka	49	142	146	132	1,370	175
Nagoya	58	167	190	154	1,721	240
Tokyo	56	131	140	191	1,561	194
Matsumoto	46	89	132	124	1,162	156
Fukushima	52	85	150	166	2,028	165
Kanazawa	277	166	205	201	2,548	156
Hakodate	63	69	131	121	1,157	147
Niigata	192	107	160	155	1,811	133
Sapporo	82	55	88	106	1,012	124
Fusan	53	162	275	72	1,419	251
Seoul	34	85	326	39	1,263	355

As a natural consequence of the heavy precipitation of rain or snow, the number of sunny days is comparatively small. Rain or snow claims 150 days on an average, the remaining 215 days being fair. Thus Japan may approximately be said to have, in a year, 4 sunny days for every 3 days of rain or snow. The Pescadores (94.5 days) and Karno (245.3 days) are the two extremes. In Korea and Western Formosa wet days do not exceed 120 while in Japan proper they seldom fall below the figures. The Japan Sea board of Honshu and Luchu, Bonin and Kurile Islands have more than 200 wet days. In the first-named region gloomy weather prevails in winter months (Nov. to Feb.) over 23 days of the month being rainy or snow.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Average No. of Wet Days

Observatory	Jan.	Apr.	July	Oct.	Yearly total
Taihoku	16.0	14.9	14.5	15.1	188.9
Kumamoto	12.4	13.8	15.8	10.4	155.3
Kure	8.5	12.3	11.6	9.0	125.4
Osaka	8.9	13.5	12.3	10.7	139.2
Nagoya	9.4	12.9	14.6	11.7	145.3
Tokyo	7.3	14.2	14.6	14.3	147.2
Matsumoto	11.6	12.1	15.6	12.5	148.1
Fukushima	14.3	11.8	16.8	13.3	167.6
Kanazawa	26.8	15.5	15.3	17.6	224.1
Niigata	27.7	15.3	14.2	19.1	226.9
Hakodate	20.7	11.9	13.5	15.1	192.1
Sapporo	20.1	12.5	12.7	16.8	192.7
Fusan	6.3	10.0	13.9	7.5	106.7
Seoul	7.6	9.7	14.9	7.2	113.2

Japan has two wettest seasons, one from the middle of June to the beginning of July, and the other from the beginning of September to the beginning of October. The former called "bai-u" or "tsuyu" is especially marked on the Pacific coast or Southern Japan, due to the appearance of low pressure areas in the Yangtze valley of China which travel north-eastward. It occasions a long spell of drizzling rain. The latter is caused by the low atmospheric pressure that originates from the South Sea and is characterised by heavy precipitation.

FAUNA AND FLORA

Japan is very rich in fauna and flora, owing to the fact that (1) the land is very much elongated from north to south, (2) has highly indented coasts, and (3) owing to the existence of several high mountains. Species found in the northern parts of Japan (i.e. Saghalien, Kurile Islands, Hokkaido) and Korea have much in common with those of Manchuria, Siberia and Europe, while the southern parts (Formosa, Luchu Islands and Bonin Island) compare with South China, Oceania and India.

FAUNA

Number of species found in Japan and those peculiar to or specially conspicuous in the country are as follows:—

Mammals ..... 240 species.
Peculiar to Japan..... 180 species.

Ex. Japanese ape (Macacus speciosus); Chichibu bat (Synotus darjirlingensis); mountain mole (Urotrichus talpoides); Japanese weasel (Putorins itatsi); Ezo weasel (P. erminea); Japanese fox (Canis japonicus); Japanese deer (Cervus sika); Japanese horse (Lepus brachyrus); flying-squirrel (Pteromys momonga); Japanese bear (Ursus japonicus); Korean tiger (Felis tigris); sea-otter (Enhydra lutris); fur-seal (Otaria ursina); wild boar (Sus levcommystax); Formosan ant-eater (Manis pentadactyla).

Birds number over 720 species, of which three-fourths are

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

polearctic region species, and one-fourth are either Ethiopian region types or forms peculiar to Japan.

Ex. Japanese owl (Ninox japonica, Scops japonicus); Tsushima wood-pecker (Thriponax richardsi); red wood-pecker (Dendrocopus japonicus); blue wood-pecker (Gecinus awokera); Japanese lark (Alanda japonica); Japanese robin (Erithacus akahige); black-back wagtail (Motacilla japonica); Japanese crane (Grus japonensis); Japanese bush-warbler (Cettia cantans); Japanese swan (Cygnus bewicki); albatross (Diomedea brachyura).

Reptiles ..... 90 species.

Ex. Japanese snapping-turtle (Trionyx japonicus); stone tortoise (Emys japonica); blue-sea-turtle (Chelonia viridis); Japanese gecko (Gecko japonicus); Ryukyu three-parts-tail snake (Trimeresurus riukinanus).

Amphibians ..... 80 species.

Ex. Japanese bull-frog (Bufo japonicus); Japanese tree-frog (Hyla japonica); Japanese frog (Rana japonica); giant salamander (Megalobatrachus maximus); Hakone salamander (Onychodactylus japonicus).

Fishes ..... 1,230 species.

Ex. Japanese perch-sea-wolf (Percalabrax japonicus); Pelor japonicus; Monocentris japonicus; Acipencer mikadol; Petromyzon fluviatilis; Japanese tunny (Thynnus sibi); Samma (Scombresox saira); Japanese eel (Augilla japonica); Japanese sharks (Carcharias japonicus; Pristiophorus japonicus).

Insects	over	40,000 species.
Dragon-flies	over	160 species.
Ants	over	180 species.
Cicadae		100 species.
Butterflies	about	450 species.

Besides those stated above there are spiders (over 1000 sp.), shrimps · (Palinurus japonicus). crabs (of which Macrocheir japonicus is the greatest crustacean in the world), hermit crabs (about 70 sp.) squids (about 30 sp.), shell-fishes or mollusca (over 3,000 sp.), cuttle-fishes and octopi (72 sp.), sea-squirts, sea-mats, worms, star-fishes, sea-urchins, sea-cucumbers, wheel animalcules, small and large jelly-fishes, sea anemones, sponges, and others, all consisting of numbers of species.

FLORA

Owing to the peculiar topographical condition the flora of Japanese Empire consists of several distinct groups, and at present nearly 10,000 flowering plants and ferns are known, with possibility of new addition through further study. . In point of fact no small number of new genera have already been established by Japanese botanists, and of these may be mentioned Taiwania, Hayata (Conifer), Chosenia, Nakai (Salicaceae), Hanabusaya, Nakai (Campanulaceae), Mitrastemon, Makino (Rafflesiaceae), Hakonechloa, Makino (Gramineae), Matsumurella, Makino (Labiatae), etc., etc. The names of Dr. T. Makino and Dr. T. Nakai stand out prominent as regards the new discovery, the latter as specialist in Korean flora having enriched

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

it with 190 genera and some 440 species and varieties, while the former, who chiefly devotes himself to the main island, is responsible for some new genera and several hundreds of new species.

So far known the flora of Japan consists of about 17,087 species classified as follows:—

Flowering plants	About	9,000 species
Ferns	„	700 „
Moss and Hepatic	„	2,000 „
Mushrooms	„	3,500 „
Lichens	„	706 „
Sea-weeds (Marine algae)		691 „
Fresh-water algae		323 „
Slime molds (Myeetozoa)		173 „

Speaking of some common familiar plants there grow in Japan some 130 species and varieties of violets, according to Dr. T. Nakai. About 30 species of primroses are known to grow in the alpine districts. Primula Sieboldii is growing wild even near Tokyo and is preserved as natural monument. P. japonica was introduced into England as early as 1863 and was called "Queen of Primroses" by Robert Fortune.

Trees and shrubs number over 600 species. To mention those that are noted for ornament or use or both there are Japanese mountain cherries growing wild everywhere, of which Prunus serrata var spontanea is most common. In high altitude are found P. nipponica, P. Maximoviczii, P. incisa, etc., the last growing abundantly at the foot of Mt. Fuji and flowering in May. Of conifers we have Cryptomeria japonica and Chamaecyparis obtusa, two of the most important timber and ornamental trees; then among the Pinus P. Thunbergii and P. densiflora may be mentioned. The quercus family is represented by nine important species, while of Rhododendron (Azalea) Japan boasts about 50 species with the garden variety numbering several hundreds. R. Komiyamae is a new addition recently found near Mt. Fuji. An interesting species belonging to this family is Tsusiophyllum Tanakae, Maximoviez that grows on mountain rocks at some limited localities in Middle Japan, it being a dwarfish tree with scaly green leaves and white tube-shaped flowers. As regards Willows our salicologists say that the last enumeration as to number of existing species should be reserved for future, but so far some sixty species have been identified. Bamboos are counted by over 50 species in Japan proper, exclusive of numerous garden varieties.

Timber trees extant number over 100 but those that are valuable for wood do not exceed thirty species or so (See Chapter on Forestry).

Ornamental plants, wild or cultivated, count about one hundred, according to the list prepared by the Garden Committee of the Meiji Shrine erected in Tokyo in 1920. The list includes 34 evergreen trees, 41 deciduous trees, 7 evergreen and 9 deciduous shrubs, and 10 herbs.

Special plants were first placed under protection of law in 1920, and 137 are now on the list.

Publishing organs consist of the Imperial University Bulletin, The Tokyo Botanical Magazine and the Journal of Japanese

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Botany, the latter edited by Dr. T. Makino.

Noted Specialists:—In Systematic botany there is a long list of distinguished men, as Dr. J. Matsumura, Dr. T. Makino, Dr. Yabe (noted for his South Manchuria and North China flora), Dr. B. Hayata (for Formosan flora), Dr. T. Nakai (for Korean flora), Dr. Y. Kudo (for Hokkaido flora), Dr. K. Miyabe (for Hokkaido and South Saghalien flora), Dr. K. Okamura (specializing in marine algae), Dr. S. Okamura (in mosses and liverwort), Dr. S. Kawamura (fungi), Drs. R. Nakazawa and K. Saito (yeasts), Mr. K. Minakata (slime molds), Dr. Y. Asahina (lichens).

Then Pathology is represented by Drs. K. Miyabe, K. Shirai, and M. Hori: Phylogeny by Dr. S. Ikeno; Cytology and Anatomy by Dr. K. Fujii, Dr. Y. Kuwata, etc.; Physiology by Drs. K. Shibata, H. Kooriba, H. Hattori, S. Kusano.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER II

OUTLINE OF JAPANESE HISTORY

ANCIENT TIMES

Mythical Period.—The "age of gods" preceding the accession of the First Emperor **Jimmu** is, like the corresponding period in Greek history, made up of strange tales of the gods and demi-gods. In this age flourished the Sun-Goddess, or **Amaterasu O-mikami,** enshrined in the Great Temple of Ise, her brother the Impetuous **Susanoo-no-mikoto** to whom the Great Temple of Izumo is dedicated, and all the host of "milliard deities."

Legendary Period.—From the accession of the first Mikado, **Jimmu Tenno,** B. C. 660, to about the reign of **Yuryaku Tenno,** (A.D. 457-480) the Imperial House was chiefly employed, according to the time honored legends and traditions, in subjugating the northeastern region still held by the earlier inhabitants the Ainus, and Kyushu which was probably in close touch with the kingdoms in the Korean Peninsula. In the dim light of this prehistoric period move such heroic figures as **Yamatodake-no-mikoto** who was sent to subjugate the regions at the north and the south, while the name of the Empress **Jingo** stands conspicuous as the conqueror of the hostile Korean kingdoms. Her grand counsellor, **Takenouchi-no-Sukune,** is our Methuselah, being recorded to have attained the age of 300.

Introduction of Buddhism and Establishment of Capital at Kyoto.—We begin to tread on surer ground from the reign of Kimmei Tenno when, with the introduction of Buddhism and Chinese classics through Korea, Japan gradually advanced toward civilization through contact with the more enlightened Korea, and through her with China. The arrival of this exotic religion occasioned a fierce internal discord between the rival clans of the **Moriya** and the **Soga,** and the latter, which was in favor of adopting it, came out triumphant. The Soga family assumed the real power of the country, assassinated a Mikado who was unfriendly to them, and through their encouragement and that of Prince Shotoku, Buddhism spread both in the Court and among the masses. This caused a marked rise of Japanese art, principally of a religious character, especially in the reign of the first Empress in Japan, i.e., **Suiko** (593-628.) The Horyuji temple in Yamato, built more than 1300 years ago and the oldest wooden structure existing in the world, is one of the temples erected at that time. In 607 A.D. Japan first sent an embassy to China, then under the Tung dynasty. The arrogance of the Soga invited their downfall in the reign of Tenchi Tenno, who, before accession to the Throne, had headed the faction that destroyed the family. The Court then recovered its supreme authority. Meanwhile Hokkaido was subdued and the victorious arm was even extended to northern Manchuria. On the other hand Japan lost the suzerainty over Korea. The reign of **Kotoku**

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tenno, (645-654), the predecessor of Tenchi, is remarkable for having thoroughly remodelled the administrative system on that of China, and for having introduced the Chinese custom of "year name." **Gemmyo Tenno** (708-715), the 5th Empress of Japan, removed the seat of the Court, which had been shifting its seat from one place to another, to Nara, where for about seventy years art and culture burst into splendor seldom equalled in some respects, as may be judged from the treasures, over 3000 articles in all, kept in the storehouse of **Shoso-in**, Nara, and comprising the articles that were used by **Shomu Tenno** and presented to the temple after his death in 756. The first Japanese book extant, **Kojiki**, and first Japanese anthology, **Manyoshu**, were the production of the Nara period. Buddhism retained its great influence over the Court to such an extent that an infatuated Empress **Koken Tenno** (749-758) even contemplated elevating her favorite monk **Dokyo** to the Throne, though from this fate Japan was saved by the fearless opposition of **Wake-no-Kiyomaro.**

Court at Kyoto.—Established as the Imperial capital in 794 Kyoto was the center of power and culture for about 400 years till 1192 when **Yoritomo** established at **Kamakura** the Shogun government, and reduced the position of the Imperial city to one of nominal importance. Meanwhile the actual power at the Imperial Court had passed to the ministerial family of **Fujiwara** which was founded by **Kamatari**, Tenchi Tenno's righthand man in the plot against the **Soga** family. Art and literature made a striking development. The Court gave itself up to refined amusement, leaving the sterner duty of maintaining peace to warrior classes of which **Taira**, or **Heike**, and the **Minamoto**, or **Genji** family came to the front. The period witnessed the invention of the "kana" scripts, an innovation of immense educational importance as it helped the spread of learning among the people, and made possible the appearance of such classics as Genji Monogatari by **Murasaki Shikibu**, Makuranososhi by **Seishonagon**, Yeigwa Monogatari by **Akazome-emon**, and others, all maids of honor. **Ki-no-tsurayuki** who compiled another anthology, **Kokin-shu**, furnished a model of the mixed style of Chinese characters and "kana," in his classic diary, Tosa-nikki. The custom of sending students to China for study had already been discontinued.

The effeminacy of the ruling class at the Court was followed by the rise of the military family of **Heike** which overthrew its rival the **Genji** and assumed the administrative authority as successors to the **Fujiwara**. It proved a very short ascendency of only about 20 years, for living amidst the enervating atmosphere of Kyoto the original warlike spirit was soon sapped, and the **Heike** fell an easy prey before the fierce attack of the rough and rude followers of the **Genji** who had been watching their opportunity in the provinces. The battles fought between the rival armies near Kobe, Yashima and Dannoura, furnish romantic chapters in the history of Japan.

Period of Kamakura.—**Yoritomo** brought the whole of Japan under complete subjugation, not sparing even his own brother **Yoshitsune** who had destroyed the Heike clan. Around **Kamakura** grew up culture of a severer type agreeable to the simpler taste of the warrior classes. The power soon passed to the **Hojo** family from which came the wife of Yoritomo, and for about a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

century this humbler family wielded the supreme authority as Shikken, or Regents, to the boy Shoguns selected from among the children of courtiers at Kyoto, and ruled the country in peace and prosperity. The era is memorable for the arrival first in 1274 and next in 1281 of the **Mongol** armada, which was, however, annihilated with the help of the "divine wind" or typhoons in modern parlance.

The Imperial Court that had long been chafing under the humiliating treatment of military rulers repeatedly attempted to recover its legitimate authority, and an abortive rising in 1221 resulted in the wholesale exile of the three retired Tenno. A similar attempt by **Godaigo Tenno** (1319-1399) fared no better at first, but by this time the maladministration of the Hojo had very much alienated public support. **Kusunoki Masashige** first raised the anti-Hojo banner near Kyoto and he was followed by **Nitta Yoshisada**, and lastly **Ashikaga Takauji**. Kamakura was sacked and taken by Nitta, and the Hojo regency ceased to exist. Godaigo, who had been exiled to Oki, reascended the throne and the restoration of the Imperial power was consummated, but only for a short while. The courtiers and favorites claimed the lion's share in the distribution of the vast domains hitherto held by the Hojo, and there was only a little left to be given to those generals and their followers who at the cost of their lives and blood pulled down the Hojo. **Takauji** read the signs of the times, raised the banner of rebellion at Kamakura and set up one of the Imperial princes as his own Emperor. For half a century Japan had two Imperial Courts, the Southern Court, which was supported by the followers of the unfortunate Godaigo, and the Northern Court backed by the **Ashikaga**. **Kusunoki, Nitta, Kitabatake,** and others who remained faithful to the Southern Court were killed in one battle after another, till the rival courts were fused in 1392.

Ashikaga Shogunate.—The rule of the **Ashikaga** shogunate established at Kyoto was never a strong one and the powerful barons in the provinces were practically left a free hand. As regards matters of taste and refinement, however, this period made a very valuable contribution to the history of civilization in Japan. Thus it was in the time of the 8th **Shogun Yoshimasa** (1436-90) that the art of tea ceremonial, the lyric drama called No, and other arts were originated in this country. The period is also memorable for having revived trade with China, then under the Sung dynasty, and witnessed the visit of many Japanese artists to and learned priests from the opposite shore. Japanese freebooters also ventured out in their frail craft and spread terror along the coast of Korea and China. The arrival of the first Portuguese ship in 1541, of the **Spaniards** not long after, and of **Francis Xavier**, a Jesuit missionary in 1549 are noteworthy incidents in our history.

For more than a century, from about the middle of the 15th century, a state of anarchy prevailed, the shogunate having completely lost its prestige. By force of arms and by crafty schemes all the ambitious barons were bent on annexing the domains of weaker neighbors. One of them, **Oda Nobunaga**, of Owari, succeeded in subjugating all the neighborhood, and the way to Kyoto thus cleared, he was able to advance to the Imperial capital, which must have been left in a state of utter desolation in consequence of repeated battles fought in and about it. His

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

victorious troops conquered in the east and the west. In this expedition of territorial expansion **Hideyoshi,** one of his generals who had entered his service as a mere menial retainer, distinguished himself over all the veteran generals of Nobunaga. When Nobunaga was killed by his general Mitsuhide in 1582, Hideyoshi came back in a hurry, revenged his lord upon traitor in a pitched battle fought near Kyoto, and by promptly forestalling all the other generals of the unfortunate Nobunaga, made himself the master of the grand edifice nearly completed by his chief.

Nobunaga had even adopted the policy of encouragement to Christianity, chiefly to check the rampant tendency of Buddhist priests against whom he had led a crusade. **Tokugawa Iyeyasu,** the lord of Mikawa, Totomi and Suruga, was an ally of Nobunaga, but with the assumption of power by Hideyoshi to the exclusion of Nobunaga's two sons, Iyeyasu adopted an attitude of neutrality, and next one of hostility when one of the two sons, for having sided with an enemy of Hideyoshi, fled to Iyeyasu. The latter took up the cause of the refugee, fought with the overwhelming host of Hideyoshi, and routed his advance army. Hideyoshi judged it wiser to win over Iyeyasu by peaceful means instead of by war, and the two houses became reconciled.

Hideyoshi brought the whole country under his sway, built a castle at Osaka, and then another at Momoyama at Fushimi, besides a magnificent mansion at Kyoto. His love of splendor and display was reflected on the art of this period, and painting, architecture, and so forth developed a bold style.

Hideyoshi next turned his attention to the ambitious project of subduing China, and in 1592 the invading army landed in Korea. For seven years, with the interruption of three intervening years, the invaders routed the Koreans and their allies the Chinese army. The expedition, however, was rendered abortive by the death of Hideyoshi in 1598.

Tokugawa Shogunate.—Iyeyasu was now the most powerful man, for Hideyoshi's son Hideyori at Osaka was still a minor. The jealousy of a number of the followers of Osaka brought about in 1600 the great battle of Sekigahara between them and Iyeyasu in which the two houses of Mori and Shimazu that sided with the former fared hard. Iyeyasu's victory further strengthened the position of the Tokugawa family, which then provoked war upon Osaka and the latter fell in 1615.

Japan enjoyed on the whole peace and prosperity during the shogunate of Tokugawa that lasted over two centuries and a half. Christianity that had been tabooed by Hideyoshi was at first tolerated, and intercourse with foreign countries was encouraged. Thus in 1610 the Spaniards who were wrecked on the coast of Japan were sent to Mexico by a Japanese ship, while in 1614 **Date Masamune,** the lord of Sendai, dispatched Hasekura Rokuemon to Rome to inspect the state of affairs there. This liberal policy was soon superseded by one of prohibition owing to the rivalry between the Dutch and the Portuguese traders. The rising of the Christians into rebellion at Amakusa in 1637 was followed by a severer policy against the religion and foreign commerce, exception being made only in favor of the Dutch and the Chinese. Japan remained secluded till the arrival of Commodore **Perry's** mission in 1853 to demand the opening

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of the country for commerce.

Learning was encouraged by the shogunate, chiefly to check the war-like propensity of the daimyos. Indirectly it fostered historical and literary research by our scholars and it is interesting to note these researches brought home to their mind the abnormal state into which the executive power of the country had fallen and especially to the encroachment of the military classes on the sovereignty of the Court. Meanwhile the extravagance of the successive shoguns highly impaired their credit, while the arrival of foreign missions one after the other in quick succession in the early 19th century, demanding the conclusion of treaties of commerce, further tended to reveal their internal decay. Chiefly to gain time, the shogunate applied to the Court for permission to open the country and thus involuntarily placed itself under the direction of the legitimate rulers. The Court then ordered the expulsion of the foreign missions. It was a highly irresponsible decision, but the Court had been long estranged from active politics and was moreover inclined to obstruct and annoy the shogunate out of spite. It was in such peculiar circumstances that the sentiment of loyalty to the legitimate rulers became strangely associated with the anti-foreign policy, and gave rise to the sonno-joi (loyalty to the Court and expulsion of the foreigners) agitation, the slogan that swept over the whole country at that time. But the foreign missions would no longer accept delay, so that the senior counsellor of the shogunate of the day, **Ii-Kamon-no-Kami**, signed tentative treaties in 1858, and for the resolute step he took he was assassinated by a band of the sonno-joi upholders. The bigoted and dangerous cause was considered sacred by the general public, and even some powerful daimyos, as Choshu and Satsuma, who had a spite against the Tokugawa from one cause or another, tried to carry out the joi order to the letter, and at slight provocation or none at all killed or injured foreigners or fired upon foreign warships. The Government was in utter dismay, for the foreign representatives made on every such occasion a strong demand for reparation. These repeated troubles were too great for the impotent shogunate to settle, and at last the shogun **Keiki**, the last of the illustrious line, surrendered the vicarious power of ruling the country, for he was enlightened enough to perceive the trend of the times, and thus the Imperial Court recovered its full prerogative which had been kept in abeyance for about ten centuries. This memorable event was not consummated without some bloodshed, through an armed struggle, fortunately of short duration, between a section of the misguided partisans of the Tokugawa and the Imperial adherents.

Meanwhile those young patriots who had so zealously taken up the bigoted and dangerous cause were disillusioned of their fatal error from the knowledge though scanty, which they obtained either by staying abroad a short while, as Ito, Inouye and some others of the Choshu clan did, or by some indirect means. Their attitude was completely changed, for it now was "Learn of foreigners where they are strong and remedy our defects." By the time the shogunate had fallen the joi agitation had practically disappeared, in fact most of the agitators were soon converted into radical reformers.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

MODERN JAPAN

The 45 years of the reign of the late Emperor Meiji will forever remain in the history of Japan as the most illustrious epoch in the development of the nation, besides supplying to the history of human progress a memorable chapter, teaching how a nation, even when placed under serious disadvantage, may, by dint of untiring diligence and patriotic endeavors and perseverance, succeed in pushing ahead the prosperity of the nation and in expanding its prestige and credit. Fifty years ago Japan was a terra incognita or at best a geographical name, but today she is a respected member of the great comity of nations.

The Meiji government was very fortunate in that it was guided from the outset by such able court nobles as Iwakura and Sanjo and by the young samurai of progressive ideas and burning patriotism sent by the awakened feudal clans of Satsuma, Choshu, Tosa and Saga clans that were chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa shogunate. Among such young samurai were Yamagata, Okubo, Kido, Saigo, Itagaki, Soejima, and Goto. It was fortunate too that they had sprung from comparatively humble ranks in their respective classes, for they had no particular compunction in doing away with old traditions and ancient manners. The first thing which they advised the boy Emperor, who was only 16 when he ascended the Throne, to do was to swear an oath of five articles and to proclaim it to the public, it running to this effect; "All governmental affairs shall be decided by public discussions; both rulers and ruled shall unite for the advancement of the national interests; all base customs of former times shall be abolished; knowledge shall be sought for far and wide." Next year the Imperial court was removed to Tokyo.

The task which these young Councillors of State had to undertake was really herculean. First they had to reduce the internal administration to some kind of unity and order, and to this end they persuaded their feudal lords to follow the example of the Shogunate and to surrender their fiefs to the Court. The chieftains did not hesitate to comply and early in 1869 they, under joint signatures, memorialized the Court for permission to surrender their ancient trusts. All the other fiefs, for there were no less than 262 such principalities large and small throughout the land, exclusive of the shogunate's domains, vied with each other in submitting similar memorials, so that in less than six months the whole territory was brought under the Imperial government. No sooner was the centralization effected than grave troubles, both domestic and foreign, and these reacting upon each other, demanded the attention of the Government. The domestic troubles involved the country in a series of civil wars, as described later.

Foreign Troubles.—When the Imperial Government was restored, the news was duly conveyed to Korea with the idea of reminding the latter to send a congratulatory envoy as had been invariably done whenever a new Shogun was installed, but which courtesy had been neglected by Korea in the latter days of the Tokugawa. While this question of Korean discourtesy was still pending the Iwakura mission started for the West in Oct. 1871 with the object of having the one-sided Treaties of Commerce revised the following year, as expressly stated in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the documents. When the mission returned in Sept. '73, humored at most places but sincerely advised at a few others to effect first of all a thorough internal reform before approaching the Powers to revise the Treaties, Iwakura, Okubo, Kido, Ito and others that formed the mission found their colleagues fully determined to send a punitive expedition to Korea, if the returning ministers approved. The latter stoutly opposed the decision and the first serious split in the new Government was the result, Saigo, Soejima, Itagaki and other Ministers resigning office. The other foreign complications in which the new Government was involved were the expedition to Formosa in 1874 for chastising the natives who had murdered the shipwrecked fishermen of Luchu, for China had tried to disown responsibility on the ground that the island was outside her control; the protracted negotiation with Russia about the delimitation of boundary in Saghalien, resulting in the relinquishment of our claim to the island in exchange for the absolute control of the Kuriles, in 1875; definite recognition by China, through President Grant's intercession, of Japan's right over Luchu which had been feudatory to the House of Shimazu for centuries but which had secretly maintained a relation of vassalage to China.

Civil Wars.—The ministerial split of 1873 soon brought two civil wars as a sequel of the Korean question. The first broke out in 1874 at Saga under the ex-Minister of Justice Eto, but was fortunately suppressed in a few weeks, but the other that was started in Feb. 1877 in Kagoshima by the faithful adherents of the elder Saigo proved a rebellion of the gravest character, for it took some seven months before the Imperial Government could subdue the rebels who, led by men that held high office in the Imperial army, offered desperate resistance. The rebellion was the most formidable crisis which the Meiji Government had to encounter at home, for since the memorable Ministerial dissension the whole country had been seething with discontent and Saigo, who was a simple-mannered soldier of strong personal magnetism, had numerous friends in many parts of the country ready to rise and take up his cause at the first opportunity. The rebellion served as an occasion for demonstrating most emphatically that the much despised son of farmers, if properly disciplined, could make as good soldiers as the young samurai who formed the bulk of Saigo's army. There occurred minor uprisings shortly before Saigo's rebellion, at Kumamoto, Akitsuki and Hagi, but they were merely explosions of those who were roused to see the time honored manners and customs ruthlessly superseded by the foreign and "barbarous" ways. The suppression of the rebellion ended in establishing on a firm basis the prestige of the Meiji Government and bringing the country into unity, but the cost paid for it was very dear, not only on account of the vast disbursements, over ¥40 millions, but in the loss of hundreds of men of uncommon ability and usefulness. The great Okubo was assassinated by a number of Saigo's adherents in the year following the subjugation.

Administrative Reform and Political Agitation.—The whole energy of the Government was now bent upon pushing industries and projects for promoting general prosperity, while at the same time steps were taken for reorganizing the administrative system after the Western pattern. It is interesting to note that the popular activity at this period was chiefly political and was aimed at the speedy establishment of representative government, and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

equally interesting is the fact that the movement was started by ex-civilian Ministers, such as Itagaki, Soejima and Goto, and it looked as if the Korean expeditionists had changed their tactics with the object of harassing their former colleagues in power. The agitation lasted with growing intensity till 1881 when an Imperial Edict promising the creation of a National Assembly ten years later was issued.

The opening of the Diet in 1890 occasioned between Government and the House prolonged contests that were bitter and fierce. The members returned were all serious politicians of strong conviction and staunch views who had staked all they had in promoting the cause of constitutional movement. They were most of them veterans in speech and debate, and completely out-argued Cabinet ministers and their lieutenants on the platform, and out-voted them too, for it was significant as a sign of the times that ministerial candidates were held in utter contempt by the general public and had little chance of getting into the House. When the attempts made by the bureaucrats to form their own party in the House failed, they next adopted the conciliatory policy of admitting one or another leader of a predominant party into the Cabinet but of course this paltering measure could not long keep the opposition in silence.

At last in 1898 the retiring Premier Ito took a heroic step; he recommended Okuma and Itagaki, leaders of the amalgamated Opposition, as his successors. The result was the formation of the Okuma-Itagaki Ministry in which all the portfolios, with the exception of the army and navy, were held by leading party men. It was the first though incomplete party cabinet in Japan. Unfortunately the Cabinet was short-lived, for obsessed with a sense of security from the attack of the Opposition numerically quite contemptible, the followers of Okuma and those of Itagaki quarrelled over the division of the spoils of their combined victory. At last the Itagaki contingent struck their tents and withdrew, and thus the first attempt towards party government collapsed miserably. From that time till the fall of the last bureaucratic ministry headed by Terauchi, Japanese politics was literally a game played by the bureaucrats, the Seiyu-kai and the Kensei-kai with the Genro standing by as arbiters. (For further details, see the Chapter on Politics.)

Revision of Treaties

It took about half a century before Japan succeeded in getting revised the one-sided Treaties concluded by the Tokugawa Government in 1858, containing the humiliating clause of extra-territoriality and restriction of customs duty to the very low level of 5 per cent. This grave problem demanded most strenuous efforts from both Government and people, and it must be said that the natural though ambitious aspiration exerted a salutary influence in hastening the internal improvement, especially as regards judiciary, though thirty years of untiring investigations and deliberation had to pass before Japan could complete the codification of all the important laws on a Western model with the assistance of a number of foreign experts.

Between 1882 and 1892, when the treaty was revised first of all with Great Britain, the Foreign Office changed its Minister no less than five times, not only because of the strong opposition

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

offered by the Treaty Powers to Japan's proposals but because, in its later stage when the substance of the draft had leaked out, public opinion began to object violently to the clause concerning the mixed tribunals with foreign judges as assessors, though this clause was gradually attenuated in the Okuma draft in its application and was intended at last to cover only the Supreme Court. Still the public agitation was by no means appeased; on the contrary, led by a section of those demagogues who had long training as agitators in upholding the constitution movement, the cry against the mixed court clause grew in intensity in the House and outside of it. These stalwarts declared that Japan could not submit to the humiliating treatment Egypt and some other semi-independent countries had; they were well contented to do without such shameful revision. At the same time they argued that Japan must guard her interest reserved by the existing Treaties, especially about restrictions of freedom of residence and travel in the interior. They even passed a resolution to that effect in the House, the Diet having been inaugurated in the meanwhile, and it invited its dissolution. It was to the lasting credit of the late Count Mutsu that a revised treaty was signed at London in 1894 and the example set by Britain was soon followed by America and other countries, and Japan thus obtained a treaty for the first time on a basis of equality. However it was not till 1911 that complete tariff autonomy was secured.

National Expansion

While Japan was bent upon the stupendous task of reorganizing her institutions on a Western model and introducing the important innovations of modern civilization, her two nearest neighbors, Korea and China, were still stubbornly wedded to their old effete routine, hating to open the countries to foreign intercourse and generally despising foreign ways. They were too haughty and self-important to perceive how greedily the aggressive Powers of the West were watching them, ready to pounce at the first favorable opportunity. China was the worse sinner of the two as regards this attitude of apathy and defencelessness, for Korea, though an independent kingdom, contented herself with being a slavish imitator of her great neighbor, allowing the latter to assume the relation of a suzerain. Japan concluded a treaty of commerce with Korea in 1876, for she wanted the latter to be sufficiently strong to protect herself against foreign aggression. In Korea Japan stood for progress and China for reactionary interest; Korea herself was divided by two native rival factions which kept the country in interminable disturbances. These ceaseless troubles at last involved their two patrons in open war in 1894.

Sino-Japanese War.—Japan made short work of the enemy's resistance on land and sea, drove the Chinese troops from one position to another in Manchuria, and soon the way was open for her army to march on Peking. Another detachment, in co-operation with the fleet, reduced Weihaiwei in Shantung and moreover annihilated the once proud Northern fleet. China sued for peace, and the result was the Treaty of Shimonoseki concluded in April 1895, by which China agreed (1) to the complete

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

independence of Korea, (2) to cede the Liaotung peninsula and littoral and (3) Formosa and the Pescadores; (4) to pay an indemnity of 200 million taels, and also to open to commerce four inland ports and the Yangtze for navigation. The 2nd clause Japan was obliged to renounce owing to the pressure brought to bear upon her by Russia, Germany and France in the interest of the "peace of the Far East," and had to console herself with the 30 million taels paid extra by China. When Japan had conclusively shown that the once dreaded "sleeping lion" of China was really sickly, if not moribund, the Powers lost no time in offering their services to the humiliated China as honest brokers. True to their secret purpose, on one pretext after another, Germany established herself at Kiaochau, Russia in Manchuria, France got some lease and railway concession in the south, and even Britain, to preserve the balance of power, felt obliged to demand the lease of Weihaiwei, while Japan obtained from China the pledge of non-alienation of the province of Fukien that lies opposite Formosa to any other Power.

The Boxer Trouble.—All these successive intrusions made by the Powers on her rights and domain roused in 1899 the bitter anti-foreign agitations in China known as the Boxer trouble. Japan in a hurry despatched the 5th Division, which formed the bulk of the Allied army organized for rescuing the diplomatic and foreign communities besieged in Peking by the insurgents who killed our counsellor and the German minister. The trouble cost China 450 million taels in indemnity payable in instalment.

Russo-Japanese War.—Meanwhile Russia had been steadily gaining influence in Korea, for her subservient court, now that China had lost prestige, began to lean upon the Northern Power, leaving the special relation of Japan to the Peninsula utterly disregarded. With her basis of operation firmly established in Manchuria, Russia thought that she could treat Japan's protest with impunity, and when Japan made a conciliatory offer, Russia replied with a high-handed counter offer, so that in spite of all the conventions and memoranda exchanged for defining the relative positions of the two in Korea, the relations between them became more and more strained, especially after Russia's occupation of Manchuria subsequent to the Boxer trouble. And so in 1904, just ten years after the Sino-Japanese war Japan was forced to draw her sword once more to defend her very existence and preserve the peace of the Far East.

The whole nation, except perhaps a handful of pacifists, went into this war as one man, with the grim resolution to conquer or to die, for all believed implicitly that on the issue of the war depended the very existence of the nation. On the other hand, to the muzhiks the war had no meaning; they could not understand why they should have to give their lives in fighting Japan. General Kuropatkin, the unfortunate Commander-in-Chief in the disastrous battle of Mukden, must have thoroughly measured the fighting strength of the Japanese army when he visited our country a few years before the outbreak of the war, but evidently he did not take into full account this vital factor in the psychology of the two warring nations. Better equipped than their foe, strongly entrenched, the Russian army was dislodged from one position after another, lost Port Arthur, though after a heroic defence lasting for about six months, was routed in the great battle of Mukden, and when the Baltic fleet, after having effected with credit the weary voyage, was literally wiped off the face

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of the Japan Sea by Admiral Togo in May 1905, Russia decided to give up the hopeless war. The result was the Portsmouth Treaty signed by the representatives of two hostile countries on 5th Sept. 1905 through the mediation of President Roosevelt. Russia refused to pay any indemnity, but agreed to recognize Japan's supremacy in Korea, to hand over to Japan the lease of the Liaotung peninsula and the South Manchuria Railway with the mining and other rights pertaining to it and to cede to her the southern half of Saghalien.

Anglo-Japanese Alliance.—It was in 1902, or a little before the Russo-Japanese war, when the attention of the European Powers was directed to the Far East, that Japan and Great Britain entered into an Agreement for Alliance, the two parties mutually recognizing as well as safeguarding their own interests in China, and Britain admitting Japan's special position in Korea. In 1905 the Agreement was enlarged in scope and was replaced by a new stipulation designed to cover the maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; was further modified in 1911 and made effective till July 1921. The dual compact on the whole worked with marked success, and while it greatly strengthened the position of Japan in the Far East, it enabled Britain to concentrate her fleet at home.

Korean Annexation.—By virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty Japan proceeded to place Korea under her protection and this was followed in 1910 by the Treaty of Annexation, the year after the assassination of Prince Ito, the first Viceroy of Korea, at Harbin by a Korean fanatic.

Japan in International Politics

The two wars internationally raised the status of Japan: she was no longer obliged to appeal to the magnanimity of the Powers in guarding her interests and rights. The Powers were now willing to make advances and to seek her hand. They even began to watch her movements with jealous and suspicious eyes, and for this altered attitude of the Powers toward Japan the responsibility was laid chiefly on the so-called militarists, who, flushed with the success of Japan's arms in foreign warfare, grew arrogant and too often insisted upon their own way in shaping domestic policy and determining foreign relations. Be that as it may, Japan's position was now sufficiently established to warrant the Powers with special interests in the Far East in entering into agreement with her for guaranteeing the general peace in this region, for maintaining the respective situations and territorial rights of the contracting parties, safeguarding the integrity of China and upholding the principle of equal opportunity and the open door in that country. It is true such a covenant with Britain was concluded first in 1902, to be afterward expanded into an offensive and defensive alliance with certain restrictions, but those with France, Russia and America were arranged after the Russo-Japanese war. At the same time America and the British dominions of Canada and Australia began to place obstacles in the way of free immigration of Japanese laborers and to try to subject those already residing there to unfair treatment. This has given rise to a grave problem of racial discrimination, a question that has began to arrest the serious attention of thinkers the world over in the interest of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

general peace of the whole human race and of humanity.

Death of Emperor Meiji.—On July 31, 1912, Meiji Tenno died before attaining his 60th anniversary, but it may be said that his memorable reign was brought to a fitting close. His memory will forever be held in profound veneration by the people as one of the most illustrious sovereigns that have ever ruled over the country. With the immediate accession of his son Prince Yoshihito (Emperor Taisho) to the Throne began the new era of Taisho.

The European War and Japan

When the Great War broke out in 1914, it was a foregone conclusion that Japan should cast in her lot with the Allies, and so in August 1914 she declared war on Germany, and a few days later treaty relations with Austria-Hungary also ceased. In November the fort of Tsingtau was captured in co-operation with the British contingent. This was followed by occupation of the German possessions in the South Seas, the effective expulsion of German commerce-raiding cruisers and the despatch of our fleet to the Mediterranean to assist the Allies in their naval activities.

When the hostilities came to an end in November, 1918, with the conclusion of the Armistice, the Peace Conference was held from January to June 1919, at which Japan was represented by five delegates including Marquis Saionji, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda. By the terms of the Peace Treaty concluded on June 28th Japan acquired rights and privileges concerning Shantung, which she pledged herself to restore to China with all its rights, only keeping to herself the economic privileges that had once been granted to Germany. By virtue of the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations Covenant Japan was given a mandate over the German South Sea territories north of the equator, including the Marshall and Caroline Islands and the Island of Yap. Later, a controversy regarding Yap arose between Japan and U.S.A. due to the latter's protest against the decisions in December 1919 of the Supreme Council with regard to the assignment of mandatory territories, but the question was at length settled in September 1921 before the opening of the Washington Conference, Japan recognizing the right of U.S.A. and other countries to land the submarine cables on the Island. Another question that commanded keen interest at the Peace Conference was that of the abolition of racial discrimination as submitted by the Japanese delegates before the League of Nations Committee, though Japan had to withdraw and reserve it for future discussion.

Siberian Expedition.—The military expedition of Japan to Siberia was originally undertaken in common accord and in co-operation with the United States in August, 1918. It was primarily intended to render assistance to the Czecho-Slovak troops who, in their homeward journey across Siberia from European Russia, found themselves in grave and pressing danger at the hands of hostile forces under German command. Great Britain, France, Italy and China also joined the expedition and sent their troops to Vladivostok. The allied forces fought their way from Vladivostok far into the region of the Amur and the Trans-Baikal Provinces to protect the railway lines which

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

afforded the sole means of transportation of the Czecho-Slovak troops from the interior of Siberia to the port of Vladivostok.

With the termination of the Great War, England and France began to withdraw their troops from Siberia, and the withdrawal of Italian and Chinese troops was also completed in 1920. In January, 1920, the United States decided to end its military undertaking in Siberia, and ordered the withdrawal of its forces. For some time thereafter, Japanese troops continued alone to carry out the duty of guarding the Trans-Siberian Railways in fulfilment of Inter-Allied arrangements and of affording facilities to the returning Czecho-Slovaks. After the departure of the latter in September 1920, Japan completed the evacuation of the Trans-Baikal and the Amur Provinces, but the protection of resident Japanese subjects in Eastern Siberia and the menace threatening the Korean frontier made it necessary for the Japanese troops to remain in North Manchuria and the southern portion of the Maritime Province up to October 25, 1922, when the last column of Japanese troops left Vladivostok and the evacuation was completed.

The affair has proved a costly one to Japan. Since Aug. 18, 1918, when her troops first landed at Vladivostok, Japan dispatched in turn 11 divisions; the number of these troops amounted in November, 1918, to some 70,000 (including non-combatants) but this was soon reduced to 26,000 by the end of that year, to be further withdrawn thereafter. The total casualties numbered about 1,475 officers and men killed and over 10,000 wounded, besides 610 who fell victims to illness. The expenditure of the military operations that spread over five years drained the national coffers of about ¥700 millions.

Occupation of Saghalien.—The occupation of the Russian Province of Saghalien by Japanese army was in reprisal for the incident of 1920 at Nikolaievsk, where more than 700 Japanese were cruelly tortured and massacred, and was, therefore, wholly different, both in nature and in origin, from the stationing of troops in the Maritime Province. The occupation was effected early in July, 1920, and lasted for nearly five years.

On the establishment of the Soviet Government of Russia, conferences were held between the representatives of the two Governments with a view to finding basic principles for solving the pending problems between Japan and Russia and restoring the former diplomatic relations, first conference at Dairen in 1921, next at Changchun in 1922, and a third in Tokyo in the summer of 1923. But each time the negotiations proved futile owing to the difficulty of reaching a satisfactory settlement of the Saghalien question. The fourth and final conference between the Japanese Minister in Peking (Yoshizawa) and the Ambassador (Karakhan) of the Soviet Government of Russia in Peking, that was opened in the summer of 1924 was satisfactorily concluded on January 20, 1925, and the treaty signed by the two plenipotentiaries received sanction by the Prince Regent on February 25. By the exchange of formal ratification of the treaty between the two plenipotentiaries in Peking the next day the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries was at last accomplished. The Japanese Army was promptly withdrawn from the occupied territory and the protracted trouble disturbing peace in this quarter of the globe was definitely settled.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Washington Conference

Japan's interest in this International Conference was far more vital than in the Peace Conference at Versailles, as it was held for the express purpose of limiting naval armament and discussing the Pacific problems with special reference to China. Japan was represented by Admiral Baron Kato, then Minister of the Navy in the Hara Cabinet, Prince Tokugawa, President of the House of Peers, Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador at Washington, and Mr. Hanihara, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Conference clarified the relations between Japan and other countries represented at the Conference table and, in particular, went far to remove the suspicions and misunderstandings entertained abroad regarding Japan's attitude toward China. (For further details vide the Chapters dealing with the Navy and Diplomacy).

Crown Prince's Journey Abroad

The journey which the Crown Prince undertook to Europe in March-September 1921 to make observations and exchange courtesies with sovereigns of European countries was an event unprecedented in the history of Japan, and was moreover an unqualified success in every respect.

Then in November of the same year the Crown Prince was appointed Regent to undertake the conduct of State affairs in place of his Imperial father who was suffering from chronic illness and was incapacitated from attending to public duties. In the spring of 1924 the Crown Prince married Princess Naga-ko, first daughter of Prince Kuni. The Crown Prince's foreign tour was followed by that of his younger brother Prince Chichibu, 2nd Imperial son, who proceeded to England for study leaving Japan in May, 1925. He entered Oxford in October, 1926, which he had to leave on learning that his father was critically ill and return home.

The Demise of Emperor Taisho

His Majesty Yoshihito, the 123rd Emperor, passed away on December 25th, 1926, at the Imperial Villa at Hayama, and on the same day Prince Regent Hirohito ascended the Throne as the 124th sovereign of the Empire. According to the traditional custom of the Imperial House the late Majesty was given the posthumous title of Taisho Tenno, while the new era named Showa was adopted for the present reign.

It was probably in conformity with the trend of the times that the two events of such supreme national importance (departure of an Emperor and accession of his successor) were officially proclaimed according to actual fact; the time-honoured custom could never have allowed their occurrence outside the Imperial Palace.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER III

EARTHQUAKES, VOLCANOES AND MINERAL SPRINGS

A. EARTHQUAKES

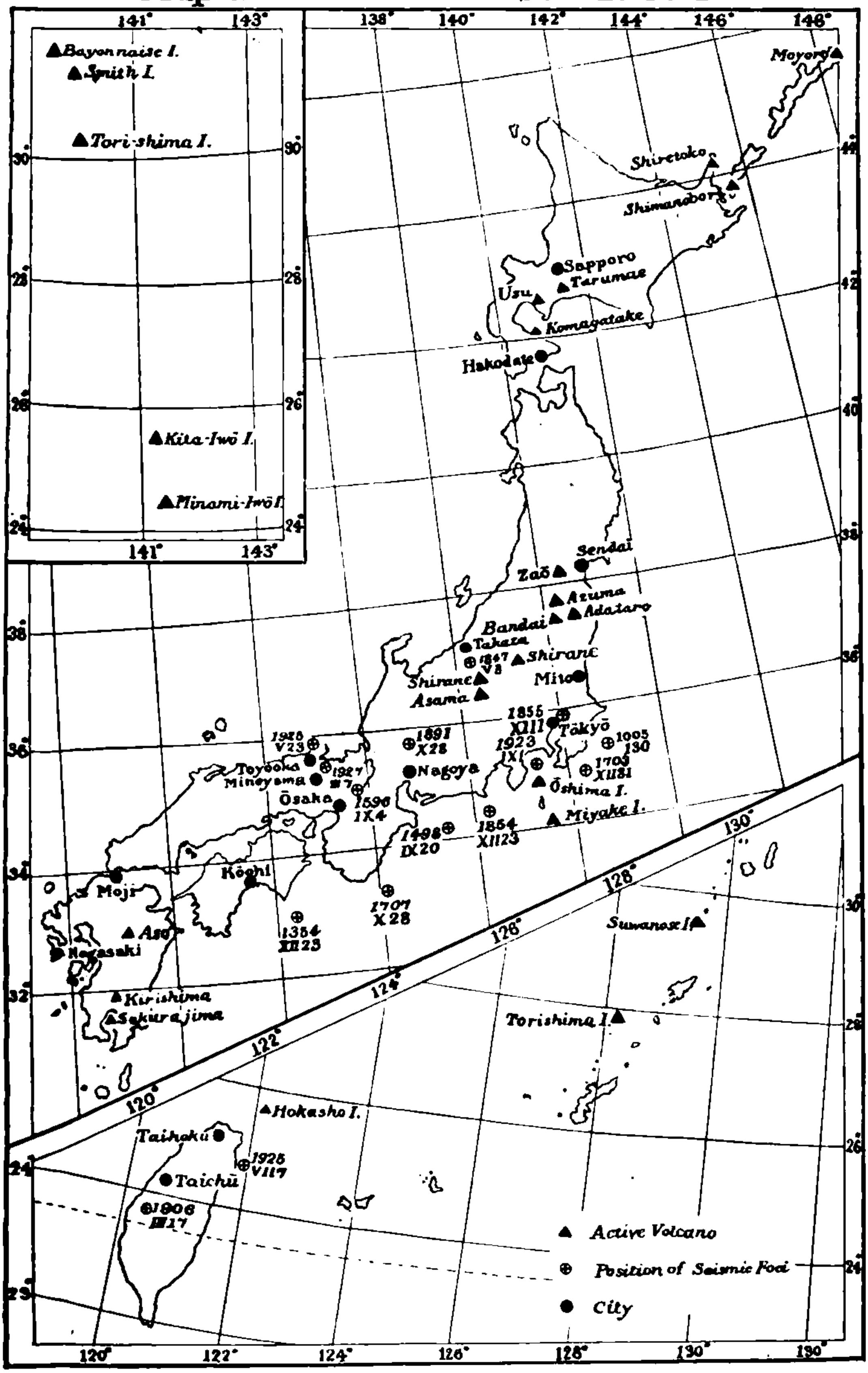
Introductory

Japan is a land of volcanoes and earthquakes. It owes its beautiful scenery, in many instances, to volcanic agency, while the graceful outline of the snow-capped Fuji-yama with its logarithmic curves, an emblem of purity and sublimity, is a common art motif. With regard to seismic disturbances, it may be said that in Japan the telluric energy is still in the young and vigorous stage of development, and earthquakes have naturally made a profound impression upon our countrymen from the earliest times, the first record of an earthquake in authentic history dating back to the reign of the Emperor Inkyo, 416 A.D. In former times an earthquake catastrophe was believed to be a divine warning of some great social event, and it is a noteworthy fact that an earthquake often served as a stimulus for raising the courage of our people in time of danger. Thus, on the occasion of the famous shocks of the first year of Ansei (1854), the year in which the treaty with Commodore Perry was concluded, the Daimyo of Tosa issued proclamations enjoining his subjects to take these disasters as writing on the wall and to rouse themselves to guard the realm against all possible emergency of internal troubles and foreign complications. The attempt to obviate serious effect of seismic disturbances is, as may be expected, shown in the style of various ancient Japanese buildings. Thus, a properly built "sammon" (temple gate), "kanetsuki-do" (bell tower), and "gojunoto" (five-storeyed pagoda) can never be overturned by an earthquake, however violent. The last-named structures are in principle exactly conformable with the modern instrument called the duplex pendulum seismograph, since they consist of the outer portion or tower, which may be likened to an inverted pendulum, and of the central suspended column which forms a pendulum whose lower end is not in contact with the ground; these two systems which are respectively in unstable and stable equilibrium, combine into a building capable of lessening the disasters of seismic shocks. On the occasion of the great Ansei earthquake (1855) of Yedo, the "gojunoto" at Asakusa had its "kurin," or large vertical metal rod on the top, considerably bent, but the building itself sustained no damage. Again, the curved form of a large stone "ishigaki," or dry masonry retaining wall, is a feature peculiar to the Japanese castle building not to be found in the architecture of China, Chosen and other countries. Its origin was probably in the idea of making the stone-wall earthquake-proof. The wall curve

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Map of Volcanoes and Seismic Foci



Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

forms a parabola, and a noteworthy fact is that a column whose wall is parabolic has the property of being seismically uniform in strength, namely, of possessing a stability against the earthquake shock which remains constant for the different sections. A stone retaining wall with a parabolic form is thus free from the defect of being weakest at the base, thereby lessening the risk of the production of the "marginal vibration," which may result in the formation of cracks along the upper edge and the sliding down of the side surface. As no cementing material was used in the construction of the stone castle walls, the old Japanese civil engineers had evidently to give the "ishigaki" a form calculated to possess in itself a sufficient strength and stability.

Japanese Arc

Where great mountain ranges are arranged on chains of islands in the form of a circular arc, the convex, or outer portion, which corresponds to the tension side, is often shaken by great earthquakes; while the concave, or inner portion, corresponding to the compression side, is disturbed only by occasional local shocks. This is notably the case with the Japanese arc, whose convex side is turned toward the Pacific, parallel with and off whose coast there runs the principal earthquake zone, forming the connecting link between the American and Himalaya-Mediterranean lines of disturbance. Since the great shocks of 1854 the southern and western parts of Japan have not been visited by great seismic disasters and "tsunami" (tidal-waves) that very often follow them, excepting those of 1924 and '25.

Volcanoes whether active, dormant, or extinct are located only on the Japan Sea side, or the compression portion, of the Japanese islands and along the Fuji volcanic chain, which may be regarded as a sort of crack in the arc.

Small Earthquakes

The number of earthquakes happening in different parts of Japan gives the average yearly frequency of some 1500, or of about four shocks per day. In Tokyo a sensible shock occurs on the average once every three days.

The Destructive Earthquakes of Tokyo and Tajima

In point of magnitude of damage inflicted on life and property the great earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923 that overwhelmed the region bordering on the Bay of Sagami is indeed without a rival in the world's history, the disastrous fire that burst out on the wake of the tremendous upheaval reducing to ashes in a couple of days about one half of Tokyo, and practically the whole of Yokohama. Scientifically the September shock belongs to what is called "world shaking earthquakes," and was recorded, for instance, at Granada, Spain, at 12h 12m 33s of September 1st, while at Sydney it began at 12h 9m 8s.

To the lasting regret for accuracy of seismological investigations it should be noted that the instruments at both the Seismological Institute, Imperial University, Tokyo, and the Central Meteorological Observatory broke down just at the critical

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

moment, so that the only reliable observation carried out at Tokyo indicated that the preliminary tremor lasted about 12.1 s. and that at Tokyo it occurred at 11h 58m 46s of the Central standard time, that is, the time of the 135 meridian; that taking various factors into consideration, the depth of the seismic centre must have been about 45 km. and the position of the epicentre at the bottom of the northern part of Sagami Bay.

The seismographical record taken at the Central Meteorological Observatory consisted of the following elements:

Initial time 11h 58m 46s 6
Duration of preliminary tremor..... 12s 1
Maximum amplitude 89mm
Intensity ..... disastrous
Epicentre.....Northern part of Sagami Bay; longitude, 130°2 E—latitude, 35°1 N.

As to the origin of this terrestrial disturbance the hypothesis offered is that, judging from the distribution of geological strata and the nature of topographical features of the affected area, it was most probably due to the powerful strain to which the earth-crust lying between Izu peninsula, the most elevated portion, and the Sea of Sagami, the most subsided portion, in this region, must have been subjected for a considerable period of time. The shock caused severe dislocation of the strata of the disturbed area, the shores of the Bay of Sagami and the west coast of Boso peninsula marking sudden upheaval, as much as 55 metres at some places, while on the other hand the bottom of Sagami Bay fell by 20 to 400 metres. Among other noteworthy phenomena was the visit of seismic sea-waves or "tsunami" which attained the height of 8 metres at some parts on the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, though on the coast of Tokyo Bay the height was generally below one metre. Landslides occurred here and there, notably along the eastern shores of Izu peninsula, one at Nebukawa, about midway between Atami and Odawara, being most disastrous, while the hilly district of Hakone was also severely damaged from this particular dislocation of earth-crust.

As is usual with most strong earthquakes the September convulsion was followed by long trains of after-shocks, and it is believed by experts that some three years must elapse before the dislocated strata could settle to normal condition. Here is the record of after-shocks observed at the Central Meteorological Observatory.

Number of after-shocks (Sept. 1st, 1923—Sept. 1st, 1925)
Felt ..... about 1,600
Not felt ..... about 6,100

The seat of after-shocks is naturally shifting. So far two very strong passing vibrations of this description have occurred, one on Sept. 2, 1923, off Katsu-ura on the southern coast of Boso peninsula and the other on January 15, 1924, in Sagami Bay. Its intensity is indicated by the following data:

Initial time 5h 50m 25s
Duration of preliminary tremor..... 7s 6
Maximum amplitude 22mm 5
Whole duration 12m
Intensity ..... Strong
Epicentre....Sagami Bay, L. 139°2 E.—L. 35°2 N.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Now when it is remembered that a destructive shock means removal of an abnormal underground stress accumulation, it may naturally be concluded that its repetition from one and same area is a contingency of remote possibility.

The earthquakes felt in Tokyo in recent years originated chiefly in the following six zones: (I) Boso peninsula and the bottom of its outside sea, (II) the vicinity of Mt. Tsukuba and Kasumiga-ura lagoon; (III) the Hakone district and vicinity; (IV) a zone off the eastern coast of the Main Island; (V) Sagami Bay and neighborhood; (VI) the low Musashi plain, in which Tokyo is situated, and especially the valley of the River Kinu.

Earthquakes in Tajima and Tango

The occurrence of destructive earthquakes in Tajima on May 23, 1925, and next in Tango on March 7, 1927, affords an interesting subject for seismic study, as these two contiguous provinces on the Japan Sea coast had been immune for centuries from destructive shocks. The epicentre of the latter lay about 18 km. to the east of the former. The record for the two shocks is as follows:

	Tajima	Tango
Initial time	11h 10m	18h 28m 42s2
Duration prel. trèmor....	13s3	53s7
Max. amplitude	2mm	about 35mm
Whole duration	18m 25	about 1h.
Intensity	moderate	slight
Epicentre.....	L. 134°50′.5 E. L. 35°38′.7 N.	L. 35°39′ N. L. 135°1′ E.
Casualties	2,900	2,908

The two earthquakes furnish new examples of the eastward or northeastward translocation of activity which had been prevailing in the seismic zone on the Japan Sea coast.

The principal towns destroyed in the Tajima earthquake are Toyokoka and Kinosaki, the latter being a popular spa. In the Tango earthquake, two towns of Mineyama and Amino suffered the worst, the latter being one of the most important silk crepe centres in Japan.

Seismic Record in Japan

The most disastrous calamities recorded in the pre-Tokugawa period were:—

684 A.D. An area of about 3 sq. miles in Tosa subsided and was covered by sea-water.
869 „ Earthquakes with tidal waves visited Mutsu and thousands of people were killed.
1361 „ Earthquakes in districts round about Kyoto.
1498 „ Tokaido was visited by a severe earthquake, causing death of over 20,000 persons. Hamana lagoon (Maizaka station, Tokaido Railway, formerly inland lake) was formed.
1596 „ Bungo, Kyushu, was visited by a severe earthquake and 700 persons killed.
„ „ Districts round about Kyoto shaken and 2,000 persons killed.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The principal calamities that have occurred since are:—

Date	Place	Houses partly or wholly destroyed	No. of deaths
1605, Jan. 31	Pacific coast	—	5,000
1611, Sept. 27	Aizu	—	3,700
1611, Dec. 2	Pacific coast, O-u (with tidal waves)	—	1,700
1662, Jun. 16	Places about Kyoto.....	5,500	500
1666, Feb. 2	Takata, in Echigo.....	—	1,500
1694, Jun. 19	Noshiro, in Ugo.....	2,760	390
1703, Dec. 30	Places about Tokyo (with tidal waves)	20,162	5,233
1707, Oct. 28	Pacific coast of Kyushu and Shikoku (with tidal waves)....	29,000	4,900
1751, May 20	Takata, Echigo	9,100	1,700
1766, Mar. 8	Hirosaki (with tidal waves).....	7,500	1,335
1792, Feb. 10	Hizen, Higo and vicinity (with tidal waves)	12,000	15,000
1828, Dec. 18	Nagaoka, in Echigo.....	11,750	1,443
1844, May 8	Shinano	34,000	12,000
1854, July 9	Yamato, Iga, and Ise.....	5,000	2,400
1854, Dec. 23	Tokaido and Shikoku.....	60,000	3,000
1855, Nov. 11	Tokyo	50,000	6,700

		Houses destroyed	No. of deaths	No. of injured
1891, Oct. 28	Mino-Owari	222,501	7,273	17,175
1894, Oct. 22	Shonai	8,403	726	977
1896, Jun. 15	Sanriku dist. (tidal waves)	13,073	27,122	9,247
1896, Aug. 31	O-u	8,996	209	779
1906, Feb. 17	Formosa	8,941	1,228	2,329
1909, Aug. 14	Mino-Omi	9,544	37	441
1914, Mar. 15	Akita	770	93	210
1923, Sept. 1	Sagami Bay	558,049	91,344	—
1925, May 23	Northern part of Tajima.	3,668	381	410
1927, Mar. 7	Tango	7,367	2,900	—

Seismological Investigation in Japan

Japan has done more than any other country in the world as regards seismic investigations.

The foundation of the system of seismic study and research in Japan was laid by the combined efforts of Profs. Milne and Ewing, formerly of the Tokyo Imperial University, and their colleagues, including the late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, who was the first occupant of the chair of seismology in the University, the late Dr. Fusakichi Omori who died shortly after the seismic disaster of September 1923, and other scientists. The system and organs for seismic investigation and researches have since made a marked progress and show a perfection almost unrivalled in other countries, and Japan can boast of a closely set and wide-spread earthquake observation net, consisting of the Central Meteorological Observatory in Tokyo, and a number of local stations established in various parts of the country. The results of the observations made by these local stations are reported to the Central Meteorological Observatory and are made public. Besides the meteorological observatories, there are also the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Earthquake Investigation Institute attached to the Education Department, the Central Seismological Institute attached to the Tokyo Imperial University and the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee under the control of the Education Minister, which are also engaged in the investigation of and research into various seismic phenomena. The reports and bulletins published by those observatories and institutes, which contain the results of the investigations and researches made by them, are widely distributed among all seismological observatories and meteorological observatories in foreign countries.

With a view to bringing under complete control organs for the investigations and researches of seismic phenomena the Education Department decided to establish a central organ named the Earthquake Research Institute as a central organ of seismic phenomena investigations, for which appropriations of ¥600,000 was placed on the budget for 1925. The establishment is attached to the Tokyo Imperial University and Dr. K. Suyehiro was appointed its president.

Relation between Volcanoes and Earthquakes

Active volcanoes being a safety valve for disquieting factors working within the earth crust, places situated near them have only rarely been visited by destructive seismic disturbances of any magnitude. For instance the districts round Asama, Kirishima, etc., in Japan and Naples at the foot of Vesuvius have not experienced seismic disasters from ancient time.

Concluding Remarks

Although the problem of the prediction of destructive earthquakes is still very far from its solution, considerable light has been thrown on the causes, the geographical relations, and the time distributions of earthquakes, so that we can determine in many cases the probable intensity and the direction of motion in a future shock at a given place, or the next locality in a given earthquake zone likely to be visited by a destructive earthquake. As far as wooden structures are concerned, the question of the earthquake-proof building has to a large extent been solved, as it is not difficult to construct timber houses which can resist any shock whatever. Steel-brick and reinforced concrete also furnish good systems of constructing earthquake-proof buildings.

The fact that even a very small amount of precaution taken against earthquake is sufficient to save a considerable loss of life and property is well illustrated by comparing seismic damage in Italian and Japanese cities. Thus, in the Messina earthquake of Dec. 28, 1908, the total number of victims was about 120,000 of whom about 75,000 died in Messina and suburbs. The intensity of earthquake motion in the last named city was a little lower than that in the city of Nagoya on the occasion of the Mino-Owari earthquake of 1891. The population of Nagoya in 1891 was 165,339, which was nearly equal to that of Messina and the vicinity, and of these only 190 were killed in the catastrophe. Even supposing the intensity of seismic motion in Messina to have been equal to that in Nagoya, the number of persons killed in the former city was about 430 times greater than that in the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

latter. That is to say, when comparison is made with the Japanese city, about 998 per 1,000 of the number of those killed in Messina must be regarded as having fallen victims to seismologically bad construction of the houses.

The risk rate of wooden buildings in earthquake is comparatively limited as stated, but the disasters caused by the resultant fire are extensive and incalculable, as in the case of the recent terrible earthquake-fire still very fresh in our memory, in which by far the greater portion of the killed were burned to death. In the great earthquake of San Francisco in 1906, too, the greater portion of the damage and casualties was due to the fire occasioned by the earthquake. In view of these facts it cannot be said that wooden buildings are absolutely safe from the earthquake shocks. (Vide Chap. on Earthquake-Proof Construction by Prof. Naito.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

B. VOLCANOES

Three volcanic ranges exist in Japan, viz., Kurile range, Fuji range and Kirishima range. They contain about 200 volcanoes of which some 50 are more or less active.

The term "active" or "extinct" is, however, relative, for volcanoes believed to be extinct have not infrequently given a terrible demonstration of their dormant activity. Among those that are semi-active the first to be mentioned is Mount Fuji, dear to the hearts of all true Japanese. Since it exploded with destructive violence in 1707 it has remained resting, but the presence of a deep red-hot crater at the summit affords an ominous sign that it may be aroused to fury any time. Of the notable cases of explosions after a long spell of dormancy in recent times may be mentioned Torijima (1902, killing 125 islanders), Agatsuma (1,949 metres, in 1903 when two geologists were killed), Bandaisan (1,819 m. in 1888) and Sakurajima (1,060 m. in 1914, last in 1779). Volcano cones that are still active are, to mention only those that are noteworthy, Tarumai (1,023), Noboribetsu (1,023), Komagatake (1,140), Adataro (1,710), Nasu (1,917), Shirane of Nikko range (2,578), Unzen in Hizen (1,360), Kaimon (924), Kirishima (1,700), Mihara (755) on Oshima Is. at the mouth of Tokyo Bay, Asama (2,542), Usu (725) in Hokkaido. Aso, a complex volcano with its highest cone towering 1,592 m., is perhaps the largest volcano in the world, its crater extending about 15 miles north and south and 10 miles the other way. Nasu, Kirishima, Oshima and Asama are almost perpetually smoking.

The distribution of famous volcanoes and the positions of the foci of destructive earthquakes which have occurred are shown in the accompanying chart.

Tokachidake, a triple volcano (1,812 metres) situated in the centre of Hokkaido, exploded in the afternoon of May 23, 1926, and devastated the plantations at Kamifurano, a village at the foot of the volcano, the whole district having been flooded with the muddy torrents produced by the action of lava on the snow-covered slopes and the loosened surface soil. Over 4,125 acres were ravaged and 171 persons were killed and 200 severely injured. The total damage was about 6 million yen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

C. MINERAL SPRINGS

As a redeeming feature to ccmpensate for the presence of disquieting volcanoes, a large number of mineral springs, hot or cold, are found throughout the country. Japan, in fact, occupies a very high place in the world as to number of mineral springs and especially of those that possess high medical value. There are at least one hundred mineral springs, mostly hot, which from easy accessibility or high efficacy, are popular. The following is based on the investigations carried out by the Home Office.

Hot Springs

	Honshu	Hokkaido	Kyushu	Chosen	Taiwan	S. Manchuria	Total
Simple cold	134	1	20	6	0	—	161
Simple hot	152	3	70	10	2	4	241
Simple acid	17	1	3	0	2	0	23
"Earthy" acid	12	1	3	0	2	0	18
Alkaline acid	94	20	35	0	4	0	153
Salt	155	5	19	5	3	1	188
Bitter	58	4	16	0	1	0	79
Iron	29	1	2	3	1	0	36
Sulphur	95	14	18	9	6	0	142
Sulphuric acid	10	0	1	0	0	0	11
Acid vitriol	5	1	0	0	1	0	7
Alum vitriol	7	0	1	0	3	0	11
Not yet ascertained....	82	0	17	35	2	—	136
Total	850	51	205	68	27	5	1,206

For further details the reader is referred to The Mineral Springs of Japan, by Dr. R. Ishizu, Tokyo Imp. Hygienic Laboratory; and the Hot Springs in Japan, by Government Railways, 1922.

List of Popular Hot Springs Resorts

Name	Nearest Rly station	Character	Above sea level. ft.	Average C.	Temp. F.
Arima	Arima	Simple carbon-dioxated 1,287		57.8°	136.0°
Asamushi	Asamushi	Concentrated common salt (Seaside)			113.9°
Atami	Atami	Sulphated bitter	74	79.0°	174.2°
Beppu	Beppu	Simple thermals	50	53.0°	127.4°
Dogo	Dogo	„ „	35	44.5°	112.1°
Hakone Miyanoshita	Odawara	Alkaline common salt..1,377		—	137.3°
Ashino-yu		Sulphur 2,760		—	137.0°
Higashiyama	Aizu Wakamatsu	Saline bitter	850(about)	47.5°	117.5°
Ikao	Maebashi	Sulphated bitter	2,800	46.0°	114.8°
Ito	Ohito	Simple thermals (Seaside)		46.9°	116.4°
Kinosaki	Kinosaki	Earth-muriated common salt..	—	—	126.1°
Kusatsu	Kusatsu	Acid vitriol 4,500		62.0°	143.6°

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Misasa	Kurayoshi	Simple thermals	50	71.0°	159.8°
Nagaoka	Nagaoka	„ „	100(about)	48.5°	119.3°
Nasu	Kuroiso	Hydrogen sulphide	4,500	—	82.4°
Nikko Yumoto	Nikko	„	4,590(about)	—	113.9°
Noboribetsu	Noboribetsu	Vitriol	660	97.0°	206.6°
Shibu	Toyono	Sulphated common salt	6,950	76.0°	168.8°
Shima	Maebashi	Earth-muriated common salt	2,500	93.0°	199.4°
Shiobara	Nishinasuno	Alkaline	1,150	—	132.4°
Shuzenji	Ohito	Saline common salt	330	77.0°	170.6°
Unzen	Isahaya	Acid hydrogen sulphate	2,400	51.5°	124.7°
Shiobara	Nishi-nasuno	Earth-muriated common salt (Seaside)		—	179.2°
Yamanaka	Daishoji	Sulphated sulphur	—	—	120.2°
Yamashiro	„	Saline sulphur..	—	—	149.5°
Yugawara	Yugawara	Common salt...	351	88.5°	191.3°

Japanese hot springs are of such diversity as to composition that visitors are afforded an unusual freedom in their choice. On the whole simple and salt springs predominate, the rest being generally sulphur and aikaline carbon-dioxated springs. The distinctive feature of Kusatsu, Nasu, Noboribetsu, Kirishima and others is that they carry free mineral acids in their alumina and iron contents, and this peculiarity is especially marked in Kusatsu and Nasu. Many springs contain small proportions of boric acid and iodine, bromine, lithium, manganese and other compounds.

Of course, springs found in the same locality and even in close proximity are far from being uniform in their chemical composition, temperature, etc., as is exemplified in the case of the hot-spring region of Hakone which is most easily accessible to Tokyo citizens. The twelve spas of Hakone which exist at altitudes more or less different vary in temperature, tonic properties, etc. Miyanoshita, the foremost of the twelve, is an alkaline common salt spring; Ashinoyu, sulphur; Kowakidani, acid vitriol; Owakidani, saline sulphur; Yumoto, Tonosawa and Ubago, simple thermals; Yunohanazawa, acid hydrogen sulphide; Gora, acid and sulphur; Sokokura, common salt.

The Izu Peninsula which is situated due south of the Hakone region and connected by a common mountain ridge, is honeycombed with hot springs. These are Atami, Ito, Shuzenji, Nagaoka, Yugawara, detailed in the table, and then Izusan, Kona, Hatake and other smaller spas. Beppu (Kyushu) also possesses diverse hot-springs, as simple carbon, alkaline, iron-carbonate, acid alum vitriol, etc.; Arima (Hyogo-ken) has some common salt springs containing bromine or iodine, iron carbonate, common salt, etc.; Shiobara (Tochigi-ken), those of alkaline common salt; Shima (Gumma-ken), sulphated common salt; Noboribetsu (Hokkaido), acid vitriol; Kusatsu, acid alum vitriol, acid hydrogen sulphide; Misasa (Tottori-ken), muriated sulphur; both Nasu-Yumoto (Tochigi-ken) and Shibu (Nagano-ken), acid hydrogen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Looking over the map of Japan dotted with hot-springs we notice three important clusters, viz., Hakone-Izu, Kusatsu, and Beppu. Classified as to altitude Kusatsu and its subsidiaries Shibu, Shima, etc., to speak only of popular springs, stand highest, while Atami, Asamushi, Wagura, etc. are found near the seashore.

Radio-activity of Japanese Mineral Springs

In 1914, at the instance of the Home Office Dr. Ishizu, of the Tokyo Hygienic Laboratory, carried out examination of about 150 mineral springs with the special object of ascertaining their radio-activity. Of these five have been found conspicuous in radium emanation, viz: Masutomi in Kai Province (with 235.63 to 823.34 Mache's units per litre of water), Takayama in Mino Province (281.09), Misasa in Hoki (10.23-142.14), Murasugi (49.61) and Tochiomata (25.86) in Echigo, the first two being cold springs. Masutomi is at the foot of Mt. Kimbu and the strata in the neighborhood, contain scheelite, apatite, tourmaline, sulphide ores, etc. Takayama is on the River Kiso and in the neighborhood are found tin sand, wolframite, fergosanite, monazite, and naegite. Thorium is contained in the last two. Compared with the famous mineral springs with strong radio-activity in Europe, Masutomi, according to Dr. Ishizu, is second only to Joachimsthal and Brambach, but surpasses Gastein, Landeck, Baden-Baden, etc. Masutomi is therefore the third spring with the greatest radio-activity in the world. Misasa is only next to Ischia in Italy and almost rivals Gastein as a radio-activity hot spring. All these Japanese mineral springs are found in granite regions.

A List of the Radio-Active Springs

(Emanation per liter of water in Mache's unit.)

Hot Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Misasa	Tottori	142.14	Simple	71.0°	159.0°
Sekigane	„	33.47	Sulphur	42.0°	107.6°
Tochiomata	Niigata	25.86	Simple	39.0°	102.2°
Tokatta	Miyagi	14.58	Carbonated	56.0°	132.8°
Yunokawa	Hokkaido	13.20	——	48.0°	118.4°
Kawatana	Yamaguchi	11.88	Salt	40.0°	104.0°
Owani	Aomori	10.30	Common salt ...	62.0°	143.6°
Kachimi	Tottori	8.58	Muriated saline bitter	56.0°	132.8°
Kinosaki	Hyogo	8.41	Earth-muriated common salt..	60.3°	140.6°
Onogawa	Yamagata	5.80	„ ..	70.0°	158.0°

Cold Springs

Name	Prefecture	Mache's units	Character	Temperature C.	Temperature F.
Masutomi	Yamanashi	1,425	Earthy common salt	23.0°	73.4°

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Takayama	Gifu	281	Simple	10.0°	50.0°
Ikeda	Shimane	187	Carbonated(?) .	17.0°	62.6°
Arima	Hyogo	87	—— .	24.0°	75.2°
Hirukawa	Gifu	60	Simple	12.0°	53.6°
Murasugi	Niigata	49	Simple	25.6°	78.0°
Tochiomata	„	44.48	Simple	36.0°	96.8°
Takarazuka	Hyogo	31	Simple carbon-dioxated	18.5°	65.3°
Kaidani	Okayama	13.38	Simple	14.5°	58.1°
Bohata	Fukushima	11.96	Sulphur	14.0°	57.2°

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER IV

POPULATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The total population enumerated in Japan proper on the 1st of October, 1925, numbered 59,736,822 persons, as against 55,963,053 returned in the 1920 Census, an increase of 3,773,769. The rate of increase in the quinquennium was 6.7 per cent., corresponding to the average annual increase of something more than 750,000.

Density.—According to the last Census, the density of population in Japan proper was 157 persons for every square kilometre while in the 1920 Census it was 147 persons for every square kilometre, an increase of 10 persons per square kilometre. Based on the cultivated area instead of the gross area the density in Japan, according to Prof. Shimizu, of Keio University, stands far ahead of European countries, as follows:—

Density per square kilometre of Cultivated Area.

England	226	Holland	273
Germany	185	Italy	305
Switzerland	168	Belgium	394
France	108	Japan	969
Spain	90		

Sex Ratio.—The male persons enumerated were 30,012,820 and the female 29,723,884, the male outnumbering the female by 288,936, and this corresponds to a ratio of 101 males to every 100 females as against 100.4 to 100 in 1920.

Urban Population.—Of the 101 cities in Japan proper, 22 returned a population greater than 100,000, Osaka taking the lead with 2,114,804, followed by Tokyo with 1,995,567, Nagoya with 768,558, Kyoto with 679,963, Kobe with 644,212, and Yokohama with 442,938. These are the six premier cities, and then comes Hiroshima with 195,731 population, followed, in the numerical order of population, by Nagasaki, Hakodate, Kanazawa, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Sapporo, Sendai, Kure, Otaru, Kagoshima, Okayama, Yawata, Niigata, Sakai, and Yokosuka.

Of the above named, the six cities, Kumamoto, Fukuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Sakai, and Yokosuka had attained for the first time the level of 100,000 at the last Census.

While in the 1920 Census, the relative numerical strength of the six largest cities in the country stood in the order of Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and Yokohama, in the last returns Tokyo changed place with Osaka, and Kobe with Nagoya, Kyoto and Yokohama retaining their old position. The decline of Tokyo and Yokohama in population was due to the earthquake catastrophe of 1923, while the marked gain for Osaka, to 2,144,804 from 1,768,560, and Nagoya to 1,252,983 from 429,997, was due to the incorporation of their suburban districts.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The above 22 cities each having more than 100,000 souls contained 8,843,293, forming 14.8 per cent. of the whole population of the country. This number was composed by 4,669,535 males and 4,173,763 females, at the ratio of 112 males to every 100 females, while the general ratio is 101 to 100, as mentioned before.

POPULATION IN JAPAN PROPER

Returns of "Legal" Population

Year	Males	Females	Total	Annual incr. per. 1,000 pop.		Males per 100 females
1915 (Dec. 31)	27,764,085	27,171,679	54,935,755	14.65		102.18
1916 („)	28,118,981	27,518,462	55,637,431	12.77	11.17	102.18
1917 („)	28,472,320	27,863,663	56,335,971	12.55		102.18
1918 („)	28,625,617	28,042,094	56,667,711	5.89		102.08
1919 („)	28,914,526	28,319,380	57,233,906	9.99		102.10
1920 („)	29,263,596	28,655,075	57,918,671	11.96		102.12
1921 („)	29,656,261	29,040,875	58,697,136	13.44		102.12
1922 („)	30,040,963	29,419,289	59,460,252	13.00	13.00	102.11
1923 („)	30,445,661	29,812,281	60,257,931	13.42		102.12
1924 („)	30,860,032	30,221,948	61,081,954	13.67		102.11
1925 („)	31,340,278	30,704,411	62,044,649	15.76		102.08
*1926 („)	63,064,649	—	—	—		

Note:—Where total disagrees with its components it is due to people of unknown sexes being included in it.

* Estimate figure.

Population by Ages and Sexes* (Oct. 1, 1925)

Age	Real number			Ratio per 1,000 population
	Males	Females	Total	
0- 4	4,160,479	4,104,104	8,264,583	138.4
5- 9	3,491,171	3,433,261	6,924,432	115.9
10-14	9,410,991	3,324,039	6,735,030	112.8
15-19	2,388,370	2,896,907	5,885,277	98.5
20-24	2,574,799	2,485,728	5,060,527	84.7
25-29	2,256,502	2,136,969	4,393,471	73.6
30-34	1,920,177	1,795,910	3,716,087	62.2
35-39	1,768,538	1,680,839	3,449,377	57.4
40-44	1,624,224	1,597,541	3,221,765	53.9
45-49	1,539,488	1,515,661	3,055,149	51.1
50-54	1,223,831	1,227,072	2,450,903	41.0
55-59	981,235	1,009,582	1,990,817	23.3
60-64	754,000	814,341	1,568,341	36.3
65-69	601,475	692,865	1,294,340	21.6
70-74	401,555	515,625	919,180	15.4
75-79	213,632	309,382	523,014	8.8
80-84	79,096	136,738	215,834	3.6
85-89	17,585	36,653	54,238	0.9
90-94	3,515	9,209	12,724	0.2
95-99	398	1,148	1,546	0.0
Over 100	48	139	187	0.0
Unknown	—	—	—	—
Total	30,013,109	29,723,713	59,736,822	1,000.0

* These statistics are based on the results of the 2nd census taken Oct. 1, 1925.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The married and unmarried population in Japan proper was first compiled in 1886, the quinquennial figures given below:—.

	Married			Unmarried		
Dec. 31	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898 .	7,979,858	7,979,858	15,959,716	14,093,234	13,709,665	27,802,899
1903 .	8,229,152	8,229,152	16,458,304	15,372,488	14,902,084	30,274,572
1908 .	8,583,168	8,583,168	17,166,336	16,463,212	15,959,256	32,422,468
1913 .	9,144,727	9,144,727	18,289,454	17,819,859	17,253,369	35,073,228
1918 .	9,568,500	9,568,502	19,137,002	19,057,117	18,473,592	37,530,709
1923 .	11,860,690	11,881,960	23,742,650	16,739,639	14,454,786	31,194,425

* The figures for married males and females in 1918 do not agree because of the registration of bigamy by mistake and also of the denaturalization of a husband.

Ratios of the above figures for married and unmarried per 1,000 population are as follows:—

	Married			Unmarried		
Dec. 31	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
1898	182.3	182.3	364.6	322.1	313.3	635.4
1903	176.1	176.1	352.2	328.9	318.9	647.8
1908	173.1	173.1	346.2	332.0	321.8	653.8
1913	171.4	171.4	342.8	333.9	323.3	657.2
1918	168.9	168.9	337.8	336.2	326.0	662.2

Births, Deaths, Marriages and Divorces

The returns showing births and deaths were first prepared in 1883, and stillbirths in 1886. The following figures represent the average in each five years:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	1,512,945	152,074	992,315	399,378	62,131
1909-13	1,729,925	153,920	1,052,735	434,786	59,023
1914-18	1,803,391	141,965	1,215,254	456,074	58,495
1919-23	1,961,547	136,277	1,322,411	514,833	53,998

Ratios of these numbers per 1,000 population are as follows:—

Average for	Births	Stillbirths	Deaths	Marriages	Divorces
1904-08	31.2	3.14	20.5	8.24	1.28
1909-13	33.7	2.99	20.5	8.45	1.15
1914-18	32.6	2.57	22.0	8.07	1.06
1919-23	34.4	2.39	23.2	9.03	0.95

Age of Marriages

	1924		1925		Ratio for 1925	
Age	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 15.....	—	132	—	—	—	0.3
15-19	14,436	123,741	13,818	123,537	26.5	236.9
20-24	14,436	123,741	13,818	123,537	26.5	236.9
20-24	166,737	247,820	167,658	254,092	321.5	487.3
25-29	186,584	78,238	192,689	80,108	369.5	153.6
30-34	67,430	27,749	68,850	27,607	132.0	52.9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Age	1924 Males	1924 Females	1925 Males	1925 Females	Ratio for 1925: Males	Ratio for 1925: Females
35-39	31,949	14,731	32,290	14,821	61.9	28.4
40-49	31,215	15,045	30,873	15,185	59.2	29.1
50-59	10,807	4,587	11,097	4,905	21.3	9.4
Above 60	3,972	987	4,163	1,075	8.0	2.1
Total	513,130	513,130	521,438	521,438	1,000.0	1,000.1

Birth-Rates

Year	Males	Females	Total	Males per 100 females	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1922	1,004,022	965,292	1,969,314	104.0	92.0	8.0
1923	1,043,599	999,698	2,043,297	104.4	92.3	7.7
1924	1,019,988	978,532	1,998,520	104.2	92.4	7.6
1925	1,060,827	1,025,264	2,086,091	103.5	92.7	7.3
1926	1,081,793	1,022,611	2,104,405	105.8	—	—

Rates of Stillbirths

Year	Males	Females	Unknown	Total	M. per 100 F.	Legitimate	Illegitimate
1922	71,327	60,566	351	132,244	117.8	77.3	22.7
1923	72,126	61,312	425	133,863	117.6	78.1	21.9
1924	67,777	57,707	355	125,839	117.5	78.6	21.3
1925	67,580	56,506	317	124,403	119.6	79.1	20.9
1926	67,562	56,136	340	124,038	120.4	—	—

The Average Age of Mortality

According to the investigation carried out in 1911 at the request of the Statistics Bureau by Mr. Yano, Actuary and Managing-Director of the First Life Ins. Co., Tokyo, the average age of mortality of Japanese is 43.97 years for men and 44.85 for women. The average age of death for those males who survive five days after birth is 45.27, for those surviving one year 51.11, three years 52.41, six years 51.31 and twenty years 40.35.

POPULATION OF THE PREFECTURES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km	Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km
Aichi	5,055	2,319,294	459	Ibaraki ...	6,100	1,409,092	231
Akita	11,724	936,410	80	Ishikawa..	4,198	750,854	279
Aomori ...	9,631	812,977	84	Iwate	15,235	900,984	59
Chiba	5,079	1,399,257	276	Kagawa ..	1,845	700,308	379
Ehime ...	5,699	1,096,366	192	Kagoshima	9,011	1,472,193	163
Fukui	4,019	597,899	149	Kanagawa.	2,252	1,416,792	604
Fukuoka...	4,922	2,301,668	468	Kochi	7,088	687,478	97
Fukushima	13,720	1,437,596	105	Kumamoto	7,432	1,296,086	174
Gifu	10,462	1,132,557	108	Kyoto	4,559	1,406,382	308
Gumma ..	6,315	1,118,858	177	Miyagi ...	7,287	1,044,036	143
Hiroshima	8,448	1,617,680	191	Miyazaki..	7,738	691,094	89
Hokkaido..	88,279	2,498,690	28	Miye	5,702	1,107,692	194
Hyogo	8,427	2,454,679	291	Nagano ..	13,557	1,629,217	120

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Prefecture	Area in sq. km.	Pop.	Pop. per sq. km
Nagasaki..	4,116	1,163,945	283
Nara	3,730	583,828	157
Niigata ..	12,594	1,849,807	147
Oita	6,227	915,136	147
Okayama..	7,019	1,238,447	176
Okinawa..	2,151	557,622	259
Osaka	1,761	3,059,502	1,718
Saga	2,444	684,831	280
Saitama ..	3,804	1,394,458	367
Shiga	4,031	662,412	164
Shimane..	6,618	722,402	109
Shizuoka..	7,787	1,671,217	215
Tochigi ...	6,448	1,090,428	169
Tokushima	4,135	689,814	167
Tokyo	2,142	4,485,144	2,093
Tottori ...	3,500	472,230	135
Toyama ..	4,257	749,243	176
Wakayama	4,733	787,511	166
Yamagata.	9,306	1,027,297	110
Yamaguchi	6,087	1,094,544	180
Yamanashi	4,455	600,675	135

POPULATION OF THE CITIES

(Based on the Census taken Oct. 1, 1925)

Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.
Akashi	37,244	8,566	4.3
Akita	43,885	7,994	5.5
Amagasaki.	44,241	9,887	4.5
Aomori	58,794	11,316	5.2
Asahigawa.	72,341	13,121	5.5
Ashikaga ..	39,401	7,685	5.1
Beppu	37,529	8,748	4.3
Chiba	41,807	8,788	4.8
Fukui	59,943	14,229	4.2
Fukuoka ..	146,005	28,029	5.2
Fukushima.	41,379	7,651	5.4
Fukuyama..	34,048	7,640	4.5
Gifu	81,902	17,616	4.6
Hachioji ..	45,288	9,137	5.0
Hakodate..	163,972	33,318	4.9
Hamamatsu	92,152	18,926	4.9
Himeji	55,713	11,582	4.8
Hirosaki ..	36,293	6,552	5.5
Hiroshima..	195,731	42,866	4.6
Ichinomiya.	34,746	7,035	4.9
Imaharu ..	37,713	8,158	4.6
Kagoshima.	124,734	24,527	5.1
Kanazawa .	147,420	32,455	4.5
Kawagoye..	31,905	6,507	4.9
Kawasaki .	54,634	11,277	4.8
Kiryu	42,553	8,374	5.1
Kishiwada..	32,050	7,153	4.5
Kobe	644,212	151,505	4.3
Kochi	65,723	15,162	4.3
Kofu	68,275	14,302	4.8
Kokura ...	51,663	10,776	4.8
Koriyama..	42,984	8,091	5.3
Kumamoto.	147,174	29,032	5.1
Kure	138,863	29,872	4.7
Kurume ...	72,221	13,338	5.4
Kushiro ...	42,333	8,463	5.0
Kyoto	679,963	148,672	4.6
Marugame..	27,971	6,189	4.5
Matsumoto.	63,427	12,973	4.9
Matsuyama.	58,292	13,270	4.4
Matsuye ...	41,396	9,206	4.5
Mayebashi..	73,688	14,152	5.2
Mito	46,527	9,563	4.9
Miyakonojo.	30,421	6,293	4.8
Miyazaki ..	42,945	8,780	4.9
Moji	95,087	21,750	4.4
Morioka ...	50,030	9,366	5.3
Muroran ..	50,040	10,150	4.9
Nagano ...	66,555	13,351	5.0
Nagaoka ..	53,156	10,156	5.2
Nagasaki ..	189,071	40,560	4.7
Nagoya ...	768,558	164,141	4.7
Nara	48,879	10,469	4.7
Nawa	54,643	13,304	4.1
Niigata ...	108,941	22,077	4.9
Nishinomiya	34,427	7,452	4.6
Numazu ..	38,042	6,977	5.4
Ogaki	33,639	7,065	4.8
Oita	53,352	9,331	5.7
Okayama ..	124,521	28,005	4.4
Okazaki ...	44,556	10,052	4.4
Omuda	68,256	14,137	4.8
Onomichi ..	27,740	6,554	4.2
Osaka	2,114,804	483,990	4.4
Otaru	134,469	26,556	5.1
Otsu	33,779	7,824	4.3
Saga	42,160	8,124	5.2
Sakai	105,009	23,145	4.5
Sapporo ...	145,065	28,726	5.0
Saseho	95,385	18,038	5.3
Sendai	142,894	26,814	5.3
Shimizu ...	46,339	9,053	5.1
Shimonoseki	92,317	20,835	4.4
Shizuoka ..	84,772	16,524	5.1

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cities	Pop.	House-holds	Pop. per H.
Shuri	20,582	4,858	4.2
Takamatsu.	71,897	15,895	4.5
Takaoka ..	42,660	8,300	5.1
Takasaki ..	45,698	9,274	4.9
Takata	30,897	5,595	5.5
Tobata	37,748	8,393	4.5
Tokushima.	74,545	16,946	4.4
Tokyo 1	,995,567	429,852	4.6
Tottori	35,120	7,523	4.7
Toyama ...	67,490	14,453	4.7
Toyohashi..	82,371	15,559	5.3
Tsu	52,536	11,154	4.7
Tsuruoka ..	31,830	6,103	5.2
Ube	48,750	11,705	4.2
Uji-Yamada	44,803	9,652	4.6
Utsunomiya	76,138	15,363	5.0
Uwajima ..	38,534	8,723	4.5
Uyeda	32,589	7,120	4.6
Wakamatsu (Fukushima-ken)	41,952	7,756	5.4
Wakamatsu (Fukuoka-ken)	49,930	11,401	4.4
Wakayama.	95,385	21,517	4.4
Yamagata..	55,994	10,023	5.6
Yawata ...	118,376	27,079	4.4
Yokkaichi..	40,393	8,560	4.7
Yokohama.	405,888	95,377	4.3
Yokosuka..	96,351	18,429	5.5
Yonezawa..	44,602	8,196	5.4

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Population	Result of the 1st Census Oct. 1, 1920 No. towns	Pop.	Percentage	Result of the 2nd Census Oct. 1, 1925 No. towns	Pop.	Percentage
Under 500	126	36,419	0.07	82	26,103	0.04
501- 2,000	2,662	4,007,310	7.21	2,545	3,854,410	6.45
2,001- 5,000	7,259	23,062,027	41.21	7,050	22,532,803	37.72
5,001- 10,000	1,639	10,821,175	19.34	1,733	11,470,200	19.20
10,001- 20,000	374	5,074,460	9.07	392	5,229,161	8.75
20,001- 50,000	136	4,102,746	7.33	145	4,437,392	7.43
50,001-100,000	31	2,105,318	3.76	51	3,444,916	5.77
Over 100,001	15	6,753,598	12.07	21	8,741,237	14.63
Total	12,243	55,963,053	100.00	12,019	59,736,822	100.00

JAPANESE RESIDING ABROAD

The following returns by the Foreign Department give data for October 1926 as follows:—

	Males	Females	Total
Grand total	367,556	272,462	640,018

I. Asia

Total	148,529	126,627	275,156

District	Males	Females	Total
Manchuria	50,732	47,570	98,302
Kwantung	48,407	44,947	93,354
East Russia	1,080	306	1,386
Vladivostok	353	219	572
Nikolisk	14	11	25
Petropavrovsk	23	4	27
N. Saghalien	665	53	718
China	26,345	22,616	48,901
Tientsin	2,807	2,461	5,268
Peking	861	760	1,621

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

District	Males	Females	Total
Tsinan	1,365	1,336	2,701
Chefoo	140	160	300
Shanghai	11,622	6,904	20,526
Hankow	1,390	1,110	2,500
Tsingtao	5,434	5,452	10,886
Canton	266	177	443
Changsha	91	66	157
Chungkiang	77	46	123
Kiukiang	70	64	134
Amoy	142	121	265
Fuchou	158	145	303
Siam	163	82	245
French Indo-China	127	173	300
Hongkong	844	642	1,486
Singapore	1,786	1,121	2,907
Calcutta	121	49	170
Bombay	231	128	359
Batavia & Sourabaya	2,888	1,645	4,533
Philippines	7,872	1,935	9,807
Manila	1,687	654	2,341

II. Europe

Total	2,785	574	3,359
District	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
England	739	222	961
France	740	163	903
Germany	898	68	966
Italy	40	16	56
Switzerland	64	23	87
Belgium	132	19	151
Netherlands	14	9	23
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	55	9	68

III. North America

Total	99,758	58,654	158,412
District	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
U.S.A.	84,077	49,528	133,605
California N.	34,770	20,572	55,342
San Francisco	5,016	3,781	8,797
California S.	24,501	15,288	39,789
Los Angeles	14,560	8,833	23,392
Seattle	10,176	6,600	16,776
Portland	4,615	2,830	7,445
New York	1,717	510	2,227
Canada	12,222	7,663	19,885
Mexico	2,714	1,304	4,018
Panama & Cuba	745	157	902

IV. South America

Total	42,773	28,551	71,324
District	**Males**	**Females**	**Total**
Brazil	31,210	24,271	55,481

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

District	Males	Females	Total
Argentine	2,112	619	2,731
Peru	8,354	3,432	11,786
Bolivia	571	107	678
Chili	515	122	637

V. Africa

Total	46	30	76

VI. Oceania

Total	78,871	60,650	139,521

District	Males	Females	Total
Japanese Mandate	5,106	2,612	7,718
Australia	3,455	297	3,752
Hawaiian Islands	70,210	57,741	127,951
Honolulu	19,812	17,558	37,370

JAPANESE GOING ABROAD

Number of Passports Issued in 1925-6

Destination	1926	1925	Destination	1926	1925
China	3,695	3,015	Africa	19	29
Siam	72	73	U. S. A.	2,195	2,052
Hongkong	379	339	Canada	1,227	1,053
Brl. Str. Settl'ts	1,056	1,029	Mexico	482	330
Siberia	799	850	Peru	1.362	1,037
British India	954	270	Brazil	9,022	5,028
Fr. Indo-China	88	129	Argentina	209	226
Oceania	5	6	Chili	40	26
Asia	244	220	Australia	256	342
Cuba	129	190	Hawaii	1,269	1,159
Panama	19	35	Borneo	137	96
North America	178	104	Dutch Indies	954	270
South America	16	6	Philippines	2,656	2,137
Europe and America	854	864	Total incl. others	28,618	22,176
Europe	707	780			

JAPANESE EMIGRANTS

According to the report of the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Japanese residing abroad were returned at 640,018 on October 1, 1926. Of that number about 241,000 reside in South Manchuria and China. but these are left out of account in describing the activity of Japanese living abroad. The following places are especially noteworthy as principal fields where the presence of Japanese emigrants is making itself felt.

Asiatic Russia

Harbin.—In the city and vicinity there are now about 3,800 Japanese, mostly petty traders, there being some 500 firm clerks

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and employes, the rest being their families. They organise themselves into a self-governing body, have their own elementary and other schools and also a hospital where Japanese and foreign patients are treated.

The Maritime Provinces.—The emigrants, about 700, are chiefly employed in fishing, packing business, etc. The total catches and tinned and salted articles, added to those of Kamchatka reach about 40 million yen a year. There live about 720 Japanese in Northern (Russian) Saghalien, generally employed in mining. Felling of timber and pulp-manufacturing are conducted by a Japanese syndicate organized by such leading paper mills in Japan as Okawa, Oji, Fuji, Mitsui, etc.

The South Seas and Hawaii

Malay Peninsula.—About 7,000 Japanese live in Singapore, Johore, and other states, about 300 being employed in rubber plantation either as planters or workers. They lease 120,000 acres of land, three quarters being under rubber trees at present. Besides there reside about 560 in British North Borneo and Sawarak.

Hawaiian Islands.—The emigrants number about 130,000, about one half of the total population in the group. In Honolulu and neighborhood alone there were at the end of 1925 about 37,370 including about 750 farm workers, 5,000 other laborers and over 2,000 petty tradesmen, and in other places roughly 20,000 engaged in farm work, generally on sugar plantations, while some are employed in coffee cultivation and fishery. They maintain 144 elementary schools and 8 middle schools for Japanese children.

The Philippines.—There are about 10,000 Japanese, nearly half of the number the employ of the Mindanao Island Exploitation Cos., 60 in number. The Ohta Industrial Co. alone leases a tract of land covering about 25,000 acres there. Fishery in the Philippines is practically in the hands of Japanese. Those in the Sooloo Archipelago are nearly all pearl-fishers.

North and Central America

The United States and Canada.—About 35,000 Japanese on the eastern coast are engaged in farming, horticulture, fishing, etc. Japanese in the "Imperial Valley" on the Mexican borderland and those in the Rocky Ford are raising common and water melons.

Mexico.—Over 600 emigrants are engaged in agriculture, chiefly cotton and coffee planting. The Nichi-Boku Kyodo Kaisha (Japan-Mexico Co-operation Co.) and Kobayashi-Kishimoto Partnership, for instance, own or lease respectively 12,253.200 and 1,960.512 acres of cultivated land, where about 250 Japanese are working as farm laborers. Over 500 Japanese are carrying on petty trade.

Cuba.—Cuba has now about 680 Japanese, mostly working as farm laborers.

South America

Japanese emigrants to S. America dates from 1899, when the first batch was sent to Peru by an emigration agency. Today

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to maintain himself; (5) possesses no nationality or will lose it on being made a Japanese subject.

The above conditions are much modified for those whose fathers, mothers or wives were Japanese subjects, and for those who were born in Japan of either Japanese father or mother. Those who are living in Japan for ten years or more may be naturalized even when they are not domiciled for five consecutive years, while for those of distinguished service to Japan the process of naturalization may, with Imperial sanction, be made very simple, i.e., continuous residence or domicile in Japan for at least one year and good morals. The nationality can also be acquired by being adopted by a Japanese subject. Naturalizations still remain comparatively insignificant in number, the bulk being supplied by Chinese living in Formosa.

Year	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated	Year	Marrying into family	Adopted	Naturalized	Rehabilitated
1919....	—	4	2	8	1922....	—	—	8	—
1920....	1	3	17	13	1923....	—	—	1	—
1921....	—	4	8	9	1924....	1	2	4	5

EXPATRIATION OF JAPANESE

Japan did not recognize till 1916 the expatriation of her sons or daughters who acquired foreign citizenship, excepting those females who married foreign subjects. The result was the Japanese who legally became American citizens, for example, still figured on Japanese census register so that they stood on the peculiar status of double nationality. This procedure was at last changed and the Law of Nationality was revised, to become operative in Aug. 1916. The law was further amended in December 1924 and the foreign countries to which the expatriation applies was designated to be, 1. U.S.A., 2. Argentina, 3. Brazil, 4. Canada, 5. Chili, 6. Peru. It may be noted that those American or Canadian-born Japanese boys not yet expatriated are still technically liable to the Japanese conscription law, so that the crux of "double nationality" question remains unsolved, as is also the case with the Prussian or French boys born in America.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nationality	1924	1923	Nationality	1924	1923
China	16,902	16,936	Norway	46	20
British-India	224	329	Portugal	137	183
Russia	818	836	Italy	48	72
Sweden	75	59	Switzerland	176	175
Great Britain	1,848	2,210	Germany	930	782
Denmark	60	86	Canada	144	144
Netherlands	95	99	United States	1,870	2,138
France	398	491	Total incl. others	24,122	24,932

LEGAL STATUS OF FOREIGNERS

Landownership and Naturalization, etc.

With some exceptions of no great significance the foreigners living in Japan enjoy the same status as native subjects, so far as rights and privileges are concerned. At the same time the foreigners are just as amenable to the criminal laws and punitive provisions of the realm as the Japanese . The exceptions mentioned above relate first to mining concessions which are granted only to native subjects or to companies formed according to Japanese laws. Foreigners may therefore enjoy mining rights by becoming shareholders of a company so formed. Then certain companies or banks that stand in special relation to the Government, for instance, the subsidized steamship companies such as the Osaka Shosen Kaisha or the banks under special protection as the Bank of Japan, are not allowed to take foreigners as shareholders.

The Alien Landownership Right

This was first sanctioned in 1910 by law, but as the date for putting it into operation was left unfixed the law remained as dead letter. A new law voted in the 50th session of the Diet and promulgated on April 1, 1925, has replaced the original enactment, the measure being put to force on November 10, 1926. The law in question is essentially based on the spirit of reciprocity and recognizes the right of alien ownership as mutual concession. In other words, this right is extended only to citizens, either as individuals or as majority partners, shareholders, etc., of foreign juridical persons, of those foreign countries that recognize mutatis mutandis similar right of Japanese subjects. According to the law foreigners cannot own land or acquire superficies or emphyteusis in certain districts of strategic importance without permission of the Ministers of Army and Navy, such districts being designated in the ordinance relating to the operation of the alien landownership law, promulgated on Nov. 1st, '26, in connexion with the enforcement of the said law.

Naturalization

A foreigner may become a Japanese subject under the following conditions, viz., (1) That he has been domiciled in Japan for at least five years continuously; (2) is at least 20 years of age and possesses civil capacity according to the law of his native country; (3) is of good morals; (4) possesses property or ability

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Fusako, Princess Kane, married Prince Kitashirakawa April 29th, 1909; visited Europe in 1922; widow 1923.

Nobuko, Princess Fumi, married Prince Asaka May 9th, 1910.

Toshiko, Princess Yasu, married Prince Higashi-Kuni May 18th, 1915.

IMPERIAL FAMILIES

Fushimi.—The House is the oldest of the princely families having been founded in the 14th century by a son of Gohanazono Tenno, the 102nd Emperor.

Prince **Hiroyasu,** head, 22nd of the line, 1st son of late Prince **Sadanaru;** born Oct. 16th, 1875; succeeded to the House of Prince Kwacho April 23rd, 1883, but returned to the present House on Jan. 19th, 1904; studied in the Naval Academy and in Germany; was wounded on board the Mikasa in the Battle of Yellow Sea, Aug., 1904; studied in England 1909-10; Captain of the Takachiho 1910; Vice-Adm. '17; Adm. in '22; War Councillor in '20. Res. Kioi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Tsuneko,** consort of Prince Hiroyasu, daughter of the last Shogun, was born Sept. 23rd, '82; married Jan. 9th, '96.

Issue:—Four sons and three daughters.

Prince **Hiroyoshi,** the first son of Prince Hiroyasu, born '97: is Lieutenant of the Navy; married Princess Tokiko, daughter of Prince Ichijo.

Princess **Tokiko,** consort of the above, 2nd daughter of Prince Ichijo, born in 1903.

Prince **Hironobu,** 3rd son of Prince Hiroyasu, born in 1905, was ordered to set up a new house as Marquis Kwacho in '26 by Emperor Taisho; graduated from the Naval Academy in July, 1925, and is now Sub.-Lieutenant.

Prince **Kunika,** 2nd son of the late Prince Sadanaru; was born in 1880. Res. Nakano, Tokyo.

Kan-in.—The House was founded by Prince Naohito (1703-52 A.D.), eldest son of the 114th Emperor. Prince **Kotohito,** head, 16th son of Prince Kunilye Fushimi and younger brother of Prince Sadanaru Fushimi, was born Sept. 22nd, 1865; studied at the Military Preparatory School '77-81 and at French Military School, '82-91; Lieut.-Col. (Cav.), '95; Lieut.-General '05; Div. Commander, 1906; full General and Supreme War Councillor, '12; Marshal, '19; is Hon. President of the Japan Red Cross Society. Accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe in '21. Res. Nagata-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Chieko,** consort, 2nd daughter of the late Prince Sanetomi Sanjo, was born May 25th, 1872; married the Prince Dec. 19th, 1891.

Issue:—A son and four daughters.

Prince **Haruhito,** 2nd son of Prince Kotohito, was born Aug. 3rd, 1902; studied at the Military Academy; Sub-Lieutenant of Cavalry attached to the Guard Division '24. Married Princess Naoko, daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo, in July '26.

Princess **Naoko,** consort of the above, 4th daughter of the late Prince Saneteru Ichijo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Higashi-Fushimi.—The House was founded by the late Adm. Prince **Yorihito,** younger brother of Princes Fushimi and Kan-in, and 17th son of the late Prince Kuniiye Fushimi. The Prince died heiress in 1922.

Dowager Princess **Kaneko,** 1st daughter of the late Prince Tomosada Iwakura, was born Aug. 29th, 1876; married in Feb. 1898. Res. Tokiwamatsu, Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Prince **Kunihide,** adopted heir, 3rd son of Prince Kuniyoshi Kuni, was born May 16th, 1910.

Kwacho.—The House became extinct after the demise of Prince **Hirotada Kwacho,** 4th of the line, who succeeded to the House as its head in 1904, he dying in March, 1924, leaving no issue.

Yamashina.—Prince **Takahiko,** 3rd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kikumaro; was born Feb. 13th, 1898; studied in the Naval Academy; attached to the Naval Aviation Corps as Sub-Lieutenant '21; Lieutenant and attached to the Naval Board of Command '25; retired from active service '27 owing to declined health; has three brothers and one sister, who married in '21 Nagatake Asano, heir of Marquis Asano. Taking great interest in aviation established the Mikuni Aviation School in 1925. Married Princess Sakiko (died Sept., 1923), 2nd daughter of the late Prince Kuniyoshi Kaya. Res. Fujimi-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Hisako,** mother, 3rd daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Feb. 7th, 1874; married the late Prince Kikumaro Nov. 26th, 1902; widow '08.

His 4 brothers are Prince **Yoshimaro,** born 1901, Prince **Fujimaro,** 1905, Prince **Hagimaro,** 1906, and Prince **Shigemaro,** 1908; Prince Yoshimaro was ordered to set up a new house in '20 as Marquis Yamashina. He is Lieutenant of Artillery. Prince Fujimaro is Sub-Lieutenant of the Navy.

Kaya.—Prince **Tsunenori,** 2nd of the line, head, 1st son of the late Prince Kuninori; was born Jan. 27th, 1900; grad. from the Army Cadets School in '21 and the Military Staff College in '26; Captain of Cavalry attached to 3rd cavalry regiment; married Princess Toshiko in '21. The Prince has two sisters. Res. Ichiban-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Princess **Toshiko,** consort, 5th daughter of Prince Kujo; was born May 26th, 1903.

Issue:—Two sons and a daughter.

Dowager Princess **Yoshiko,** eldest daughter of the late Marquis Daigo; was born Oct. 20th, 1865; married the late Prince '92; widow 1910.

Kuni.—Prince **Kuniyoshi,** 2nd of the line, head, 3rd son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born July 23rd, 1873; Sub-Lieut. 1897; was attached to Gen. Kuroki's staff during the Russo-Japanese War as Major (Inf.); Colonel in '08; studied in Germany '07-10; Maj.-Gen. '13; Lt.-Gen. '18; full Gen. '23; Supreme War Councillor. Res. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Princess **Chikako,** consort, 7th daughter of the late Prince Tadayoshi Shimazu; was born Oct. 19th, 1879; married Dec. 13th, 1899; travelled through Europe '09-10.

Issue:—Three sons and three daughters.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Prince Asa-akira, 1st son, born 1900; Lieutenant of the Navy; married Princess Tomoko, 3rd daughter of Prince Hiroyasu Fushimi on January 26th, 1925. His sister Princess Nagako is now the Empress. His younger brother Prince Kunihide is the adopted heir of the House of Higashi Fushimi.

Prince Taka, 5th son of the late Prince Asahiko; was born 1875 in Kyoto; Acting Grand Custodian of the Great Shrine of Ise; married in 1905 Lady Shizuko, daughter of Viscount Minase. Res. Kyoto.

Issue:—Three sons and three daughters.

Nashimoto.—Prince **Morimasa,** 2nd of the line, General and Supreme War Councillor; 4th son of the late Prince Asahiko; born March 9th, 1874; Sub-Lieut. 97; on the outbreak of the 1904-5 War he hurried back from France where he was studying at a military academy; was attached to General Oku's staff as Capt. of Infantry; Major 1906; studied in Europe Apr. 1907 to July, 1908; Lieut.-Col. '08; Colonel '10; Full Gen. Aug. '23; then Supreme War Councillor. Res. Aoyama Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Princess Itsuko, consort, 2nd daughter of Marquis Nabeshima; was born Feb. 2nd, 1882; married Nov. 28th, 1900; made tour in Europe '08-09.

Issue:—2 daughters. Princess **Masako** (1st daughter) married in '20 Prince Yi Kon, younger brother of the late Prince Yi Chiok and then Heir of the Royal House of Korea.

Kitashirakawa.—Prince **Nagahisa,** 4th of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Narihisa; was born Feb. 19, 1910; succeeded to the title on the death of his father in Paris in 1923. Is studying at the Peers' School. Has three sisters. Res. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Tomiko;** mother of the late Prince Narihisa, adopted daughter of the late Prince Hisamitsu Shimazu; was born Aug. 8th, 1862; widow in 1895.

Dowager Princess **Fusako,** consort of the late Prince Narihisa, was born 1890, 7th daughter of the Emperor Meiji.

Takeda.—The House was newly created on March 30th, 1906, by the late Prince Tsunehisa (died in '03), eldest son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa. Prince **Tsuneyoshi,** 2nd of the line, eldest son of the late Prince Tsunehisa; was born in 1909; has a sister. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Dowager Princess **Masako,** 6th daughter of the late Emperor Meiji; was born Sept., 1888; married the late Prince Tsunehisa in 1903; widow '19.

Asaka,—Prince **Yasuhiko,** Colonel of Infantry; was born '87; 8th son of the late Prince Kuni, the House having been newly created on March 30th, '06; studied in Europe '22-25; married Princess Nobuko in 1909. Appointed Instructor in the Military Staff College in June '26. Res. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Princess Nobuko, consort, 8th daughter of the Emperor Meiji, born Aug. 7th, 1991; visited Europe and U.S.A. in '25.

Issue:—Two sons and two daughters.

Higashi-Kuni.—Prince **Naruhiko,** Colonel of Infantry, 9th son of the late Prince Kuni; was born '87 in Kyoto. Was ordered by Emperor Meiji on Nov. 2nd, '06. to set up the House; married Princess Toshiko in May, 1915; went to France for study in 1920 and after about seven years' absence returned home in January.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1927, owing to the death of the Emperor Taisho. Res. Ichibei-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess Toshiko, consort, youngest daughter of the Emperor Meiji; born May 11th, 1896.

Issue:—Two sons.

Royal House of Korea

Yi, the former royal family of Korea. Prince **Kon**, head, brother of Prince Chiok, the late head of the house. Was born Oct. 20th, 1897. Grad. from the Military Academy in Tokyo; Captain of Infantry and attached to the General Staff Office. Married Princess Masako in 1920. Proceeded to Europe in the spring of '27 for study and observation, accompanied by Princess Masako. Res. Roppongi, Azabu, Tokyo.

Princess **Masako**, consort of the above, eldest daughter of Prince Nashimoto, was born Nov. 4th, 1901.

Princess **Im**, consort of the late Prince Yi, was born Sept. 19, 1894; widow in 1926. Res. Seoul, Chosen.

Princess **Tokukei**, sister to the head, born May 25th, 1912. Is studying at the Peeresses School, Tokyo.

Prince **Yi Kang**, 5th son of the late Grand Prince Yi and elder brother to the head; was born March 30th, 1877. Married Lady Kim Dec. 1893. Attached to the Chosen Army Headquarters. Res. Seoul, Chosen.

Issue:—Two sons.

THE IMPERIAL HOUSE LAW

(Promulgated on February 11, 1889).

Chapter I. Succession to the Imperial Throne

Art. I.—The Imperial Throne of Japan shall be succeeded to by male descendants in the male line of Imperial Ancestors.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest son.

Art. III.—When there is no Imperial eldest son, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the Imperial eldest grandson. When there is neither Imperial eldest son nor any male descendant of his, it shall be succeeded to by the Imperial son next in age, and so on in every successive case.

Art. IV.—For succession to the Imperial Throne by an Imperial descendant, the one of full blood shall have precedence over descendants of half blood. The succession to the Imperial Throne by the latter shall be limited to those cases only in which there is no Imperial descendant of full blood.

Art. V.—When there is no Imperial descendant, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial brother and by his descendants.

Art. VI.—When there is no such Imperial brother or descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by an Imperial uncle and his descendants.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. VII.—When there is neither such Imperial uncle nor descendant of his, the Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by the next nearest member among the rest of the Imperial Family.

Art. VIII.—Among the Imperial brothers and the remoter Imperial relations, precedence shall be given, in the same degree, to the descendants of full blood, and to the elder over the younger.

Art. IX.—When the Imperial heir is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists, the order of succession may be changed in accordance with the foregoing provisions, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter II. Ascension and Coronation

Art. X.—Upon the demise of the Emperor, the Imperial heir shall ascend the Throne and shall acquire the Divine Treasures of the Imperial Ancestors.

Art. XI.—The ceremonies of Coronation shall be performed and a Grand Coronation Banquet (Daijosai) shall be held at Kyoto.

Art. XII.—Upon an ascension to the Throne, a new era shall be inaugurated, and the name of it shall remain unchanged during the whole reign in agreement with the established rule of the 1st year of Meiji.

Chapter III. Majority, Institution of Empress and of Heir-Apparent

Art. XIII.—The Emperor, the Kotaishi, and the Kotaison shall attain their majority at eighteen full years of age.

Art. XIV.—Members of the Imperial Family, other than those mentioned in the preceding article, shall attain their majority at twenty full years of age.

Art. XV.—The son of the Emperor who is Heir-apparent, shall be called "Kotaishi." In case there is no Kotaishi, the Imperial grandson who is Heir-apparent shall be called "Kotaison."

Art. XVI.—The Institution of Empress and that of Kotaishi or of Kotaison shall be proclaimed by an Imperial Rescript.

Chapter IV. Styles of Address

Art. XVII.—The style of address for the Emperor, the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, and of the Empress shall be "His," or "Her," or "Your Majesty."

Art. XVIII.—The Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, and the princesses shall be styled "His," "Her," "Their," or "Your Highness" or "Highnesses."

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter V. Regency

Art. XIX.—When the Emperor is a minor a Regency shall be instituted. When he is prevented by some permanent cause from personally governing, a Regency shall be instituted, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XX.—The Regency shall be assumed by the Kotaishi or the Kotaison, being of full age of majority.

Art. XXI.—When there is neither Kotaishi nor Kotaison, or when the Kotaishi or Kotaison has not yet arrived at his majority, the Regency shall be assumed in the following order:—

1. An Imperial Prince or a Prince.
2. The Empress.
3. The Empress Dowager.
4. The Grand Empress Dowager.
5. An Imperial Princess or a Princess.

Art. XXII.—In case the Regency shall be assumed from among the male members of the Imperial Family, it shall be done in agreement with the order of succession to the Imperial Throne. The same shall apply to the case of female members of the Imperial Family.

Art. XXIII.—A female member of the Imperial Family chosen to assume the Regency shall be exclusively one who has no consort.

Art. XXIV.—When, on account of the minority of the nearest related member of the Imperial Family, or for some other cause, another member has to assume the Regency, the latter shall not, upon the arrival at majority of the above mentioned nearest related member, or upon the disappearance of the aforesaid cause, resign his or her post in favour of any person other than of the Kotaishi or of the Kotaison.

Art. XXV.—When a Regent or one who should become such, is suffering from an incurable disease of mind or body, or when any other weighty cause exists therefor, the order of the Regency may be changed, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Chapter VI. The Imperial Governor

Art. XXVI.—When the Emperor is a minor, an Imperial Governor shall be appointed to take charge of His bringing up and of His education.

Art XXVII.—In case no Imperial Governor has been nominated in the will of the preceding Emperor, the Regent shall appoint one, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Art. XXVIII.—Neither the Regent nor any of his descendants can be appointed Imperial Governor.

Art. XXIX.—The Imperial Governor can not be removed from his post by the Regent, unless upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council and upon that of the Privy Council.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter VII. The Imperial Family

Art. XXX.—The term "Imperial Family" shall include the Grand Empress Dowager, the Empress Dowager, the Empress, the Kotaishi and his consort, the Kotaison and his consort, the Imperial Princes and their consorts, the Imperial Princesses, the Princesses and their consorts, and the Princesses.

Art. XXXI.—From Imperial sons to Imperial great-grand-grand-sons, Imperial male descendants shall be called Imperial Princes; and from Imperial daughters to Imperial great-grand-grand daughters Imperial female descendants shall be called Imperial Princesses. From the fifth generation downwards, male descendants shall be called Prince and females Princesses.

Art. XXXII.—When the Imperial Throne is succeeded to by a member of a branch line, the title of Imperial Prince or Imperial Princess shall be specially granted to the Imperial brothers and sisters, being already Princes or Princesses.

Art. XXXIII.—The birth, namings, marriages, and deaths in the Imperial Family shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XXXIV.—Genealogical and other records relating to the matters mentioned in the preceding Article shall be kept in the Imperial archives.

Art. XXXV.—The members of the Imperial Family shall be under the control of the Emperor.

Art. XXXVI.—When a Regency is instituted, the Regent shall exercise the power of control referred to in the preceding Article.

Art. XXXVII.—When a member, male or female, of the Imperial family is a minor and has been bereft of his or her father, the officials of the Imperial Court shall be ordered to take charge of his or her bringing up and education. In certain circumstances, the Emperor may either approve the guardian chosen by his or her parent, or may nominate one.

Art. XXXVIII.—The guardian of a member of the Imperial Family must be himself a member thereof and of age.

Art. XXXIX.—Marriages of members of the Imperial Family shall be restricted to the circle of the Family, or to certain noble families specially approved by Imperial Order.

Art. XL.—Marriages of the members of the Imperial Family shall be subject to the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial writs sanctioning the marriages of the members of the Imperial Family, shall bear the counter-signature of the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Art. XLII.—No member of the Imperial Family can adopt any one as his son.

Art. XLIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family wishes to travel beyond the boundaries of the Empire, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Emperor.

Art. XLIV.—A female member of the Imperial Family, who has married a subject, shall be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family. However, she may be allowed, by the special grace of the Emperor, to retain her title of Imperial Princess or Princess, as the case may be.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chapter VIII. Imperial Hereditary Estates

Art. XLV.—No landed or other property, that has been fixed as the Imperial Hereditary Estates, shall be divided up and alienated.

Art. XLVI.—The landed or other property to be included in the Imperial Hereditary Estates shall be settled by Imperial writ with the advice of the Privy Council, and shall be announced by the Minister of the Imperial Household.

Chapter IX. Expenditures of the Imperial House

Art. XLVII.—The expenditures of the Imperial House of all kinds shall be defrayed out of the National Treasury at a certain fixed amount.

Art. XLVIII.—The estimates and audit of accounts of the expenditures of the Imperial House and all other rules of the kind, shall be regulated by the Finance Regulations of the Imperial House.

Chapter X. Litigations, Disciplinary Rules for the Members of the Imperial Family

Art. XLIX.—Litigation between members of the Imperial Family shall be decided by judicial functionaries specially designed by the Emperor to the Department of the Imperial Household, and execution issued after Imperial sanction thereto has been obtained.

Art. L.—Civil actions brought by private individuals against members of the Imperial Family, shall be decided in the Court of Appeal in Tokyo. Members of the Imperial Family shall, however, be represented by attorneys, and no personal attendance in the Court shall be required of them.

Art. LI.—No members of the Imperial Family can be arrested, or summoned before a Court of Law, unless the sanction of the Emperor has been first obtained thereto.

Art. LII.—When a member of the Imperial Family has committed an act derogatory to his (or her) dignity, or when he has exhibited disloyalty to the Imperial House, he shall, by way of disciplinary punishment and by order of the Emperor, be deprived of the whole or a part of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, or shall be suspended therefrom.

Art. LIII.—When a member of the Imperial Family acts in a way tending to the squandering of his (or her) property, he shall be pronounced incapable by the Emperor, prohibited from administering his property, and a manager shall be appointed therefor.

Art. LIV.—The two foregoing Articles shall be enforced upon the advice of the Imperial Family Council.

Chapter XI. The Imperial Family Council

Art. LV.—The Imperial Family Council shall be composed of the male members of the Imperial Family, who have reached the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

age of majority. The Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, the President of the Privy Council, the Minister of the Imperial Household, the Minister of State for Justice, and the President of the Court of Cassation shall be ordered to take part in the deliberations of the Council.

Art. LVI.—The Emperor personally presides over the meetings of the Imperial Family Council, or directs one of the members of the Imperial Family to do so.

Chapter XII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LVII.—Those of the present members of the Imperial Family of the fifth generation and downwards, who have already been invested with the title of Imperial Prince, shall retain the same as heretofore.

Art. LVIII.—The order of succession to the Imperial Throne shall in every case relate to the descendants of direct lineage. There shall be no admission to this line of succession to any one, as a consequence of his now being an adopted Imperial son, Koyushi or heir to a princely house.

Art. LIX.—The grades of rank among the Imperial Princes and Princesses shall be abolished.

Art. LX.—The family rank of Imperial Princes and all usages conflicting with the present law shall be abolished.

Art. LXI.—The property, annual expenses, and all other rules concerning the members of the Imperial Family, shall be specially determined.

Art. LXII.—When in the future it shall become necessary either to amend or make addition to the present law, the matter shall be decided by the Emperor, with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and with that of the Privy Council.

Additional Rules (Promulgated on February 11, 1907)

Art. I.—The princes may be created peers, either by order of the Emperor or at their own wishes, with family names to be granted by the Emperor.

Art. II.—The Princes may, with the sanction of the Emperor, become heirs of peers or be adopted as their sons with a view to becoming their heirs.

Art. III.—The consorts, lineal descendants and their wives, of the Princes who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family for the reason stated in the two foregoing Articles are also excluded from membership of the Imperial Family as members of the families of the Princes who have become subjects. The rule does not, however, apply to those female members of the Imperial Family who have married other members of the Imperial Family or their lineal descendants.

Art. IV.—A member of the Imperial Family, who has been deprived of the privileges belonging to him as a member of the Imperial Family, may be excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects by order of the Emperor. The consort of a member of the Imperial Family who has been excluded from membership of the Imperial

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Family and placed in the rank of subjects in accordance with the foregoing Article is also excluded from membership of the Imperial Family and placed in the rank of subjects.

Art. V.—In the cases mentioned in Arts. I, II and IV (of the present additional rules), the matter shall be decided with the advice of the Imperial Family Council and that of the Privy Council.

Art. VI.—Those members of the Imperial Family, who have been excluded from membership of the Imperial Family, can not be reinstated as members of the Imperial Family.

Art. VII.—Regulations pertaining to the legal status of the members of the Imperial Family and the limits of their competence, other than those provided for elsewhere in the present law, shall be defined separately. Regarding the affairs in which are involved the interests of a member of the Imperial Family and a subject or subjects and in which different regulations apply to the respective parties, such regulations shall apply.

Art. VIII.—Those provisions of laws and ordinances designated as applicable to the members of the Imperial Family shall apply to them only in cases where no particular regulations are specifically provided for in the present law or such regulations as are issued in accordance with the present law.

Additional Rules (Promulgated on November 28, 1908)

A female member of the Imperial Family can marry a male member of Ozoku or Kozoku (former Royal Family of Korea).

THE IMPERIAL PROPERTY LAW

The Law as gazetted in Dec. 1910 and put in force in January the following year provides that the land and other property belonging to the Emperor is divided into hereditary and personal property, and that for all the judicial proceedings affecting the property the Minister of the Imperial Household is held responsible. The ordinary civil or commercial law is applicable to the property only when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law and the present law. No hereditary landed estate can be newly used for any other purpose except those of public utility, or undertakings sanctioned by the Emperor. The property of the members of the Imperial House is subject to levy when it does not conflict with the Imperial House Law or the present law. However, this does not apply to the estates belonging to the Grand Empress Dowager, Empress Dowager, Empress, Heir Apparent, his consort, eldest son and that son's consort, and other unmarried members of the Imperial Family who have not yet attained their majority.

PROPERTY OWNED BY THE IMPERIAL COURT

The Court owned as in Oct. 1920, 1,531,200 cho (about 3,800,000 acres) of building land, forests and plains, ordinary property, altogether valued by the Census Board at ¥637,234,000. There were

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

besides buildings (34,103,000), household effects and furniture (34,103,000), cattle (705,000) and other items (21,132,000), the two making a sum of ¥727,277,000. Then the Court owns shares of the Bank of Japan, the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Industrial Bank of Japan, the Formosan Bank, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, and many other kinds including Imperial Hotel shares, all these coming up to hundreds of millions of yen. The Court has decided in consideration of the food question and so forth, to sell or otherwise transfer to private or public ownership part of the Imperial estates. In Aug. 1921, such transfer was made to the extent of 118,065 cho of land and forest, about 36.6% of the total area of the hereditary land.

The civil list that had long remained stationary at ¥3 millions was increased to 4½ millions in 1910.

IMPERIAL MAUSOLEA AND TOMBS

In conformity with the principle of the ancestor-worship cult observed both by Court and people, special attention is devoted by the Imperial Household to preserving and keeping in due repair the mausolea and tombs of the Emperors and members of the Imperial family. These number over 2,000 counting from the founding of the country, but the resting places of only 490 of them have been identified or officially fixed, including the "three deities" of the "age of gods," 198 mausolea for 115 Emperors, 8 crowned Empresses, 48 Empress-consorts, 3 Empress-Dowagers, and so on.

DECORATIONS

Eight kinds exist, namely the Grand Cordon and the Grand Order of the Chrysanthemum granted only to holders of the Grand Order of Merit, the Grand Cordon of the Rising Sun and Paulownia granted to holders of 1st class Merit, Order of the Rising Sun (1st-8th grade), Order of the Sacred Treasure (1st-8th grade), Order of the Crown (1st-8th grade and only for women), Order of Paulownia (1st-8th grade), and lastly the military Order of the Golden Kite (1st-7th grade).

The Golden Kite carries an annuity, ranging from 1,500 yen a year granted to a holder of the 1st grade and 100 yen granted to a holder of the 7th and lowest class.

Then there are the Blue-ribbon medal conferred on ordinary people who distinguish themselves in the cause of public utility; the Green-ribbon medal to be conferred on those distinguished for filial piety, and the Red-ribbon medal to be conferred on those who rescue human lives at the peril of their own.

The Grand Order of Merit and Grand Cordon of the Chrysanthemum, the highest honor accessible to Japanese, have been granted to the following personages exclusive of Imperial Princes and mentioning only those who are alive:—

Holders of the Grand Order

Prince Yi Kon; Prince Yi Kang; Prince Saionji; Admiral Count Togo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Holders of the 1st Class Golden Kite Alive

Admiral Count Togo; Admiral Count Yamamoto; Marshal Count Oku; General Oi.

Holders of Decorations (Dec. 31, 1925)

Order Merit	Chrysanthemum	Paulownia	Rising Sun	Sacred Treasure	Crown	Golden Kite*	No. of Holders
G.C.	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
C.	14	—	—	—	—	—	2
1st	—	36	139	184	17	6	317
2nd	—	—	393	707	15	52	865
3rd	—	—	1,136	4,715	2	296	4,834
Total with lower grades	16	36	711,811	501,223	2,044	66,544	1,126,590

Note—*=Military honor. G.C.=Grand Cordons with Collar. C=Grand Cordons.

Note—Those holding more than one order being counted by the highest order they wear, the actual number of orders does not agree with that of holders.

THE PEERAGE AND RANKS

Though the Peerage as a distinct social rank dates only from 1884, it practically existed from ancient times, courtiers or Kuge and feudal princes or Daimyo of olden days corresponding to the Peers of today. The Peerage is divided into five grades, viz. Prince, Marquis, Count, Viscount, and Baron. There is no intermediate rank corresponding to the British baronetcy. By origin the Japanese Peers may be classified into four distinct groups, i.e., those who are descendants of the former courtiers or Kugé: descendants of the former Daimyo; those created Peers in recent times, and finally Korean Peers who were created after the annexation. The number of Peers is as follows:—

	Prince	Marquis	Count	Viscount	Baron	Total
1927	19	39	105	381	409	953

Note—Korean Peers are excluded here (vid. Ch. on Chosen).

Hereditary Privilege.—Japan has no life-peers, all the Peers being hereditary. A nobleman may be degraded either by his voluntary surrender of the honor or by order of the Court, when he disgraces the rank. Cases of lapsing of the title owing to the successor of a deceased Peer not being reported within one year have been very rare; such practice was even considered as disrespectful to the Court. So far only a few such cases have occurred, the report being purposely withheld.

Court Ranks.—Japan, copying from China, possesses a peculiar system of nominal honors awarded to persons of meritorious service, mostly public servants. It is called "ikai" or "kurai," and is generally translated as "Court rank." Graded into eight classes, each of a senior and a junior degree, this "ikai" is given only to Japanese subjects, and serves to determine precedence, when there are no decorations or other conventional marks to settle it. Thus a holder of a senior degree of the 3rd grade of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"ikai" is entitled to take precedence over one whose "ikai" is a junior degree of the grade. A Peer bears as a matter of course "ikai" differing according to his rank, a 4th grade for a Baron, for instance. A large number of wealthy merchants possess "ikai" generally in consideration of their contributions of money for public purposes.

Posthumous Honors.—The peculiar custom of conferring posthumous honors still lingers in Japan though it was abolished years ago in China, the country of its origin. The idea is based on the principle of ancestorworship. Theoretically the honor is a parting gift to one on his death bed, and is granted with this official announcement: "Promoted by one degree for special consideration." In practice the honor is posthumous, as it usually comes after the death of the beneficiary. Japanese of exalted rank have therefore two different dates of death, i.e. physiological dissolution and official death. This is hardly consistent with historical accuracy, while the practice may prove highly perplexing to the attending physicians. What is still more interesting is that notable persons dead several centuries before are sometimes honored in this way.

The granting of a peerage has also occasionally been posthumous, and a Barony that is conferred on a distinguished man on his death-bed or after his death, falls to his heir.

IMPERIAL PROTECTION OF THE PEERS

The protection accorded by the Court to Peers of the Kuge extraction has been munificent, as might well be expected from the miserable existence which they had to endure in common with their Imperial masters for several centuries. On the occasion of the silver wedding of the Emperor and Empress Meiji in 1894 and of the death of the Empress Dowager in 1897, monetary grants were made to the Kugé courtiers, the two grants totalling about ¥2,500,000. The recipients numbered 5 Princes, 12 Marquises, 31 Counts, and 82 Viscounts. The fund was kept in custody of the Imperial Household, only the interest being distributed twice a year. It was first intended to distribute the principal in 1923, but this has been postponed till 1946. In February, 1919, the regulations were revised allowing the Peers to get a loan out of the fund.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER VI

POLITICS & LOCAL GOVERNMENT

I. THE CONSTITUTION

The constitutional movement in Japan, unlike similar agitations in many other countries, was not inaugurated with the motive of restricting the power of the Sovereign, or settling the problem of "taxation and representation." It was a logical sequel to the reform of the Restoration of 1868,—a reform largely based on the idea of Europeanising the country, though the reformers themselves may not have started this stupendous work of national rebuilding with that definite aim from the first.

It was in 1874, the year following the split in the Council of State over the Korean question, that the regular constitutional movement first made its appearance in Japan. Among the politicians who undertook the constructive work of the Restoration, there were men of two distinct types, one civilian, and the other military. In thought the one belonged to the old "Kaikoku-to" (Opening the Country) party, and the other to "Joi-to" (Anti-Foreign) party. When they saw that even the national existence was in jeopardy at the critical moment of Restoration, their high sense of duty and patriotism bid them work in concert in the interest of national unification and for effecting the necessary reconstruction. But the great task over, collision between the two was inevitable sooner or later. The Korean question furnished such an occasion and the Council of State became sharply divided over it, the affair ending in the resignation of those who were defeated. Soon after they had left office, some of them began to take up an agitation aimed at the establishment of a national assembly, and publicly charged those who remained in office with determining the policies of State on their own arbitrary judgment. The agitation was entirely novel to the general public who had been inured to absolutism for centuries, and produced a wonderful effect on their mentality. So wide spread became this movement that the Government was forced to establish quasi-legislative institutions such as the "Genro-in" (Senate), a High Court of Justice named "Taishin-in," and an Assembly of Prefectural Governors to ask their opinion about establishing a national assembly.

The idea of Europeanising the country having engrossed the whole attention of the people, the agitation gained influence with great rapidity. It was even advocated by a member of the Council of State, Mr. (afterwards Marquis) Okuma, who without consulting his colleagues planned to establish a national assembly in 1883. His scheme called forth strong opposition from all his colleagues. Meanwhile the Government had decided to sell its industrial undertaking in Hokkaido to a private firm. It was a serious blunder and evoked bitter and vehement public criticism when it was exposed. On the 12th of October 1881, the

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Government annulled the sale and at the same time issued an Imperial Decree commanding the establishment of a national assembly in 1890. In March 1882, Mr. (later Prince) Ito and his suite were dispatched to Europe to study the political institutions in the West with a view to prepare a Constitution for Japan. The mission returned home in 1884. While Ito was in Europe, he spent most of his time in Prussia, where he frequently came in contact with Prince Bismarck and seemed to have learned much from the talks he had with this great statesman of the 19th century. In fact, Ito, after his return from Europe, exerted all his influence and made every effort to introduce a bureaucracy after the Prussian type into Japan and, under his guidance, a Bureau for the investigation of Constitutional System was established in 1884 as an office subjoined to the Imperial Household Department, to carry out the work of drafting a Constitution. The principal persons whom Ito called together to assist in this grave task were Takeshi Inouye, (afterwards Viscount and Minister of Education), Miyoji Ito (now Count and Privy Councillor), Kentaro Kaneko (now Viscount and Privy Councillor) and some others. A constitution was duly framed, was submitted to and adopted by the Privy Council, and on the 11th of February 1889 it was promulgated. In the following year, the National Assembly or Imperial Diet, as it is called, was established, and thus Japan changed from an absolute monarchical state to a constitutional monarchy.

THE CONSTITUTION OF JAPAN

Chapter I.—The Emperor

Art. I.—The Empire of Japan shall be reigned over and governed by a line of Emperors unbroken for ages eternal.

Art. II.—The Imperial Throne shall be succeeded to by Imperial male descendants, according to the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

Art. III.—The Emperor is sacred and inviolable.

Art. IV.—The Emperor is the head of the Empire, combining in Himself the rights of sovereignty, and exercises them according to the provisions of the present Constitution.

Art. V.—The Emperor exercises the legislative power with the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. VI.—The Emperor gives sanction to laws, and orders them to be promulgated and exercised.

Art. VII.—The Emperor convokes the Imperial Diet, opens, closes, and prorogues it, and dissolves the House of Representatives.

Art. VIII.—The Emperor, in consequence of an urgent necessity to maintain public safety or to avert public calamities, issues, when the Imperial Diet is not sitting, Imperial Ordinances in place of law.

Such Imperial Ordinances are to be laid before Imperial Diet at its next session, and when the Diet does not approve the said Ordinances, the Government shall declare them to be invalid for the future.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. IX.—The Emperor issues or causes to be issued, the Ordinances necessary for the carrying out of the laws, or for the maintenance of the public peace and order, and for the promotion of the welfare of the subjects. But no Ordinance shall in any way alter any of the existing laws.

Art. X.—The Emperor determines the organization of the different branches of the administration, and the salaries of all civil and military officers, and appoints and dismisses the same. Exceptions especially provided for in the present Constitution or in other laws, shall be in accordance with the respective provisions (bearing thereon).

Art. XI.—The Emperor has the supreme command of the Army and Navy.

Art. XII.—The Emperor determines the organization and peace standing of the Army and Navy.

Art. XIII.—The Emperor declares war, makes peace, and concludes treaties.

Art. XIV.—The Emperor proclaims the law of siege.

The conditions and effects of the law of siege shall be determined by law.

Art. XV.—The Emperor confers titles of nobility, rank, orders and other marks of honour.

Art. XVI.—The Emperor orders amnesty, pardon, commutation of punishments, and rehabilitation.

Art. XVII.—A Regency shall be instituted in conformity with the provisions of the Imperial House Law.

The Regent shall exercise the powers appertaining to the Emperor in His name.

Chapter II.—Rights and Duties of Subjects

Art. XVIII.—The conditions necessary for being a Japanese subject shall be determined by law.

Art. XIX.—Japanese subjects may, according to qualifications determined in laws or ordinances, be appointed to civil or military offices equally, and may fill any other public offices.

Art. XX.—Japanese subjects are amenable to service in the Army and Navy, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXI.—Japanese subjects are amenable to the duty of paying taxes, according to the provisions of law.

Art. XXII.—Japanese subjects shall have the liberty of abode and of changing the same within the limits of law.

Art. XXIII.—No Japanese subjects shall be arrested, detained, tried, or punished, unless according to law.

Art. XXIV.—No Japanese subject shall be deprived of his right of being tried by the judges determined by law.

Art. XXV.—Except in the cases provided for in the law, the house of no Japanese subject shall be entered or searched without his consent.

Art. XXVI.—Except in the cases mentioned in the law, the secrecy of the letters of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. XXVII.—The right of property of every Japanese subject shall remain inviolate.

Measures necessary to be taken for the public benefit shall be provided for by law.

Art. XXVIII.—Japanese subjects shall, within limits not prejudicial to peace and order, and not antagonistic to their duties as subjects, enjoy freedom of religious belief.

Art. XXIX.—Japanese subjects shall, within the limits of law, enjoy the liberty of speech, writing, publication, public meeting, and association.

Art. XXX.—Japanese subjects may present petition, by observing the proper form of respect, and complying with the rules specially provided for the same.

Art. XXXI.—The provisions contained in the present chapter shall not affect the exercise of the powers appertaining to the Emperor, in times of war or in cases of a national emergency.

Art. XXXII.—Each and every one of the provisions contained in the preceding Articles of the present chapter, that are not in conflict with the laws or the rules and discipline of the Army and Navy, shall apply to the officers and men of the Army and of the Navy.

Chapter III.—The Imperial Diet

Art. XXXIII.—The Imperial Diet shall consist of two Houses, a House of Peers and a House of Representatives.

Art. XXXIV.—The House of Peers shall, in accordance with the Ordinance concerning the House of Peers, be composed of the members of the Imperial Family, of the orders of nobility, and of those persons who have been nominated thereto by the Emperor.

Art. XXXV.—The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members elected by the people, according to the provisions of the Law of Election.

Art. XXXVI.—No one can at one and same time be a Member of both Houses.

Art. XXXVII.—Every law requires the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. XXXVIII.—Both Houses shall vote upon projects of law submitted to them by the Government, and may respectively initiate projects of law.

Art. XXXIX.—A Bill, which has been rejected by either the one or the other of the two Houses, shall not be again brought in during the same session.

Art. XL.—Both Houses can make representation to the Government, as to laws or upon any other subjects. When, however, such representations are not accepted, they cannot be made a second time during the same session.

Art. XLI.—The Imperial Diet shall be convoked every year.

Art. XLII.—A session of the Imperial Diet shall last during three months. In case of necessity, the duration of a session may be prolonged by Imperial Order.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. XLIII.—When urgent necessity arises, an extraordinary session may be convoked, in addition to the ordinary one.

The duration of an extraordinary session shall be determined by Imperial Order.

Art. XLIV.—The opening, closing, prolongation of session and prorogation of the Imperial Diet, shall be effected simultaneously for both Houses.

In case the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, the House of Peers shall at the same time be prorogued.

Art. XLV.—When the House of Representatives has been ordered to dissolve, Members shall be caused by Imperial Order to be newly elected, and the new House shall be convoked within five months from the day of dissolution.

Art. XLVI.—No debate can be opened and no vote can be taken in either House of the Imperial Diet, unless not less than one-third of the whole number of the Members thereof is present.

Art. XLVII.—Votes shall be taken in both Houses by absolute majority. In the case of a tie vote, the President shall have the casting vote.

Art. XLVIII.—The deliberations of both Houses shall be held in public. The deliberations may, however, upon demand of the Government or by resolution of the House, be held in secret sitting.

Art. XLIX.—Both Houses of the Imperial Diet may respectively present addresses to the Emperor.

Art. L.—Both Houses may receive petitions presented by subjects.

Art. LI.—Both Houses may enact, besides what is provided for in the present Constitution and in the Law of the Houses, rules necessary for the management of their internal affairs.

Art. LII.—No Member of either House shall be held responsible outside the respective Houses, for any opinion uttered or any vote given in the House. When, however, a Member himself has given publicity to his opinion by public speech, by documents in print or in writing, or by any other similar means, he shall, in the matter, be amenable to the general law.

Art. LIII.—The Members of both Houses may, during the session, be free from arrest, unless with the consent of the House, except in cases of flagrant delicts, or of offences connected with a state of internal commotion or with a foreign trouble.

Art. LIV.—Ministers of State and the Delegates of the Government may, at any time, take a seat, and speak in either House.

Chapter IV.—The Ministers of State and the Privy Council

Art. LV.—The respective Ministers of State shall give their advice to the Emperor, and be responsible for it.

All Laws, Imperial Ordinances, and Imperial Rescripts of whatever kind, that relate to the affairs of the State, require the countersignature of a Minister of State.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. LVI.—The Privy Council shall, in accordance with the provisions for the organization of the Privy Council, deliberate upon important matters of State, when they have been consulted by the Emperor.

Chapter V.—The Judicature

Art. LVII.—The Judicature shall be exercised by the Courts of Law according to law, in the name of the Emperor.

The organization of the Courts of Law shall be determined by law.

Art. LVIII.—The judges shall be appointed from among those who possess proper qualifications according to law.

No judge shall be deprived of his position, unless by way of criminal sentence or disciplinary punishment.

Rules for disciplinary punishment shall be determined by law.

Art. LIX.—Trials and judgments of a Court shall be conducted publicly. When, however, there exists any fear that such publicity may be prejudicial to peace and order, or to the maintenance of public morality, the public trial may be suspended by provision of law or by the decision of the Court of Law.

Art. LX.—All matters that fall within the competency of a special Court shall be especially provided for by law.

Art. LXI.—No suit at law, which relates to rights alleged to have been infringed by the illegal measures of the executive authorities, and which shall come within the competency of the Court of Administrative Litigation especially established by law, shall be taken cognizance of by a Court of Law.

Chapter VI.—Finance

Art. LXII.—The imposition of a new tax or the modification of the rates (of an existing one) shall be determined by law.

However, all such administrative fees or other revenue having the nature of compensation shall not fall within the category of the above clause.

The raising of national loans and the contracting of other liabilities to the charge of the National Treasury, except those that are provided in the Budget, shall require the consent of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXIII.—The taxes levied at present shall, in so far as they are not remodelled by new law, be collected according to the old system.

Art. LXIV.—The expenditure and revenue of the State require the consent of the Imperial Diet by means of an annual Budget.

Any and all expenditures overpassing the appropriations set forth in the Titles and Paragraphs of the Budget, or that are not provided for in the Budget, shall subsequently require the approbation of the Imperial Diet.

Art. LXV.—The Budget shall be first laid before the House of Representatives.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. LXVI.—The expenditures of the Imperial House shall be defrayed every year out of the National Treasury, according to the present fixed amount for the same, and shall not require the consent thereto of the Imperial Diet, except in case an increase thereof is found necessary.

Art. LXVII.—Those already fixed expenditures based by the Constitution upon the powers appertaining to the Emperor, and such expenditures as may have arisen by the effect of Law, or that appertain to the legal obligations of the Government, shall be neither rejected nor reduced by the Imperial Diet, without the concurrence of the Government.

Art. LXVIII.—In order to meet special requirements, the Government may ask the consent of the Imperial Diet to a certain amount as a Continuing Expenditure Fund, for a previously fixed number of years.

Art. LXIX.—In order to supply deficiencies, which are unavoidable, in the Budget and to meet requirements unprovided for in the same, a Reserve Fund shall be provided in the Budget.

Art. LXX.—When the Imperial Diet cannot be convoked, owing to the external or internal condition of the country, in case of urgent need for the maintenance of public safety, the Government may take the necessary financial measures, by means of an Imperial Ordinance.

In the case mentioned in the preceding clause, the matter shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet at its next session, and its approbation shall be obtained thereto.

Art. LXXI.—When the Imperial Diet has not voted on the Budget, or when the Budget has not been brought into actual existence, the Government shall carry out the Budget of the preceding year.

Art. LXXII.—The final account of the expenditures and revenue of the State shall be verified and confirmed by the Board of Audit, and it shall be submitted by the Government to the Imperial Diet, together with the report of verification of the said Board.

The organization and competency of the Board of Audit shall be determined by law separately.

Chapter VII.—Supplementary Rules

Art. LXXIII.—When it has become necessary in future to amend the provisions of the present Constitution, a project to that effect shall be submitted to the Imperial Diet by Imperial Order.

In the above case, neither House can open the debate, unless at least two-thirds of the whole number of Members are present, and no amendment can be passed, unless a majority of at least two-thirds of the Members present is obtained.

Art. LXXIV.—No modification of the Imperial House Law shall be required to be submitted to the deliberation of the Imperial Diet.

No provision of the present Constitution can be modified by the Imperial House Law.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. LXXV.—No modification can be introduced into the Constitution, or into the Imperial House Law, during the time of a Regency.

Art. LXXVI.—Existing legal enactments, such as laws, regulations, or by whatever title they may be called, shall, so far as they do not conflict with the present Constitution, continue in force.

All existing contracts or orders, that entail obligations upon the Government and that are connected with Expenditure, shall come within the scope of Art. LXVII.

II. POLITICS

Politics in every country has its own peculiarities, and that is particularly so in Japan. Her political institutions are very complicated, and the political psychology of her people is unique and extremely singular. Hence it is not a very easy matter to describe the working of her government or the political state of the country.

The principal institutions in the constitutional system of Japan are the Emperor, the Privy Council, the Cabinet, the Imperial Diet, the Electorate, the political parties, and the Genro or Elder Statesmen. Their legal status and actual powers, and their relations to each other may be briefly described as follows:

The Emperor

The legal status of the Emperor under the Constitution, if properly interpreted, does not much differ from that of any constitutional monarch, but his influence over the masses of the people in Japan is extraordinary and without parallel. Prince Ito, the chief framer of the Constitution, expounds the Constitutional status of the Emperor with a certain coloring of popular sentiments: "The sovereign power of reigning over and governing the State is inherited by the Emperor from his ancestors, and by him bequeathed to his posterity. All the different legislative as well as executive powers of State, by means of which he reigns over the country and governs the people, are united in the Most Exalted Personage, who holds in his hands, as it were, all the ramifying threads of the political life of the country, just as the brain in the human body is the primitive source of all mental activity manifested through the four limbs and different parts of the body." Thus in theory the Emperor is absolute, and the masses of the people in Japan believe him to be sacred and inviolable according to the letter of the Constitution. But in reality, he acts only by the advice of the Prime-Minister and occasionally by that of the Elder Statesmen. And constitutionally he is inviolable in the sense that "he can do no wrong." In fact, the power he actually exercises in practical politics is by no means greater than that of the King of England, though his influence owing to the peculiar psychology of the people, is no doubt far greater than that of the British Crown, and plays the predominant part in Japanese politics.

In England, even the masses possess knowledge enough to be aware that for whatever the King does or says the Premier

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

is responsible, whereas, in Japan the words of the Minister-President, if put into the mouth of the Emperor, become the words of the Emperor himself, thus investing them with a greater weight and dignity. They become the supreme authority of the land. Therefore, it not seldom happens that the Minister-President of Japan, when affairs are at a deadlock, tries by means of the name of the Emperor to evade his responsibility, or to overcome a strong opposition of the people to the Government, with the object of maintaining his office. And that is at least one reason why there still exists in Japan a constitutional government irresponsible to the popular assembly.

The Privy Council

Next to the Emperor, the Privy Council in Japan occupies a peculiar position in the constitutional system of her government. It is not like the Privy Council of England, out of which the British Cabinet system has grown, and in which the Cabinet ministers have their legal existence. The Cabinet and the Privy Council in Japan form two separate and independent institutions.

The functions of the Privy Council are chiefly of a consultative nature. It meets to deliberate on any important matter of State, when its opinion is asked for by the Emperor, and advises him according to its lights. The principal matters on which it is usually consulted are those which come under the jurisdiction of the Imperial House Law, all important legislation relating to Articles of the Constitution, the issuing of proclamations of the law of siege and of Imperial ordinances and all the matters relating to international treaties and pledges.

The power of the Privy Council is entirely of a negative nature; nevertheless it exercises a very strong power and influence in Japanese politics. It consists of 26 members with its own President and Vice-President. They are all veteran statesmen who have played very important parts in the administration, and though no longer taking an active share in it, their age and position and official experience entitle them to universal respect. For the same reason they are extremely conservative in their political ideas and sentiments.

All such important acts of legislation relating to the rights and liberties of the people as an Electoral Reform Bill, a Bill Formulating the Adoption of Jury System, an Educational Reform Bill, etc, are usually submitted to the Privy Council, before the Government introduce them to the Imperial Diet. The Privy Council is at liberty to reject them or to delay their passage. Of course, it is as the Emperor pleases either to accept or reject this decision, but it may easily be seen how great is the influence which the Privy Council can exercise on all such legislation by virtue of its deliberative function. Sometimes the Cabinet uses the powers of the Privy Council as a convenient expedient for killing measures it does not really desire to bring in to the Diet. On the other hand, it sometimes happens that the Privy Council prevents the passage of some important measures of the Government. But the Privy Council cannot meet on its own account, its meetings being called by the Emperor on the advice of the Minister-President. All the Cabinet ministers have seats in the council ex-officio, and, therefore,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

it is the will of the Cabinet that ultimately prevails, and not that of the Privy Council.

As to international treaties and pledges, the Privy Council is always consulted, and it is the only deliberative body in the constitutional system of Japan that can freely discuss all the foreign policies of a Government with the Cabinet, though its meetings are kept absolutely secret. The Imperial Diet is given no power of treaty-making, and its authority over the foreign policies of the State is confined to criticism and interpellation.

The most important power of the Privy Council is that of interpreting the Constitution. On the meaning of a doubtful clause of the Constitution, the decision of the Privy Council is absolute and final, for its interpretation becomes that of the Emperor himself.

The Cabinet

Nowhere in the Constitution of Japan is the word "Cabinet" mentioned. Yet there exists as a matter of fact a collective body of all Departmental Ministers under the presidency of a Minister-President, somewhat like the Council of Ministers in Belgium, or the British Cabinet, for the purpose of initiating, determining, or carrying out the general schemes, and policies of the government. Though this collective body known as the "Naikaku," meets to discuss and determine under the guidance of the Minister-President how the Imperial government is to be carried on in all important matters of State and how to advise the Emperor, yet it has no joint responsibility as the British Cabinet has, that is to say, each Cabinet Minister is not responsible for the action of the Cabinet as a whole nor the Cabinet as a whole for the action of each Minister.

As in England the Cabinet in Janan is in reality the chief executive organ of the State, and exercises all powers executive, legislative, and judicial, which are invested in the Crown by the Constitution, that is to say, the issuing of administrative and emergency ordinances, the making of treaties with foreign nations, the declaring of peace and war, the commanding of the army and navy, and the determining of their organisation, the appointing and dismissing of public officials (including all judges and procurators who hold office on a life tenure), and the fixing of their salaries and pensions, etc., all of which falling within the executive function of government are virtually controlled by the Cabinet in the name of the Emperor.

In England, the Cabinet Minister usually belong to one or another political party in the House of Commons; and the Cabinet is more or less like a committee appointed by a majority of the House of Commons, and entrusted with the exercise of the executive power of State, and therefore, responsible to Parliament. In Japan, however, the Cabinet Ministers are not always party-men; they may hold their office independent of the House of Representatives. The representative system of government has not yet developed in this country to such a stage as to make the Cabinet Ministers necessarily responsible to the Diet.

A certain ordinance provides that the Minister of War must be but a General or Lieutenant-General, and the Minister for the Navy, an Admiral or Vice-Admiral, and because of this ordinance occasionally a queer phenomenon crops up in Japanese politics.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A few years ago, Viscount Kiyoura was sent for to organise a Cabinet, but he failed in his attempt, for he could not find any suitable Admiral or Vice-Admiral willing to become the Minister for the Navy in his Cabinet. Once the Saionji Ministry was forced to go out of office because Marquis Saionji refused to take up the plan of adding two divisions to the Army. Thus in Japan Generals or Admirals at times even sway the power of making or unmaking a Cabinet.

But the above instances are unusual, and as a matter of fact, the power and influence of military men have markedly declined since the memorable Disarmament Conference. On the other hand, the power of the Diet, particularly that of the House of Representatives, is steadily growing so that it is now a matter of absolute necessity for the Cabinet to control a majority in the Diet, for without its approval no important matters of State can be carried out.

The Imperial Diet

The Imperial Diet is bicameral, consisting of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The former is composed of Princes of the Blood, ordinary Princes and Marquises who sit by virtue of their right, Representatives of Counts, Viscounts, and Barons; Imperial Nominees and Representatives of the highest tax-payers.

With regard to legislative matters, all rights and powers granted to the Diet by the Constitution are equally granted to both Houses, except that the Budget is to be brought in first in the House of Representatives. Thus the two Houses are supposed to be coordinate, neither the one nor the other being considered superior or subordinate. But it is not so in practical politics. Where there are two chambers in a legislature, naturally the one or the other becomes predominant.

Although, as far as outward appearances go, the members of the House of Peers occupy a better fortified position, for the House of Peers is not subject to dissolution as the House of Representatives is, yet in practice it is not the former, but the latter that the Cabinet regards with greater dread, holding it more aggressive and powerful, and more difficult to control. The fact is the 125 Imperial Nominees in the House of Peers are mostly ex-officials of government, who hold their position on a life tenure, while the rest are aristocrats either by birth or by wealth. Hence their natural sympathy is always with the Cabinet Ministers independent of and irresponsible to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Peers there are no political parties, so to speak. Nevertheless all its members are now politically divided into six groups: The Kenkyu-kai, the Chawa-kai, the Dosei-kai, the Kosei-kai, the Koyu-kurabu, and the Mushozoku or Independents. Of course these groups are not formed on any definite political views or ideas. However, it can not be denied that there has already appeared a strong tendency among the peers towards forming political parties, especially among the younger, active and ambitious members of the House.

In the House of Representatives, there are very clear-cut divisions; and no matter how many parties there are, the House is always divided into two camps: the government party and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the opposition, though this party division does not come from any political principle or principles.

The lower House has the power of initiative in all matters of legislation, but its legislative power is rather negative in character, for it is not in Japan as in England where a majority of the House of Representatives ultimately controls the Cabinet. It is the Cabinet that gets its majority by one way or other. When a political party in Japan supports the government, it is because its leader is the Prime-Minister or holds a certain portfolio in the Cabinet. Then again some parties or individual members give support to the government, thinking that they may be able to secure important office or serve some special interests by having direct connection with the men in power. Moreover, the government can sometimes force them to support its policies either by intimidation or through threat of dissolution.

The Cabinet Ministers in Japan do not therefore formulate the policies of State in accordance with the political programmes which the parties supporting the government may have laid down at the time of their election. As a matter of fact, the political parties in Japan have no definite programmes; they make no definite promises before election. They know well that they cannot make their promises good, even if they made them. The Cabinet Ministers have practically an entirely free hand to formulate all policies of State, and even the government party usually accepts almost blindly whatever the Cabinet decides. Too often the government party is merely a convenient tool to the Cabinet for carrying its measures through the House of Representatives.

The Electoral System

The Election Law in Japan has a separate existence from the Constitution; and that is very fortunate for her, revision having been effected already three times solely on account of this convenient arrangement. The Constitution, on the other hand, is a formidable document that does not easily allow modification.

Important features in the original and revised Election Laws are shown below in a tabulated form.

	Elector		Candidate		No. Members
	Age	Tax	Age	Tax	
Original, 1890	25	¥15	30	¥10	300
Revised, 1900	„	¥10	„	none	381
„ 1920	„	¥ 3	„	„	464
„ 1925	„	none	„	„	466

		Voters (1000)	Electoral district
Original,	1890	500	1-2 mem. per district
Revised,	1900	1,500	4-12 „
„	1920	2,860	1-3 „
„	1925	13,000	3-5 „

The last revision is memorable as an epoch-making event in the democratic movement of Japan and as a distinct triumph

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

realized by those espousing the cause of universal suffrage. It is essentially a general manhood suffrage system somewhat limited in application, but as such it occasioned intense contest from the 42nd session (1919-20) to the 50th (24-25) in and out of Parliament between the two opposing parties and it even caused at one time the dissolution of the House. The law as it stands is a result of compromise at the conference of the two Houses.

REVISED ELECTION LAW

The features of the revised election law are outlined as follows:

As shown above the result of the removal of the tax qualification has increased the number of those eligible to franchise to upward of 13,000,000 as against approximately 3,000,000 under the former system. Excluding from that figure those who are disqualified for franchise because of their receiving public or private relief or help towards a living on account of poverty, the number of those entitled to vote will come down to about 9,600,000

Eligibility for the Franchise:—The right of voting has been extended to the following:

Students of the Government, public and private schools; Teachers of primary schools; Shinto or Buddhist priests and other persons engaged in religious work; Persons doing work for the Government under contract; Government and public officials connected with election affairs, who have not resigned their offices 3 months before. (Government officials other than those connected with administrative affairs of State have no right to vote.)

Electoral Districts:—The new law has adopted the system of middle electoral districts, the number of members for each district being fixed at 3 to 5, at the rate of one member for a population of 120,000. The former system of independent electoral districts for cities has been abolished. In consequence of the above-mentioned change the number of electorates has decreased to 122 from 379 as under the former system, while the number of members has increased to 466 from 464.

Period of Election Campaign:—Under the former election law the period intervening between the expiration of the term of members and the day of the next general election, or between the dissolution of the House of Representatives and the next general election has been unusually long. The new law has considerably shortened the period. In the case of a dissolution the general election is to be held within 30 days from the date of the dissolution, according to the new law, while in the case of the expiration of the members' term a general election is to be held on the day following the day when the term expired, or within 5 days after the said date in case circumstances necessitate. In case the members' term expires during the session of the House or within 25 days after the closing of the session a general election is to be held within 30 days after the lapse of 26 days from the date of the closing of the session.

Candidates:—The candidates must send in application to the chief election commissioners within 7 days before the date of the election, and must deposit a sum of ¥2,000 either in cash

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

or public bonds as security. In case the number of candidates falls short of the fixed number of members to be returned from a certain electoral district the candidates will be elected members for that district without going through the proceedings of voting.

Cost of Election:—The new election law places certain restrictions on the expenses involved in the election campaign. The expense to be defrayed by a candidate is fixed at the rate of 40 sen for each franchise-holder, and the total amount of the expenses is fixed at the total number of the franchise-holders of the electoral districts divided by the number of the parliamentary members for the districts, the remainder being multiplied by 40 sen. The standard figure of the total number of voters divided by the number of members is estimated as between 25,000 and 30,000, and the amount of the election expenses is roughly estimated as between ¥12,000 and ¥15,000. The defrayal of the election expenses is to be in charge of chief election commissioners or those specifically designated by chief election commissioners. In case the amount of the expenses expended by a candidate exceeds the maximum limit the election of such candidate shall be declared void.

Strict Control over Campaign:—The revised law does not recognize the former system of persons engaged in election campaigns, who, receiving fee or wages from candidates, occupy themselves in canvassing among voters with the object of securing or soliciting votes. In the new law only election commissioners and election committees, their number not to exceed fifty persons, are permitted to take part in the campaign. These are allowed to receive remuneration from candidates to cover the cost incurred or they may be employed under the wage system by the candidates. The number of election offices to be established by a candidate in one electoral district is limited to seven. The new law prohibits the practice of the "house-to-house call" by candidates or their canvassers for soliciting votes.

Penal Provisions:—The revised election law provides much heavier penalties for the violation of the law. Candidates who have infringed the law are punished with a fine of ¥2,000 or less or imprisonment with hard labor as the highest penalty, as against the maximum amount of fine of ¥500 and imprisonment without hard labor of the old law.

UPPER HOUSE REFORM

Simultaneously with the adoption of the general manhood suffrage bill in the 50th session (1924-5) of the Diet the reform of the Upper House was effected, though naturally more limited than that of the other House. The main points in the reform are as follows:

The age-limit for the members of the order of Prince and Marquis was raised to 30 years from 25 years.

The number of the members of the lower order has been fixed at 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons.

The inclusion of 4 representatives of the members of the Imperial Academy to be elected from among the members thereof by mutual election.

The highest tax paying members in the House shall be elected

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

from among those paying direct national tax to the amount of ¥300 and upward in connection with landed property, industry or commerce, the age-limit for such members being fixed as 40 years and upwards. The number of such members for each prefecture is limited to 1 or 2, according to the size of population, the total number not exceeding 66.

The application of the penal clauses of the election law, hitherto exclusively applied to the election of the members of the Lower House, to the election of the highest tax paying members.

The cancellation of the 7th Article of the Law of the Houses providing that the number of the Imperial nominees and highest tax paying members in the Upper House shall not exceed the number of the titled members.

The period of the examination of the Budget by the Upper House committee is limited to within 21 days as in the case of the Lower House committee.

THE "GENRO"

The "Genro" or so-called elder statesmen as a body has no constitutional status, but as surviving builders of the grand work of the Imperial rehabilitation half a century ago the Council of Genro was, until the beginning of 1922, an important institution in the political system of Japan, though with functions not legally formulated. It then consisted of four elder statesmen, Marshal Prince Yamagata, Prince Saionji, Marquis Matsukata and Marquis Okuma. The last mentioned had not often been present at its conclaves. With the death of the old Marshal, the doyen of the clique, of Marquis Okuma early in 1922, and of Marquis (afterward Prince) Matsukata in July 1924, the influence of the Genro naturally showed a marked decline. In one respect, however, the surviving patriarch is still made to play a highly important part in directing the course of affairs of state. In Japan an outgoing Premier resigns without recommending his successor, as the Ministry is not yet strictly responsible to the Diet, so that when Viscount Kato as Premier of the Coalition Ministry submitted his resignation, the Prince-Regent sent an Imperial messenger to Prince Saionji to ask him to recommend eligible successors. It was through his choice that the Viscount, it is understood, was ordered to reorganize his cabinet. The idea seems to be entertained seriously in some circles that the Genro system should be kept up and that a new council composed of less old retired statesmen but of established prestige should be created to take the place of the venerable survivor. The notion, however, has met with a cool reception, if not a scoffing criticism from the public and has apparently been given up.

THE POLITICAL PARTIES

The representative system of Japan dates from 1890, but the history of political parties is much earlier. The Jiyu-to (Liberals) was the first political party and was organized by the late Count Itagaki and his followers in 1880, to be followed

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

two years later by the Kaishin-to (Progressives) formed by the late Marquis, then Count Okuma. Both upheld the cause of liberty and progress, the only difference being that the former were more radical. As an organ of conservative and bureaucratic element the Teisei-to (Imperialists) was created soon after, but for all the fostering care bestowed upon its growth, it failed to enlist any great support of the public and disappeared in 1884.

Hard and bitter was the campaign which the Liberals waged against bureaucracy and militarism. Not unfrequently they even resorted to violent measures against their political opponents who, entrenched in their formidable stronghold, treated them with merciless severity. It was a critical moment in the history of Japan. Fortunately Japan had at that time an enlightened sovereign in Meiji Tenno who on the advice of the late Prince Ito, his most trusted counsellor, made a solemn pledge in 1881 to establish constitutional government within ten years. The heated and dangerous political agitation was thus diverted to the constructive work of preparation and training for the eagerly anticipated day. The history of our political parties from the convoking of the first Diet in 1890 to the formation of the 4th Ito Cabinet in 1900 may be summed up in a few words. In the first few years the Bureaucratic Government and political parties were almost irreconcilable; in the second stage, either exhausted or tired of incessant strife, the two became more placable, effected some sort of understanding, and ultimately, such progressive statesmen as Ito and Katsura formed their own parties on the basis of those previously existing. The two successful wars Japan engaged in with China and Russia temporarily allowed the reactionary elements to regain power, resulting in the formation of a cabinet by General Terauchi in 1916. When his Cabinet fell and the late Mr. Hara as leader of the Seiyukai was ordered to succeed him on the recommendation of the Genro, it was generally thought that the day of non-party administration was over, and that party government had at last come to its own. This idea gained force when by a clever manoeuvre his party secured, in the general election which took place in 1920, an overwhelming majority as a Ministerial party. It was an elusive hope and met with a rude check when their chief was assassinated in 1921 and Viscount (now plain Mr.) Takahashi, the acknowledged deputy-leader, was promoted to the vacancy. Under the relatively inexperienced control of the new leader and Premier, the partymen, who had been held down by the strong hand of his predecessor, lost discipline, caused the collapse of the Takahashi Cabinet after six months' existence, and ultimately, early in 1924, ended in the open rupture of the rival sections, and the splitting up of the party. The Seiyukai thus lost an absolute majority in the House while the internal squabbles of the rival sections brought about the formation of three non-party Cabinets, one after another. The seceders who took up a friendly attitude toward the Kiyoura Cabinet formed a new party styled "Seiyu-Honto," meaning "Seiyukai proper," and the other remaining party temporarily joined hands with the Kenseikai and the Kakushin-Club, at the instigation of Viscount Miura, then Privy Councillor, and reputed as arch-broker in higher politics, and organized the "Save the Constitution Alliance." The House was thus split into four or five parties none of which commanded

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

an absolute majority before the general election of May. A sign of the times was the creation in 1923 of a business-men's party, the "Jitsugyo Doshi-kai," by Mr. Sanji Muto, President of the Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill. It is still insignificant in the House where it secured only eight seats in the general election of May.

The Seiyu-kai and Seiyu-honto.—Smarting from the wounds they received in the bitter quarrels they had, the two former fellow partymen are now separated by a deadly feud, but they are treated here, for convenience, under the same head, their history being in common till the separation of January. The creation of the Seiyu-kai by the late Prince Ito in 1900 forms a distinct chapter in the history of Japan's party politics, marking, as it does, a notable departure of both the bureaucratic statesmen and partymen in their attitude towards each other and the adoption of a new conciliatory policy in place of the cat-and-dog life they had long led. It was the Liberals who agreed to come to terms with the enlightened statesman when he decided to organize his party, so that the Seiyukai may partly be regarded as a direct descendant of Count Itagaki's pioneer organization. It was not all fair weather that the party experienced during its existence of about a quarter of a century. First, it had its first leader spirited away, as it were, by the military clique and made to assume the Presidency of the Privy Council, to be succeeded by Prince Saionji, and when the latter left the post, in 1914, the chair was filled by Mr. Hara. Naturally its Parliamentary strength had its ebb and flow; it was decidedly on the ebb when an unexpected general election was manoeuvred in 1915 by the Okuma Government. The party came out second best after the Doshi-kai (now Kensei-kai) which was friendly to the Government. The Seiyu-kai abided its time. When the late General Terauchi formed a non-party Cabinet on the fall of the Okuma administration, Mr. Hara lost no time to rally to its side as Ministerialist. His party largely recovered the lost ground in the extra general election held shortly after, but his hour of real triumph came when as successor of the soldier statesman he formed a Seiyu-kai Cabinet, dissolved the House in 1920 over the Universal Suffrage Bill introduced by the Opposition. He succeeded in the election that followed in securing 282 seats out of the total of 464. During the seven years of his leadership his consummate ability as party-leader was fully demonstrated, and while he won implicit trust and obedience from his followers he made himself naturally an object of implacable hatred and unbounded dread to his political foe. The vicious attack consistently directed by the Opposition papers against the Seiyukai hero must have been largely responsible in inspiring a half fledged megalomaniacal boy of 19, Kon-ichi Nakaoka by name, with a murderous design upon the eminent leader. From the untimely death of Mr. Hara on 4 Nov., '21 till the terrible split of the party in January '24 the history of the Seiyukai was one of repeated troubles and internal disintegration. Following their traditional policy the party supported Admiral Kato's transcendent Ministry, but kept aloof from the next similar administration led by Admiral Yamamoto. The appearance of the Kiyoura Cabinet was a signal for the smouldering flame to burst up. Baron Tatsuo Yamamoto, Messrs. Tokugoro Nakabashi, Hajime Motoda, Takejiro Tokonami, and several other influential members rebelled against their chief when he had

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

decided to oppose the Kiyoura administration on the ground of its being unconstitutional. At last they openly seceded with large followers. The result was that the Seiyu-kai who had boasted 279 seats lost 148 as it was reported before the dissolution of the House on January 31st. Among the minority who remained faithful to their chief there were only three or four that were prominent, these being Messrs. U. Noda, K. Okazaki, S. Yokota and H. Ogawa. The dramatic incident arising out of this memorable upheaval was the resignation by the Seiyukai leader of his peerage in favor of his son and heir and also his seat in the House of Peers, in order to offer himself as candidate for Morioka, the uncontested electorate of Mr. Hara, but then divided between his, i.e. Mr. Takahashi's supporters and those of his defeated anti-Seiyukai rival.

The Kensei-kai.—It was originally formed by the late Prince Katsura after the example of Prince Ito, for the soldier-statesman also failed, like his predecessor, to control a majority in the Diet and had to undergo a very bitter experience at the height of his power and popularity. Here history repeated itself still further, for, as in the case of Prince Ito, attracted by the personality of Prince Katsura, many ambitious politicians of the Kokumin-to seceded and joined the party newly formed by him. The party was then called the Doshi-kai. Shrewed politician as he was, Prince Katsura was not a success as a party leader, and died without seeing the bright day for the party of his own make. After Prince Katsura, the leadership of the party fell naturally upon Viscount Kato. When Marquis Okuma organized a Cabinet in 1914, Viscount Kato was given the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Thus the Doshi-kai became the government party. In the general election that was held in 1915 under the Okuma Cabinet, the influence of the party almost swept the whole country. The name of the party was then changed to the present title. At the time of the downfall of the Okuma Ministry, in 1916, the Kensei-kai still had a majority in the House of Representatives, but with the formation of the Terauchi Cabinet, it ranged to the side of the opposition, and remained there till other day. In the general elections of 1917 and 1920, the numerical strength of the party was much reduced, so that it had only 109 seats in the House at the beginning of the 45th session, to be still further weakened during that session. In the general election of May 1924 when the desperate contest occurred between the Seiyu-kai and the Seiyuhonto formed by its deserters, the party was placed in a highly favorable position and came out relatively the strongest force in the House.

As a stop-gap brought into existence owing to the absence of an eligible party to succeed to the Yamamoto Cabinet, it was a foregone conclusion that the Kiyoura Cabinet would resign when the general election of May '24 resulted in the defeat of its supporters the Seiyu-honto. The guiding spirit in the formal process of developing the impending change was now Prince Saionji who had retired to Kyoto in May. On June 7 the whole Cabinet submitted resignation, on 9th Viscount Kato was summoned by the Prince Regent, and on 11th the Coalition Ministry was created.

The cabinet composed, at the time of its organization, of seven partisan ministers, three non-partisan Ministers of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign Affairs, Army and Navy, and a member of the Upper House (Minister of Education), as follows:—

Viscount T. Kato, President of Kenseikai (Prime Minister); Baron K. Shidehara (Foreign Min.); R. Wakatsuki, Kensei-kai leader (Home Min.); Y. Hamaguchi, Kensei-kai M.P. (Finance Min.); Lieut.-Gen. Ugaki (War Min.); Adm. Takarabe (Navy Min.); S. Yokota, Seiyu-kai M.P. (Justice Min.); R. Okada, member of House of Peers (Education Min.); K. Takahashi, president of Seiyu-kai (Agr. and Com.); K. Inukai, Kakushin Club leader (Communications); M. Sengoku, Kensei-kai leader (Railways).

During the tenure of office of this Cabinet lasting one year and 21 days the holders of a few ministerial portfolios changed personal, i.e. first the death of Mr. Yokota, Minister of Justice, resulted in the entry of Mr. Heikichi Ogawa, one of the leading members of the Seiyu-kai, in his place; the resignation of Mr. Takahashi, as dual Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry in April last, occasioned the appointment of Mr. Utaro Noda, a Seiyu-kai whip, in the latter chair and of Mr. Kunisuke Okazaki, another Seiyu-kai leader, in the former. Then in May Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kensei-kai whip, succeeded Mr. Inukai, Communications Minister, who resigned.

The bond of alliance between the Kensei-kai, Seiyukai and Kakushin Club was essentially an expedient got up for the express purpose of fighting the super-party Kiyoura Cabinet and its supporters the Seiyu-honto, Seiyu-kai seceders, in the interest of constitutional government in general and of manhood suffrage movement in particular. It was never strong. When therefore the bill was passed and the raison d'etre of the alliance had disappeared. the public thought that the two major parties' temporary amalgamation would be broken up and that they would be impelled to change their front as rival parties sooner or later. The taxation system reform measure elaborated by the taxation adjustment committee headed by Finance Minister Mr. Hamaguchi furnished an ostensible cause for an open rupture. The draft was stoutly opposed by the three Seiyu-kai Ministers in the Cabinet Council held on July 22 on the ground that it fell short of the principle advocated by the Seiyukai party, i.e. fundamental reform of the taxation system and above all the transfer of the land and business tax revenue to the local government from the central government as a means to strengthen the foundation of the local finances. Premier Viscount Kato seeing the impossibility of patching up the situation submitted the matter to the Throne and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet on July 31. Two days later an Imperial command came to him to organize a new ministry excluding the three Seiyukai ministers whose resignation was accepted, and thus the second Kato Cabinet was formed and the Kensei-kai was at last returned to power after having patiently waited for no less than ten years for a turn of fortune.

SECOND KATO MINISTRY

On August 2 an Imperial command descended on Viscount Kato, who was ordered to stay in power and organize a new cabinet with the rest of the cabinet ministers, excluding the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

three ministers of Seiyu-kai extraction. When Viscount Kato accepted the gracious Imperial order to form his cabinet his task was far easier than on the first occasion, so that the reconstruction was completed in a single day. The posts left vacant by the retirement of the three Seiyukai ministers were filled by T. Egi, Chief Secretary of Cabinet, S. Hayami, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Finance Department, and N. Kataoka, Parl. Vice-Min. of the Home Department (all of the Kenseikai), as Ministers of Justice, Agriculture and Forestry, and Commerce and Industry respectively, and then the institution was held the following day.

RESHUFFLING OF POLITICAL CARDS

Following the termination of the 50th session of the Diet in the spring of 1925, Mr. Takahashi, president of the Seiyukai, retired from the presidency recommending General Baron Tanaka as his successor. Before carrying out this long-cherished wish he had come to an understanding with Premier Viscount Kato, the president of the Kenseikai, and the leaders of his party, retaining however his connection with the party as a common partisan thereof. General Baron Tanaka was Minister of War in the Hara and the second Yamamoto ministry, and was still on the active list. This position he had to resign before he was formally installed in the presidency. The Baron was offered a seat in the Cabinet but he declined.

Prior to the retirement of Mr. Takahashi from the leadership the Seiyukai suffered no small loss in the death in early February, 1925, of Mr. Sennosuke Yokota, Minister of Justice in the coalition ministry, for he was reckoned as one of a few able tactful politicians of the party. Mr. Heikichi Ogawa was appointed as his successor. It was rumored that the reconciliation between the Seiyukai and Selyu-honto would be effected with the installation of Baron Tanaka as president of the Seiyukai and the two partisans would be brought back to the same camp. The rapprochement parleys that were tried several times failed, for the breach created on the occasion of their split proved too wide to be easily covered up, as the subsequent development shows.

Another significant change in the status quo of the political parties was the amalgamation in May 1925 of the Kakushin Club and another political body, the Chusei Club (a body of 39 independent M.P.'s formed in 1924) with the Seiyukai, effected not long after the change of the head of the Seiyukai. Soon after the merger, Mr. Inukai resigned the portfolio of Communications and also his seat in the Lower House, where he had represented Okayama prefecture since the 1st session of the Diet. He declared at the same time that he had decided to retire from active politics. The portfolio vacated by Mr. Inukai was filled by Mr. Kenzo Adachi, a Kenseikai whip, but in the by-election carried out in his district Mr. Inukai was reelected unopposed, and he had to accept the renomination of his faithful constituents.

Those members of the Kakushin Club and the Chusei Club who opposed the amalgamation of their parties with the Seiyukai Party, 8 Kakushin Club M.P.'s and 20 Chusei Club M.P.'s, organized a new political body of their own and named it the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shinsei Club with 2 independent M.P.'s. After all these exciting reshuffling of political cards the relative strength of parties in the House stood as follows: Kenseikai, 161; Seiyukai, 139; Seiyu-honto, 111; Shinsei Club, 30; Jitsugyo Doshikai, 9; Independents, 13.

THE WAKATSUKI MINISTRY

After having been in power for about two years the Kato ministry was replaced by the Wakatsuki ministry or new Kenseikai cabinet owing to the death of Viscount Kato. Mr. Wakatsuki, Home Minister, temporarily assumed the office of acting Premier during his chief's illness, and upon his death Mr. Wakatsuki and all other ministers resigned en bloc. On the advice of Prince Saionji, the only surviving Genro, who was specially consulted by the Throne as to the settlement of the ministerial crisis, Mr. Wakatsuki was ordered to form a new cabinet.

Thus his ministry was organized on January 30 with all his colleagues of the former cabinet. The new Ministry being an extension of the Kato ministry no change was made in its policy or in the personnel of parliamentary vice-ministers or other high officials.

Soon after the close of the session political circles were enlivened by the partial reorganization of the cabinet, first by the resignation of Dr. Sengoku, Minister of Railways, who had signified his intention to retire, and next the necessity of definite readjustment of ministerial portfolios due to the death of the unlucky Premier Kato. His successor Mr. Wakatsuki, hoping to turn this opportunity towards promoting the stability of his party, made overtures to the Seiyu-Honto, who had supported the Government during the session, to renew this friendly relations by offering two portfolios. The Seiyu-Honto declining this offer Mr. Wakatsuki next approached the Kenkyukai leaders for similar purpose, and after protracted negotiation Viscount Inouye, one of the leaders and parliamentary vice-minister since the time of the late Premier Kato, consented to enter the cabinet in individual capacity as successor to Dr. Sengoku. The matter thus settled, the partial reorganization of the ministry was effected on June 3, as follows:—

Mr. Hamaguchi, Finance Minister, to be Minister of Home Affairs; Mr. Hayami, Minister of Agriculture & Forestry, to be Minister of Finance; Mr. Chuji Machida, a Kenseikai leader, to be Minister of Agriculture & Forestry; Viscount K. Inouye, parliamentary vice-minister of the Navy, to be Minister of Railways.

The death of Mr. Hayami, Minister of Finance, in September, resulted in the transfer to the chair of Mr. Kataoka, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, and the appointment of Mr. I. Fujisawa (a Kensei-kai leader), as his successor.

TANAKA MINISTRY

The effect of the economic reaction following the cessation of the World War intensified as it was by the great earthquake disaster of 1923 at last caused the failure of a number of unsound concerns that had tried to patch up the critical condition, the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

financial crisis having been precipitated by the Earthquake Notes Adjustment Bill passed in the 52nd session of the Diet. The first to fail was the Watanabe Bank which put up the shutters on March 15, and the run that occurred involved many banks in Tokyo and elsewhere. The Bank of Taiwan and its largest debtor, the Suzuki Firm of Kobe, the 15th Bank and its debtor the Kawasaki Shipyards of Kobe, had to make desperate efforts to keep themselves afloat, but had to close their doors at last. The Government then decided to extend relief to the Bank of Taiwan by means of an Emergency Imperial Ordinance. The proposal was disapproved on April 17 by the Privy Council at its extraordinary council, and on the following day the Wakatsuki Cabinet resigned en bloc.

Consulted by the Emperor as to who should be ordered to form a succeeding Cabinet, Prince Saionji, the sole surviving Genro, recommended General Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka, Leader of the Seiyukai, the second largest political party in the House, and thus the present Cabinet was formerly installed on the 20th, as follows:—

Premier	General Baron Gi-ichi Tanaka, Member of House of Peers
Minister of Foreign Affairs....	Do.
Minister of Home Affairs.....	Dr. Kisaburo Suzuki, Member of House of Peers
Minister of Finance.....	Korekiyo Takahashi, M.P.
Minister of War.....	General Yoshinori Shirakawa
Minister of Navy.....	Admiral Keisuke Okada
Minister of Justice.....	Dr. Yoshimichi Hara
Minister of Education.....	Chuzo Mitsuchi, M.P.
Minister of Agr. & Forestry...	Teijiro Yamamoto, M.P.
Minister of Com. & Industry..	Tokugoro Nakahashi, M.P.
Minister of Communications...	Keisuke Mochizuki, M.P.
Minister of Railways.....	Heikichi Ogawa, M.P.

After about one month Mr. Takahashi, Finance Minister, resigned and the vacated chair was filled by Mr. Mitsuchi, Education Minister, the latter post being given to Dr. Mizuno, formerly Home Minister in the Terauchi Ministry.

RECASTING OF POLITICAL PARTIES

The alliance between the Kenseikai and Seiyu-Honto parties secured for the Wakatsuki Ministry an overwhelming majority in the lower House and thereby enabled it to tide over easily the 52nd session of the Diet. The alliance afterward developed into the combine of the two allied parties and the birth of a new political party entitled Rikken Minseito (Constitutional Democratic Party). The fall of the Wakatsuki Ministry in April '27 followed as it was by a Seiyukai cabinet under the premiership of Baron Tanaka precipitated the amalgamation, which was effected in the latter part of May. It was rather an irony that the Seiyu-Honto which had split from the Seiyukai a few years ago had to combine eventually with the Kenseikai, their former opponents. One influential section of the Seiyu-Honto, including Messrs. Motoda, Nakahashi and Hatoyama, passed over to the Seiyukai at different times.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Minseito created in such circumstance commanded 226 seats in Parliament as the largest party in the House. The new party then elected Mr. Yuko Hamaguchi, Minister of Finance and afterward Home Minister in the Kenseikai cabinet, as its leader, while Mr. Wakatsuki and Mr. Tokonami, presidents of the Kenseikai and Seiyu-Honto respectively, were made its advisers.

The numerical strength of the various parties in the House as it stood on July 22nd '27 was, according to the official returns, as follows:—

Rikken Minseito (new party)	226
Seiyukai	179
Shinsei Club	26
Jitsugyo Doshikai	9
Showa Club	2
Independents	19
Vacancies	3
Total	464

The Seiyukai, which had 159 seats at the beginning of the 53rd session has gained 20 more seats.

The remnants of the former Kakushin Club, including 7 M.P.'s., organized on June 3rd a new political party under the name of Kakushin-to. Messrs. Naohiko Seki (an Upper House member) and Yukio Ozaki are its advisers.

THE PROLETARIAN PARTIES

The coming into force of the general manhood law with the general election of prefectural assemblies in September 1927 and of the House of Representatives the term of which is to expire early in 1928 was a signal for strenuous activity of proletarian parties. Since the formation of the Rodo Nomin-to (Labor Farmers Party) in May '26 there has come into existence four proletarian parties as follows:—

The Rodo Nomin-to (Labor & Farmers Party). Left. Leader, Mr. Ikuo Oyama. Membership, about 100,000.

The Nihon Nomin-to (Japan Farmers Party). Extreme right. Leader, S. Kitazawa. Membership not ascertained.

The Sahakai Minshu-to (Social Democratic Party), Right. Leaders, Mr. Isoh Abe (formerly professor in Waseda University and pioneer of Fabian movement in Japan), and Mr. Bunji Suzuki. Membership, about 75,000.

The Nihon Rono-to (Japan Labor & Farmers Party). Right. Leader, Mr. Hisashi Asoh. Membership, about 100,000.

Supposing their combined strength to aggregate about 6,000,000, the force of the proletarian parties is still insignificant, the figure hardly reaching one-tenth of 100,000,000, the estimate figure of qualified citizens according to the general manhood franchise system.

In the elections of the prefectural assemblies which served as the first test for the new election system, the four proletarian parties offered 180 candidates against 2,309 representing the various old political parties and independents, the total number of members to be elected being 1,489. The issue of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

elections was watched with keen interest not only as the first proletarian movement in active politics but as a vanguard action of the next general Parliamentary election.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885

It will be seen from the following table of cabinet changes since 1885 the bureaucratic statesmen monopolized the administration till the formation of the 1st Okuma Cabinet in June 1898. It was the first Cabinet organized along the party lines, but unfortunately it collapsed after a short existence from internal dissension of the two rival parties that had temporarily sunk their difference to uphold the common cause of party politics. Then followed the succession of Cabinets either purely bureaucratic or with a thin veneer of party element. Of the 16 administrations that were in power from the fall of the Okuma Cabinet down to the formation of the 2nd Kato Cabinet, seven were purely bureaucratic and the other nine mixed. So far the Hara Ministry and its extension, the Takahashi Ministry, have risen to the highest level accessible to party politics under the peculiarly complicated circumstances in which various political organizations work in Japan. The Hara Administration is noteworthy as the first Cabinet of Japan formed by an avowed party Seiyu-kai leader and an untitled commoner.

CABINET CHANGES SINCE 1885.

Ministerial chairs	1st Ito Dec. 1885	Kuroda Apr. 1889	1st Yamagata Dec. 1889	1st Matsukata May 1891	2nd Ito Aug. 1892
Premier	Ito	Kuroda	Yamagata	Matsukata	Ito Kuroda
Foreign	Inouye, Ito Okuma	Okuma	Aoki	Enomoto	Mutsu Saionji
Home	Yamagata	Yamagata Matsukata Yamagata	Yamagata Saigo	Saigo Shinagawa Soyejima Matsukata Kono	Inouye Nomura Yoshikawa Itagaki
Finance	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Matsukata	Watanabe Matsukata Watanabe
War	Oyama	Oyama	Oyama	Takashima	Oyama Saigo Yamagata Oyama
Navy	Saigo Oyama Saigo	Saigo	Saigo Kabayama	Kabayama	Nire Saigo
Justice	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada	Yamada Tanaka Kono	Yamagata Ito Yoshikawa
Education	Mori	Mori Oyama Enomoto	Yoshikawa	Yoshikawa Oki	Kono Yoshikawa Inouye Saionji
Agriculture & Commerce	Tani Saigo Tani Hojikawa Kuroda	Enomoto Inouye Yamagata	Mutsu	Mutsu Kono Sano	Goto Enomoto
Communications	Enomoto	Enomoto Goto	Goto	Goto	Kuroda

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Continued)

	2nd Matsukata Sept. 1896	3rd Ito Jan. 1898	1st Okuma June 1898	2nd Yamagata Nov. 1898	4th Ito Oct. 1900	1st Katsura June 1901
Premier	Matsukata	Ito	Okuma	Yamagata	Ito	Katsura
Foreign	Okuma Nishi	Nishi	Okuma	Aoki	Saionji Kato	Komura
Home	Kabayama	Yoshikawa	Itagaki	Saigo	Suyematsu	Utsumi Kodama Yoshikawa Kiyoura
Finance	Matsukata	Inouye	Matsuda	Matsuda	Watanabe Saionji	Sone
War	Takashima	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura	Katsura Kodama	Terauchi
Navy	Saigo	Saigo	Saigo	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Yamamoto
Justice	Kiyoura	Sone	Ohigashi	Kiyoura	Kaneko	Kiyoura Hatano
Education	Hachisuka Hamao	Saionji Toyama	Ozaki Inukai	Kabayama	Matsuda	Kikuchi Kodama
Agr. & C.	Enomoto Okuma Yamada	M. Ito Kaneko	Oishi	Sone	Hayashi	Hirata Kiyoura
Com'tions	Nomura	Suyematsu	Hayashi	Yoshikawa	Hoshi Hara	Yoshikawa Sone

---

(Continued)

	1st Saionji June 1911	2nd Katsura July 1908	2nd Saionji Aug. 1911	3rd Katsura Dec. 1912	Yamamoto Feb. 1913	2nd Okuma April 1914
Premier	Saionji	Katsura	Saionji	Katsura	Yamamoto	Okuma
Foreign	Kato Hayashi	Katsura Komura	Saionji	Katsura	Makino	Kato Okuma Ishii
Home	Hara	Hirata	Hara	Oura	Hara	Okuma Oura Okuma Ichiki
Finance	Sakatani Matsuda	Katsura	T. Yamamoto	Wakatsuki	Takahashi	Wakatsuki Taketomi
War	Terauchi	Terauchi	Ishimoto	Kigoshi	Kusunose	Oka Oshima
Navy	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Saito	Yashiro T. Kato
Justice	Matsuda Senge	Okabe	Matsuda	Matsumuro	Matsuda Okuda	Ozaki
Education	Saionji Makino	Komatsubara	Hasebe Makino	Shibata	Ooka Okuda	Ichiki Takata
Agr. & C.	Matsuoka	Oura	Makino	Nakashoji	T. Yamamoto	Oura Kono
Com'tion	I. Yamagata, Hotta	S. Goto	Hayashi	S. Goto	Motoda	Taketomi Minoura

---

(Continued)

	Terauchi Oct. 1916	Hara Oct. 1918	Takahashi Nov. 1921	Kato(Admiral) June 1922	Yamamoto Sept. 1923
Premier	Terauchi	Hara	Takahashi	Kato	Yamamoto
Home	Goto	Tokonami	Tokonami	Mizuno	Goto
Foreign	Terauchi Motono	Uchida Hara	Uchida	Uchida	Yamamoto Ijuin
War	Oshima	Tanaka Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Yamanashi	Tanaka
Navy	Kato	Kato	Kato	Kato Takarabe	Takarabe
Finance	Shoda	Takahashi	Takahashi	Ichiki	Inouye
Justice	Matsumuro	Oki	Oki	Okano	Hiranuma
Education	Okada	Nakahashi	Nakahashi	Kamada	Okano
Agr. & Com.	Nakashoji	Yamamoto	Yamamoto	Arai	Den, Okano
Com'tion	Den	Noda	Noda	Mayeda	Inukai
Railways	—	Motoda	Motoda	Oki	Yamanouchi

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Continued)	Kiyoura Jan. 1924	Kato June 1924	2nd Kaot August 1925	Wakatsuki January 1926	Tanaka Apr. 1927
Premier	Kiyoura	Kato	Kato	Wakatsuki	Tanaka
Foreign	Matsui	Shidehara	Shidehara	Shidehara	Tanaka
Home	Mizuno	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki	Wakatsuki Hamaguchi	Suzuki
Finance	Shoda	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi	Hamaguchi Hayami Kataoka	Takahashi Mitsuchi
War	Ugaki	Ugaki	Ugaki	Ugaki	Shirakawa
Navy	Murakami	Takarabe	Takarabe	Takarabe	Okada
Justice	Suzuki	Yokota Ogawa	Egi	Egi	Hara
Eduention	S. Egi	Okada	Okada	Okada	Mitsuchi Mizuno
Agr. & Com	Mayeda	Takahashi	Hayami	Hayami Machida	Yamamoto
(Agr. & Forestry)		Okazaki			
(Com. & Industry)		Noda	Kataoka	Kataoka Fujisawa	Nakahashi
Com'tions	Fujimura	Inukai Adachi	Adachi	Adachi	Mochizuki
Railways	Komatsu	Sengoku	Sengoku	Sengoku Inouye	Ogawa

III. IMPERIAL DIET

The House of Peers

The House of Peers is composed of (a) Princes of the Blood; (b) Peers of the order of Princes and Marquises who are to sit in the House by virtue of their rights when they attain the age of thirty; (c) Representatives of the Peers of the order of Counts, Viscounts and Barons, who are elected from among their respective orders; (d) Men of erudition or of distinguished services nominated by the Emperor; (e) Four members of the Imperial Academy elected from among the members thereof and nominated by the Emperor; (f) Representatives of the highest tax payers elected by means of mutual election from among the highest tax payers in each prefecture, the number thereof being fixed as one or two for each prefecture. The number of members representing each of three inferior orders of the Peerage is fixed as 18 for Counts, 66 for Viscounts and 66 for Barons. (Further details are given elsewhere in this chapter. Ed. J. Y. B.)

The House was composed, on December 24, 1926, on the occasion of the convocation of the 52nd session, as follows:

Princes of Blood	20	Imperial Nominees	120
Princes	15	Imperial Academy Members	4
Marquises	31	Highest Tax Paying Members	66
Counts	18	Total	405
Viscounts	66		
Barons	65		

The present President of the House is Prince I. Tokugawa (appointed in 1903), and Vice-President Marquis M. Hachisuka (appointed in 1924), Chief Secretary being T. Naruse.

House of Representatives

According to the new election law passed in the 50th session of the Imperial Diet in 1925, which is to be put in force in the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

next general election falling in 1928, the House is composed of members elected by male Japanese subjects of not less than 25 years of age, who are qualified for eligibility to the franchise with some exceptions. The whole country is divided into 119 electoral districts, Formosa and other colonies being excluded of course, each district returning from 3 to 5 members to the House, the total number of members is fixed at 466. A general election is to take place every four years, and election is carried on by secret ballot, one vote for one man. The alloting of seats by the Law of 1900 was 305 for the rural districts and 75 for the urban districts, while it stands now at 352 and 112 respectively.

Sessions of House and Dissolutions

The chronological lists of sessions of the Lower House from the first is as follows; those marked * being the dissolved sessions:—

Session	Period of sitting		President	Vice-President
1st ....29 Nov.,	1890— 8 Mar.,	'91	Nakajima.	Tsuda.
* 2nd....29 Nov.,	'91—25 Dec.,	'91		
3rd.... 5 May,	'92—15 June,	'92	T. Hoshi.	Sone.
4th....29 Nov.,	'92— 1 Mar.,	'93	Do.	Kusumoto.
* 5th....28 Nov.,	'93—30 Dec.,	'93	Kusumoto.	I. Abei.
* 6th....16 May,	'94— 2 June,	'94	Do.	K. Kataoka.
7th....18 Oct.,	'94—22 Oct.,	'94	Do.	S. Shimada.
8th....24 Dec.,	'94—27 Mar.,	'95		
9th....28 Dec.,	'95—29 Mar.,	'96		
10th....25 Dec.,	'96—24 Mar.,	'97	K. Hatoyama.	Do.
*11th....24 Dec.,	'97—25 Dec.,	'97		
*12th....19 May,	'98—10 June,	'98	K. Kataoka.	Do.
13th.... 3 Dec.,	'98—10 Mar.,	'99	K. Kataoka.	Motoda.
14th....22 Nov.,	'99—24 Feb.,	'00		
15th....25 Dec.,	'00—25 Mar.,	'01		
16th....10 Dec.,	'01—10 Mar.,	'02		
*17th.... 9 Dec.,	'02—28 Dec.,	'02		
18th....12 May,	'03— 5 Jun.,	'03	Do.	Sugita.
*19th....10 Dec.,	'03—11 Dec.,	'03	H. Kono.	Do.
20th....20 Mar.,	'04—30 Mar.,	'04	M. Matsuda.	K. Minoura.
21st....30 Nov.,	'04—28 Feb.,	'05		
22nd....28 Dec.,	'05—27 Mar.,	'06	T. Sugita.	Do.
23rd....28 Dec.,	'06—28 Mar.,	'07		
24th....24 Dec.,	'07—28 Mar.,	'08		
25th....28 Dec.,	'08—25 Mar.,	'09	S. Haseba.	R. Koezuka.
26th....24 Dec.,	'09—24 Mar.,	'10		
27th....24 Dec.,	'10—24 Mar.,	'11		
28th....24 Dec.,	'11—24 Mar.,	'12		
29th....21 Aug.,	'12—23 Aug.,	'12	I. Ooka.	N. Seki.
30th....24 Dec.,	'12—26 Mar.,	'13		
31st ....26 Dec.,	'13—26 Mar.,	'14	I. Ooka, S. Haseba, H. Oku.	Do.
32nd.... 5 May,	'14— 8 May,	'14	H. Oku.	Do.
33rd....20 June,	'14—26 June,	'14		
34th.... 3 Sept.,	'14— 9 Sept.,	'14		
*35th.... 7 Dec.,	'14—25 Dec.,	'14		

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

36th....20 May,	'15—10 June,	'15		T. Hanai.
37th.... 1 Dec.,	'15—29 Feb.,	'16	S. Shimada.	Do.
38th....27 Dec.,	'16—25 June,	'17		S. Hayami.
39th....22 June,	'17—15 July,	'17	I. Ooka.	K. Hamada.
40th....22 Dec.,	'17—26 Mar.,	'18		
41st ....27 Dec.,	'18—27 Mar.,	'19		
*42nd....26 Dec.,	'19—16 Feb.,	'20		
43rd....29 June,	'20—30 July,	'20	S. Oku.	Y. Kasuya.
44th....25 Dec.,	'20—27 Mar.,	'21	Do.	Do.
45th....25 Dec.,	'21—25 Mar.,	'22	Do.	Do.
46th....27 Dec.,	'22—27 Mar.,	'23	Y. Kasuya.	G. Matsuda.
47th....11 Dec.,	'23—23 Dec.,	'23	Do.	Do.
*48th....27 Dec.,	'23—31 Jan.,	'24	Do.	Do.
49th....28 June,	'24—19 July,	'24	Do.	M. Koizumi.
50th....24 Dec.,	'24—31 Mar.,	'25	Do.	Do.
51st....24 Dec.,	'25—31 Mar.,	'26	Do.	Do.
52nd....24 Dec.,	'26—25 Mar.,	'27	Do.	Do.
53rd.... 3 May,	'27— 8 May,	'27	S. Morita.	G. Matsuura.

Chief Secretary of the House.—T. Nakamura.

Sittings.—Ordinary sessions are generally convoked between November and December and last three months. After effecting the organization towards the end of December the House adjourns for about one month, so that its actual working time does not exceed two months.

General Election

The general election takes place every four years, this being the regular term for Commoners. The extraordinary session must according to the Constitution be convened within five months from the date of dissolution. In general three or four months intervene from the date of dissolution to that of general election. Of the 15 general elections carried out from the 1st election in 1890 only two, i.e.those of 1908 and 1912, were regular and were held after the natural expiry of the 4 year term.

Elections and the Relative Party Strength

Leaving out of account all those minor groups of temporary existence, the relative strength of those permanent parties as at the close of the respective sessions recently is shown below:—

	Kenseikai	Seiyukai	Seiyu Honto	Jitsugyo Doshikai	Neutral	Others	Total
53rd (May '27)	163	175	65	9	15	37	464
52nd (Mar. '27)	163	165	65	9	25	37	464
51st (Mar. '26)	165	162	87	9	15	26	464
50th (Mar. '25)	159	108	114	9	9	64	463
49th (July '24)	154	101	115	8	15	70	463

Number of Franchise-Holders.—The lowering of property qualification and the extension of the privilege to new urban districts has resulted in the marked increase of franchise-holders. The amended election law enacted in 1920 increased

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the number to 2,860,000 representing about 5.2 per cent. of Japan's population, the property restriction being lowered from ¥10 to 3 of direct national tax. At the same time the old small constituency system was restored.

Election	M.P.'s	Franchise-holders (1,000)	Franchise-holders per 1 member	Franchise-holders per 1,000 pop.	% of Voting	
					Voters	Absentees
1st (1890)...	300	467	1,550	11.42	—	—
10th (1908)...	379	1,582	4,176	32.80	85.72	14.28
14th (1920)...	464	3,069	6,166	46.33	86.70	13.30
15th (1924)...	464	3,341	7,199	57.01	91.18	8.82

Profession of the Members.—Comparing the professions of the members returned in the general election of 1902 with that of 1908, 1920 and 1924, the decrease of farmer members and increase of those of other origins are quite noticeable, the figures showing relative percentage:—

	Election			
	5th	10th	14th	15th
Civil and Military.....	0.7	0.3	6.5	3.2
Medicine	1.3	1.9	1.7	3.0
Journalists	2.7	4.5	5.4	6.5
Lawyers	8.3	16.9	14.7	13.8
Business-men	17.0	16.1	28.4	27.8
Farmers	48.7	27.4	20.0	17.9
Mnf. and Miners.....	1.7	3.2	5.8	5.0
Others	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.8
No Profession	15.3	23.5	14.0	17.0

Age of the Members.—The average is gradually increasing as follows, the figures in percentage:—

Election	30–39	40–49	50–59	60 or over
1st (1890).....	51.3%	35.0	10.0	3.7
5th (1902)...	35.0	47.0	15.0	3.0
10th (1912)...	16.1	46.4	34.0	3.4
14th (1920)...	12.9	32.3	41.2	13.6
15th (1924)...	14.2	37.7	38.2	9.9

Violation of Election Rules.—The record from the 1st election is as follows:—

Election	Imprisoned	Penalty	Acquitted	Unseated	Total
1st (1890)	26	211	47	—	286
2nd	65	183	69	4	323
3rd-4th	217	504	403	24	1,155
5th-6th	249	611	152	15	1,029
7th	173	1,348	335	5	1,861
8th	140	1,642	212	2	1,998
9th	25	230	28	1	284
10th (1908)... ...	128	1,419	274	—	1,921
11th	325	3,437	188	—	3,950
12th (1915)... ...	448	7,194	671	19	8,332
13th (1917)... ...	1,283	21,245	319	530	23,377
14th (1920)... ...	148	5,166	145	37	5,496
15th (1924)... ...	56	9,434	36	1,825	11,351

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

A Survey of Parliamentary Work

(52nd & 53rd Sessions)

The 52nd session of the Diet was convened on December 24, '26 and came to a close on March 25, '27. During the session the Upper House met 32 days and the other house 36 days. Owing to an alliance previously made with the Seiyu-Honto Party, the government had the satisfaction of seeing almost all important bills approved by the legislative. Besides the Budget and 10 other financial bills, 42 out of 57 bills introduced by the government were passed, those of comparative importance being the Bills relating to the revision of Sugar Excise, Import Tariff, Stamp Duty, Bonded Warehouse, Electric Business, Insurance Business, Mining and Conscription Laws, the control of silk fabrics for export, the minimum age of seamen, the control of emigration guilds and bonded factories, the Banking Law, the Chambers of Commerce and Industry Law, the Bill relating to the adjustment of Earthquake Notes, etc. The last named Bill proved to be of gravest significance as it indirectly caused the fall of the Kenseikai Ministry soon after the House separated. The session was marred at its close with a disgraceful action of some members of the lower House who made a wanton assault on their colleagues.

Soon after the ministerial change that occurred in April the new ministry (Tanaka cabinet) called the 53rd (extraordinary) session of the Diet to submit it three emergency financial Bills. After a hot debate the Houses that met four days (May 5 to May 8) approved the measures for extending financial aid to the moribund Bank of Taiwan. The Opposition, then commanding majority, introduced and carried a resolution impeaching the Privy Council which had disapproved the Bank of Taiwan's relief measure submitted by the Kenseikai Ministry and thereby caused the collapse of the Ministry.

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF PEERS

Princes of the Blood

Asaka, Yasuhiko
Chichibu, Yasuhito
Fushimi, Hiroyasu
Fushimi, Hiroyoshi
Fushimi, Kuniyoshi
Higashi-Kuni, Naruhiko
Kan-in, Haruhito
Kan-in, Kotohito
Kaya, Tsunenori
Kuni, Asaakira
Kuni, Kunihiko
Kuni, Taka
Nashimoto, Morimasa
Takamatsu, Nobuhito
Yamashina, Fujimaro
Yamashina, Hagimaro
Yamashina, Takehiko

Princes

Ichijo, Sanetaka
Ito, Hirokuni
Konoe, Fumimaro
Kujo, Michizane
Matsukata, Iwao
Mori, Motoaki
Nijo, Atsumoto
Oyama, Kashiwa
Saionji, Kimmochi
Sanjo, Kimiteru
Shimazu, Tadashige
Takatsukasa, Nobusuke
Tokudaiji, Kinhiro
Tokugawa, Iyesato
Yamagata, Isaburo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Marquises

Asano, Nagakoto
Daigo, Tadashige
Hachisuka, Masaakira
Hirohata, Tadataka
Hosokawa, Moritatsu
Ikeda, Nakahiro
Inouye, Katsunosuke
Kido, Yukikazu
Kikutei, Kimiosa
Komatsu, Teruhisa
Komura, Kin-ichi
Kuga, Tsunemichi
Kuroda, Nagashige
Maeda, Toshitame
Matsudaira, Yasutaka
Nabeshima, Naoakira
Nakamikado, Tsuneyasu
Nakayama, Sukechika
Nozu, Shizunosuke
Okubo, Toshikazu
Okuma, Nobutsune
Saga, Kinkatsu
Saigo, Yorinori
Sasaki, Yukitada
Satake, Yoshiharu
Shijo, Takachika
Tokugawa, Kuniyori
Tokugawa, Yorisada
Tokugawa, Yoshichika
Yamanouchi, Toyokage
Yamashina, Yoshimaro

Counts, Viscounts and Barons

Counts

Futara, Yoshinori
Hayashi, Hirotaro
Hotta, Masatsune
Kabayama, Aisuke
Kawamura, Tetsutaro
Kodama, Hideo
Kuroki, Sanji
Matsudaira, Yoritoshi
Matsuki, Munetaka
Matsura, Atsushi
Mizoguchi, Naosuke
Ogasawara, Nagamoto
Okudaira, Masayasu
Sakai, Tadakatsu
Sakai, Tadamasa
Terajima, Sei-ichiro
Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi
Yanagiwara, Yoshimitsu

Viscounts

Akita, Shigesuye
Akizuki, Tanehide
Akimoto, Harutomo
Aoki, Nobumitsu
Ayakoji, Mamoru
Fujitani, Tamehiro
Funabashi, Kiyokata
Gojo, Iko
Hachijo, Takamasa
Hanabusa, Taro
Higashizono, Motomitsu
Higuchi, Seiko
Honda, Tadahoko
Hoshina, Masaaki
Ijuin, Kanetomo
Ikeda, Masatoki
Imajo, Sadamasa
Inagaki, Taisho
Inouye, Kyoshiro
Ishikawa, Narihide
Itakura, Katsunori
Ito, Jiromaru
Ito, Sukehiro
Itsutsuji, Harunaka
Iwaki, Takanori
Katagiri, Sadanaka
Kiyooka, Nagakoto
Kusushi, Ryutoku
Kyogoku, Takanori
Maeda, Toshisada
Makino, Tadaatsu
Makino, Kazushige
Matsudaira, Naohira
Matsudaira, Yasuharu
Mimuroto, Keiko
Mizuno, Choku
Mori, Takanori
Mori, Toshinari
Nabeshima, Naotada
Nishioji, Yoshimitsu
Nishio, Tadakata
Nomura, Masuzo
Ogochi, Masatoshi
Ogochi, Terutake
Ogura, Hidesuye
Okubo, Ritsu
Oura, Kaneichi
Reizei, I-yu
Saisho, Atsuhide
Sakai, Tadasuke
Shirakawa, Sukenaga
Shinjo, Naotomo
Soga, Sukekuni

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tachibana, Tanetada
Takakura, Naganori
Takiwaki, Hiromitsu
Toyooka, Keishi
Tozawa, Masami
Uramatsu, Tomomitsu
Watanabe, Chifuyu
Watanabe, Shichiro
Yabu, Atsumaro
Yagyu, Toshihisa
Yonekura, Shotatsu
Yonezawa, Masakata
Yoshida, Seifu

Barons

Adachi, Yutaka
Akamatsu, Norikazu
Arichi, Tozaburo
Chiaki, Suyetaka
Cho, Mototsura
Fujimura, Yoshiro
Fujita, Heitaro
Fukuhara, Toshimaru
Funakoshi, Mitsunojo
Go, Seinosuke
Ikeda, Nagayasu
Imaeda, Naonori
Imazono, Kunisada
Inada, Masauye
Inouye, Kiyosumi
Ito, Bunkichi
Ito, Yasukichi
Iwakura, Michitomo
Iye, Asasuke
Kamimura, Yoriyoshi
Kamiyama, Gunsho
Kaneko, Arimichi
Kato, Sadakichi
Kigoshi, Yasutsuna
Kino, Toshihide
Kitagawara, Kimihira
Kitajima, Kikou
Kitaoji, Sanenobu
Kondo, Shigeya
Kuroda, Nagakazu
Kurokawa, Kantaro
Matsuoka, Kimpei
Nabeshima, Naoaki
Nakajima, Kumakichi
Nambu, Mitsuomi
Nijo, Masamaro
Nishi, Shinrokuro
Noda, Kameki
Obata, Daitaro
Ohara, Senkichi
Oki, Sadao
Oi, Narumoto
Otera, Junzo
Otori, Fujitaro
Sakamoto, Toshiatsu
Sakatani, Yoshiro
Sato, Tatsujiro
Seki, Yoshihisa
Senda, Kahei
Shiba, Chuzaburo
Sufu, Kanemichi
Tachibana, Shoichiro
Takagi, Kikan
Takasaki, Yumihiko
Terajima, Toshizo
Todo, Takanari
Togo, Yasushi
Tsuboi, Kuhachiro
Tsuji, Taro
Ueda, Heikichi
Usagawa, Kazumasa
Watanabe, Shuji
Yabuki, Shozo
Yamanouchi, Nagato
Yamane, Buryo
Yasuba, Suyeyoshi

Imperial Nominees

Adachi, Tsunayuki
Akaike, Atsushi
Anraku, Kanemichi
Arai, Kentaro
Asada, Tokunori
Baba, Eichi
Banzai, Rihachiro
Ezi, Yoku
Fujita, Shiro
Fujiyama, Raita
Fukuhara, Ryojiro
Fukumaga, Yoshinosuke
Funakami, Heiji
Goto, Shimpei, Visc.
Hanai, Takezo
Hara, Yasutaro
Hashimoto, Keizaburo
Hattori, Ichizo
Hattori, Kintaro
Hijikata, Nei
Hojo, Tokiyoshi
Ichiku, Otohiko
Inahata, Katsutaro
Inouye, Junnosuke
Inuzuka, Katsutaro
Ishii, Kikujiro, Visc.
Ishii, Seiichiro
Ishiwara, Kenzo
Ishiwata, Bin-ichi
Ishizuka, Eizo
Izawa, Takio

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kabayama, Sukehide
Kabuto, Kuninori
Kamada, Eikichi
Kamino, Katsunosuke
Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin
Kanasugi, Eigoro
Kano, Jigoro
Kasai, Shin-ichi
Kato, Masanosuke
Kawakami, Chikaharu
Kawamura, Jozaburo
Kawamura, Takeji
Kawasaki, Takukichi
Kimura, Seishiro
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron
Koba, Sadanaga
Koike, Sei-ichi
Komatsu, Kenjiro
Kurachi, Tetsukichi
Kurooka, Tatewaki
Makoshi, Kyohei
Mano, Bunji
Matsui, Keishiro, Baron
Matsumoto, Joji
Matsumura, Gi-ichi
Minami, Hiroshi
Miyake, Hiizu
Miyata, Mitsuo
Mizukami, Chojiro
Mizuno, Rentaro
Mori, Kengo
Matsumoto, Gokichi
Murakami, Keijiro, Baron
Murota, Yoshifumi
Nabeshima, Keijiro
Nagata, Hidejiro
Naito, Kyukan
Nakagawa, Kojuro
Nakamura, Junkuro
Nezu, Kaichiro
Nio, Koremochi
Nishikubo, Hiromochi
Nishino, Moto
Nitobe, Inazo
Nomura, Motosuke, Baron
Ohashi, Shintaro
Oka, Kishichiro
Okada, Bunji
Okada, Ryohei
Okubo, Toshitake
Oshima, Ken-ichi
Ota, Masahiro
Otani, Yasushi
Otsu, Jun-ichiro
Oyama, Tsunamasa
Sakamoto, Sannosuke
Samejima, Takenosuke
Saneyoshi, Yasuzumi, Visc.
Satake, Sango
Sato, Sankichi
Sawayanagi, Masataro
Seki, Naohiko
Sengoku, Mitsugu
Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron
Shimizu, Koichiro
Shimura, Gentaro
Shisa, Katsu
Shoda, Kazue
Soyeda, Juichi
Sugawara, Michiyoshi
Sugita, Teiichi
Suyenobu, Dosei
Suzuki, Kisaburo
Tadokoro, Yoshiharu
Takahashi, Takuya
Takata, Sanae
Takekoshi, Yosaburo
Taketomi, Tokitoshi
Tamari, Kizo
Tanaka, Giichi, Baron
Terada, Sakae
Tokutomi, Iichiro
Tomiya, Seitaro
Tsukamoto, Seiji
Uchida, Kakichi
Wada, Hikojiro
Wakabayashi, Raizo
Wakao, Shohachi
Wakatsuki, Reijiro
Watanabe, Chiyosaburo
Watanabe, Cho
Yamakawa, Hashiwo
Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron
Yamanouchi, Kazutsugu
Yuasa, Kurahei
Yuchi, Kohei
Yuchi, Sadanori

Imperial Academy Representatives

Uyeda, Man-nen, Dr. Lit.
Omozeka, Kiheiji, L.D.
Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc.
Tanakadate, Aikitsu, Dr. Sc.

Highest Tax Payers

(In Sept. 1925 was held the first election of the members of the House of Peers representing the highest tax payers through-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

out the country, in accordance with the revised law which increased the number from 45 to 66. Of the newly appointed members, 28 are identified with the Kenseikai Party, 14 the Seiyukai Party, 8 the Seiyu-honto Party, while 16 are independents, according to the returns of the Home Office.)

Fujiyasu, T. (Kagoshima)
Hama, Heiyemon (Ibaraki)
Hamaguchi, Gihei (Chiba)
Hashimoto, M. (Fukushima)
Hayashi, Heishiro(Yamaguchi)
Hirata, Yoshitane (Oita)
Homma, Chiyokichi (Gumma)
Igarashi, Jinzo (Niigata)
Imai, Gosuke (Nagano)
Ishikawa, Saburo (Saga)
Isokai, Ko (Aichi)
Itaya, Miyakichi (Hokkaido)
Itohara, Taketaro (Shimane)
Izawa, Heizaemon (Miyagi)
Joro, Seisuke (Kanagawa)
Kaneko, Motosaburo(Hokkaido)
Kazama, Hachizaemon (Kyoto)
Kitamura, Soshiro (Nara)
Kobayashi, Cho (Nagano)
Kobayashi, Kaheiji (Miye)
Koshio, H. (Kanagawa)
Kudo, Hachinosuke(Yamagata)
Matsumoto, K. (Hiroshima)
Miki, Yokichiro (Tokushima)
Mori, Heibei (Osaka)
Mori, Hirosaburo (Fukui)
Morimoto, Zenshichi (Aichi)
Morita, Fukuichi (Hiroshima)
Nagao, Gentaro (Gifu)
Nakamura, Y. (Shizuoka)
Narumi, Shujiro (Aomori)
Nishimoto, K. (Wakayama)
Okazaki, Tokichi (Hyogo)
Okuda Einoshin (Kagoshima)
Okuda, Kamezo (Tottori)
Oshiro, Kaneyoshi (Okinawa)
[illegible]ta, Seizo (Fukuoka)
Ozaki, Motojiro (Shizuoka)
Saito, Kijuro (Niigata)
Saito, Yasuo (Saitama)
Saito, Zempachi (Saitama)
Sakata, Tei (Kumamoto)
Sasaki, Shigaji (Okayama)
Sawada, Yoshihiko (Kumamoto)
Sawayama, S. (Nagasaki)
Segawa, Yaemon (Iwate)
Setani, Yujiro (Ibaraki)
Sugezawa, Shigeo (Chiba)
[illegible]akahashi, Genjiro (Miyazaki)
Takahiro, Jihei (Toyama)
Tamura, Komajiro (Osaka)
Tamura, Shinkichi (Hyogo)
Tanaka, Kazuma (Kyoto)
Tsuchida, Mansuke (Akita)
Tsukui, Hikoshichi (Tochigi)
Tsumura, Jusha (Tokyo)
Uda, Tomoshiro (Kochi)
Wakao, K. (Yamanashi)
Yagi, Haruki (Ehime)
Yamada, Kei-ichi (Kagawa)
Yamakami, Iwaji (Okayama)
Yamazaki, Kamekichi (Tokyo)
Yokoyama, Akira (Ishikawa)
Yoshida, Yojiro (Shiga)
Yoshino, Shutaro (Fukushima)
Yoshiwara, Masataka(Fukuoka)

LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Result of the general election carried out in May 1924:

	May election	Before dissolution
Kenseikai	151	103
Seiyu-honto	116	148
Seiyu-kai	100	131
Kakushin Club	30	43
Jitsugyo Doshikai ..	8	—
Independents	59	Ind. & others 39
Total	464	464

The strength of different parties in the House at the end of the 53rd session (May '27) stood as follows:

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kensei-kai	163
Seiyu-kai	174
Seiyu Honto	65
Shinsei Club	25
Jitsugyo Doshikai	9
Showa Club	5
Independent (or neutral)	15
Vacancies	6
Total	464

In the following list (S.) stands for Seiyukai, (M.) for Minseito (former Kenseikai and Seiyu-honto), (J.) for Jitsugyo Doshikai, (Shin) for Shinsei Club, (K.) for Kakushinto; and (I.) for Independents. Figures in the brackets indicate the number of M.P.'s for the given district. The list covers the changes resultant on deaths, disqualification, etc. and the result of by-elections up to Sept. 15, 1927.

Aichi-ken

Nagoya City (3):—Kato, Ryogoro (S.) Tanaka, Zenryu (M.) Koyama, Matsutoshi (M.)

Toyohashi City (1):—Oguchi, Kiroku (S.)

Okazaki City (1):—Kondo, Juzaburo (M.)

Counties (12):—Matsuyama, Kenzaburo (Shin.) Tange, Mojuro (S.) Kato, Taichi (M.) Hattori, Eimei (M.) Taketomi, Wataru (M.) Okamoto, Jitsutaro (M.) Urano, Kanero (S.) Kato, Rokuzo (M.) Sugiura, Takeo (M.) Miwa, Ichitaro (S.) Shimizu, Ichitaro (S.) Nishiwaki, Susumu (M.)

Akita-ken

Akita City (1):—Tanaka, Ryuzo (M.)

Counties (7):—Murayama, Kiichiro (M.) Shida, Giyemon (M.) Machida, Chuji (M.) Ide, Shigesaburo (S.) Shioda, Dempei (M.) Ikeda, Kameji (M.) Sakakida, Seibei (M.)

Aomori-ken

Aomori City (1):—Kudo, Tetsuo (M.)

Hirosaki City (1):—Kudo, Tosao (S.)

Counties (5):—Kaneda, Hideo (M.) Hirayama, Tamenosuke (S.) Urayama, Suketaro (S.) Harada, Tojiro (S.) Nomura, Jisaburo (M.)

Chiba-ken

Counties (11):—Hamaguchi, Kichibei (S.) Honda, Teijiro (M.) Chiba, Saburo (J.) Suzuki, Ryu (S.) Yoshiuye, Shoichiro (S.) Shimura, Seiyemon (M.) Imai, Takahiko (S.) Tsuchiya, Seizaburo (Shin) Mori, Chikusho (S.) Kimura, Masajiro (S.) Noda, Shunsaku (S.)

Ehime-ken

Matsuyama City (1):—Sugi, Yoshinobu (S.)

Counties (8):—Okada, On (Shin) Murakami, Monshiro (S.) Ono, Torakichi (M.) Sasaki, Choji (S.) Dazai, Magoku (M.) Kawakami, Tetsuta (S.) Narita Eishin (I.) Takayama, Nagayuki (S.)

Fukui-ken

Fukui City (1):—Yamamoto, Jotaro (S.)

Counties (5):—Yamaguchi, Kashichi (M.) Ino, Moriye (S.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Taniguchi, Uyemon (M.) Kumagae, Goyemon (M.) Tsuchibu, Akira (M.)

Fukuoka-ken

Fukuoka City (1):—Nakano, Seigo (M.)
Kokura City (1):—Sakai, Daisuke (S.)
Kurume City (1):—Furubayashi, Kiyota (J.)
Moji City (1):—Uchino, Tatsujiro (S.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Yoshida, Isokichi (M.)
Yawata City (1):—Kawanami, Arajiro (M.)
Omuta City (1):—Kaitani, Shinshi (S.)
Counties (12):—Yamaguchi, Tsunetaro (S.) Nakamura, Seizo (S.) Osato, Hirojiro (M.) Yamanouchi, Kakusaburo (S.) Aoyagi, Ikujiro (S.) Arima, Hideo (S.) Yamazaki, Tatsunosuke (S.) Yamanouchi, Hanzo (S.) Ouchi, Chozo (I.) Sakamashi, Tetsu (S.) Miyazaki, Matsujiro (M.) Kanzaki, Isao (S.)

Fukushima-ken

Fukushima City (1):—Oshima, Yozo (M.)
Wakamatsu City (1):—Machino, Takama (I.)
Counties (9):—Konno, Kuyemon (M.) Moriyama, Hiroshi (M.) Suganuma, Taiji (M.) Hisa, Shohei (M.) Sato Tomojuro (M.) Hatta, Sokichi (S.) Horikiri, Zombei (S.) Kanazawa, Yasunosuke (M.) Nakano, Torakichi (M.)

Gifu-ken

Gifu City (1):—Kawasaki, Suketaro (J.)
Ogaki City (1):—Okumura, Senzo (M.)
Counties (8):—Muto, Kamon (Shin) Aoki, Tomoshiro (M.) Takagi, Otozo (S.) Yamada, Michiye (M.) Sasaki, Buniehi (S.) Furuya, Yoshitaka (M.) Inouye, Kosai (S.) Makino, Ryozo (S.)

Gumma-ken

Mayebashi City (1):—Shimizu, Tomosaburo (M.)
Takasaki City (1):—Kobayashi, Yashichi (J.)
Counties (7):—Kobi, Sanshiro (M.) Koguro, Soichi (S.) Ubukata, Daikichi (M.) Aoki, Seiichi (S.) Imoto, Tsunesaku (M.) Iizuka, Harutaro (M.) Muto, Kinkichi (S.)

Hiroshima-ken

Hiroshima City (1):—Eto, Eikichi (M.)
Kure City (1):—Watanabe, Go (S.)
Onomichi City (1):—Torii, Tetsu (S.)
Fukuyama City (1):—Inouye, Rihachi (M.)
Counties (10):—Kono, Gyo (M.) Yoshida, Shinsaku (S.) Kurinobe, Keitaro (M.) Umeda, Kan-ichi (S.) Arakawa, Goro (M.) Kaneda, Heibei (M.) Mochizuki, Keisuke (S.) Yamamichi, Joichi (M.) Yokoyama, Kintaro (M.) Yuasa, Bompei (Shin.)

Hokkaido

Asahigawa City (1):—Bando, Kotaro (Shin.)
Hakodate City (1):—Sasaki, Heijiro (Shin.)
Muroran City (1):—Itaya, Junsuke (S.)
Otaru City (1):—Yamamoto, Kozo (M.)
Sapporo City (1):—Hitotsuyanagi, Chujiro (M.)
Counties (11):—Okada, Itaro (S.) Kambe, Tomezo (M.) Toyoki, Ryukichi (M.) Maruyama, Namiya (I.) Sawada, Rikichi (M.) Asakawa, Hiroshi (M.) Azuma, Takeshi (S.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Koike, Niro (M.) Okuno, Koshiro (S.) Kurozumi, Seisho (S.) Matsusane, Kiyota (S.)

Hyogo-ken

Amagasaki City (1):—Nakama, Okimaru (M.)
Himeji City (1):—Tanaka, Takeo (M.)
Kobe City (3):—Morita, Kinzo (J.) Orihara, Kiichiro (M.) Sumida, Shigemasa (S.)
Counties (13):—Maeda, Fusanosuke (M.) Inouye, Masaji (I.) Fujii, Chubei (S.) Inouye, Toraji (S.) Hara, Sobei (S.) Wakamiya, Sadao (S.) Saito, Takao (M.) Chiba, Miyajiro (S.) Kodera, Kenkichi (M.) Doi, Gontai (S.) Hirooka, Uichiro (S.) Nohara, Tanejiro (Shin) Taki, Kumejiro (Shin.)

Ibaraki-ken

Mito City (1):—Kikuchi, Kenjiro (I.)
Counties (10):—Kono, Seigi (M.) Miyamoto, Itsuzo (S.) Uchida, Shinya (S.) Hara, Shujiro (M.) Isobe, Yasuji (S.) Iimura, Goro (S.) Kurusu, Shichiro (S.) Ishii, Saburo (S.) Kokubo, Kishichi (S.) Kawasaki, Minotaro (S.)

Ishikawa-ken

Kanazawa City (1):—Nagai, Ryutaro (M.)
Counties (5):—Hori, Kiko (S.) Aoyama, Kenzo (S.) Muroki, Yajiro (M.) Sato, Minoru (M.) Yonehara, Otoo (S.)

Iwate-ken

Morioka City (1):—Takahashi, Korekiyo (S.)
Counties (6):—Fujikawa, Seisuke (S.) Kashiwada, Chuichi (M.) Kumagae, Iwao (S.) Sakurai, Gunnosuke (M.) Hirose, Tamehisa (S.) Shiga, Wataru (S.)

Kagawa-ken

Marugame City (1):—Miyoshi, Kiyoyuki (S.)
Takamatsu City (1):—Tanaka, Teikichi (S.)
Counties (5):—Tozawa Tamijuro (M.) Konishi, Wa (M.) Yamashita, Taniji (S.) Mitsuchi, Chuzo (S.) Matsuda, Santoku (M.)

Kagoshima-ken

Kagoshima City (1):—Tokonami, Takejiro (M.)
Counties (10):—Nakamura, Yoshitoshi (M.) Maeda, Kenpo (M.) Kurazono, Sanshiro (M.) Terada, Ichimasa (M.) Kodama, Saneyoshi (M.) Togo, Minoru (M.) Sakasegawa, Nijiro (M.) Kuru, Yoshisato (M.) Iwakiri, Shigeo (M.) Tsusaki, Naotake (M.)

Kanagawa-ken

Yokohama City (3):—Wakao, Ikutaro (S.) Miyake, Ban (M.) Toi, Kasaku (M.)
Yokosuka City (1):—Koizumi, Matajiro (M.)
Counties (6):—Kawaguchi, Yoshihisa (S.) Yamamiya, Tokichi (M.) Uyehara, Yoshio (S.) Yamaguchi, Saichi (Shin.) Hirakawa, Matsutaro (M.) Ono, Shigeyuki (M.)

Kochi-ken

Kochi City (1):—Nakaya, Sadayori (S.)
Counties (5):—Shimomoto, Shikanosuke (M.) Ono, Giichi (I.) Hamaguchi, Yuko (M.) Oishi, Dai (S.) Tomita, Kojiro (M.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kumamoto-ken

Kumamoto City (1):—Sato, Junzo (Shin.)
Counties (9):—Kobashi, Ichita (M.) Oasa, Tadao (M.) Fujii, Keishin (M.) Nakayama, Sadao (S.) Adachi, Kenzo (M.) Harada, Juye (S.) Ikeda, Yasuchika (M.) Shimamoto, Shinji (S.) Takagi, Daishiro (S.)

Kyoto-fu

Kyoto City (4):—Washino Yonetaro (J.) Kataoka, Chokuon (M.) Tazaki, Shingi (Shin.) Morita, Shigeru (I.)
Counties (5):—Kawasaki, Yasunosuke (M.) Tarumi, Shintaro (S.) Murakami, Kunikichi (M.) Yoshimura, Isuke (S.) Nagata, Momozo (S.)

Miyagi-ken

Sendai City (1):—Muramatsu, Kameichiro (M.)
Counties (6):—Fujisawa, Ikunosuke (M.) Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo (M.) Sugawara, Eigo (M.) Hoshi, Rempei (I.) Saito, Nitaro (M.) Sugawara, Den (S.)

Miyazaki-ken

Counties (5):—Yoshimatsu, Chukei (M.) Sato, Shigetoo (M.) Jin, Gunkichi (M.) Nagai, Sakuji (S.) Nagamine, Yoichi (M.)

Miye-ken

Tsu City (1):—Hotta, Yoshijiro (M.)
Uji-Yamada City (1):—Hamada, Kunimatsu (S.)
Yokkaichi City (1):—Iguchi, Yenjiro (S.)
Counties (8):—Koya, Mitsuo (Shin.) Isaka, Hidegoro (S.) Yokoyama, Ikkaku (M.) Abo, Yozo (S.) Takehara, Bokuichi (S.) Kato, Kumeshiro (S.) Kawasaki, Katsu (M.) Ozaki, Yukio (Shin.)

Nagano-ken

Matsumoto City (1):—Kuroda, Akira (Shin.)
Nagano City (1):—Tsugita, Seisaku (M.)
Counties (11):—Matsumoto, Tadao (M.) Arikawa, Gorosaku (M.) Yamamoto, Shimpei (S.) Fukai, Takumi (M.) Futagi, Jun (S.) Shinowara, Waichi (S.) Toda, Yubi (M.) Furihata, Mototaro (M.) Higuchi, Hideo, (M.) Ogawa Heikichi (S.) Uyehara, Etsujiro (S.)

Nagasaki-ken

Nagasaki City (1):—Honda, Tsuneyuki (M.)
Saseho City (1):—Tomita, Tohei (M.)
Counties (7):—Imasato, Juntaro (S.) Shiba, Yasuichiro (M.) Mori, Hajime (M.) Hashimoto, Kizo (M.) Makiyama, Kozo (M.) Mukai, Shizuo (S.) Norimoto, Yuyo (M.)

Nara-ken

Nara City (1):—Seki, Shunkichi (M.)
Counties (4):—Baba, Yoshioki (Shin.) Osono, Yeizaburo (M.) Fukui, Jinzo (M.) Yagi, Itsuro (M.)

Niigata-ken

Nagaoka City (1):—Yamada, Mataji (M.)
Niigata City (1):—Matsui, Gunji (M.)
Takata City (1):—Masuda, Giichi (Shin.)
Counties (14):—Yamada, Sukesaku (M.) Ishizuka, Saburo (M.) Kato, Tomomasa (S.) Takebe, Tongo (M.) Yoshiwara, Yoshio (M.) Tsutsumi, Seiroku (Shin.) Nakamura,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Teikichi (M.) Ishiguro, Daijiro (M.) Sekiya, Magoichi (M.) Takatori, Junsaku (M.) Otake, Kenji (S.) Takahashi, Koi (S.) Tominaga, Kotaro (Shin.)
Sado Island (1):—Yamamoto, Teijiro (S.)

Oita-ken
Oita City (1):—Miura, Kazuhei (S.)
Counties (7):—Nakano, Inosuke (M.) Kanemitsu, Tsuneo (S.) Hata, Hikoshiro (M.) Kira, Motoo (S.) Matsuda, Genji (M.) Motoda, Hajime (S.) Shigematsu Juji (M.)

Okayama-ken
Okayama City (1):—Okada, Tadahiko (S.)
Counties (9):—Shimidzu, Chokyo (M.) Ogawa, Gotaro (M.) Namba, Kiyoto (S.) Hoshijima, Jiro (S.) Inukai, Ki (S.) Kobashi, Mozae (S.) Nishimura, Tanjiro (M.) Takakusa, Miyozo (S.) Sanya, Tokujiro (S.)

Okinawa-ken
Nawa City (1):—Kishimoto, Gasho (M.)
Counties (4):—Fumoto, Sumiyoshi (M.) Oshiro Konoichi (M.) Kamimura, Yoshiro (M.) Giho, Shigeharu (M.)

Osaka-fu
Osaka City (11):—Tsutsui, Tamijiro (M.) Hamura, Yonosuke (J.) Tanaka, Yuzuru (J.) Yoshitsu, Wataru (S.) Hirose, Tokuzo (M.) Muto, Sanji (J.) Numata, Kaichiro (M.) Yamamoto, Yoshiji (S.) Itano, Tomozo (S.) Kiyose, Ichiro (S.) Takeuchi, Sakubei (M.)
Sakai City (1):—Yamaguchi, Giichi (S.)
Counties (8):—Morita, Masayoshi (S.) Nakabayashi, Tomonobu (M.) Isaka, Toyomitsu (M.) Iwasaki, Kojiro (S.) Satake, Shoshichi (M.) Tanaka, Man-itsu (M.) Uyeba, Hyo (M.) Yoshikawa, Kichirobei (M.)

Saga-ken
Saga City (1):—Fukuda, Goro (M.)
Counties (5):—Nakano, Minoru (M.) Kato, Jushiro (M.) Taguchi, Bunji (S.) Nishi, Eitaro (M.) Kawahara, Mosuke (S.)

Saitama-ken
Counties (10):—Kojima, Zensaku (S.) Matsumoto, Shimpei (S.) Kondo, Tatsuji (S.) Saito, Keiji (S.) Maruyama Goro (M.) Matsumoto, Kintaro (M.), Hata, Toyosuke (S.) Kamiya, Yahei (M.) Kasuya, Gizo (S.)

Shiga-ken
Otsu City (1):—Kanematsu, Torataro (S.)
Counties (5):—Hirai, Kozaburo (M.) Takai, Shoji (S.) Tsutsumi, Yasujiro (M.) Tanaka, Yotatsu (M.) Shimizu, Ginzo (S.)

Shimane-ken
Matsuye City (1):—Sato, Kyuzaburo (M.)
Counties (5):—Kimura, Kozaemon (M.) Tawara, Magoichi (M.) Hara, Fujiro (M.) Hirata, Taminosuke (M.) Sakurauchi, Yukio (M.)
Oki Island (1):— Furukawa, Kiyoshi (S.)

Shizuoka-ken
Hamamatsu City (1):—Nakamura, Shirobei (S.)
Shizuoka City (1):—Matsumoto, Kumpei (S.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Numazu City (1):—Shoji, Yoshiro (S.)
Counties (11):—Mitsuhashi, Shiroji (M.) Nagata, Zenzaburo (M.) Yamamoto, Katsuji (M.) Kuramoto, Yoichi (S.) Kuroda, Jubei (M.) Hirano, Mitsuo (M.) Koizumi, Sakutaro (S.) Matsumra, Gohei (I.) Miyazaki, Tomotaro (S.) Suzuki, Fujiya (M.)

Tochigi-ken

Utsunomiya City (1):—Saito, Tahei (M.)
Counties (8):—Saito, Toshiro (S.) Kanda, Masao (M.) Sakakibara, Tsunetake (S.) Kojima, Shichiro (M.) Takahashi, Motoshiro (M.) Ayuba, Shosaku (M.) Takata, Umpei (M.) Mori, Kaku (S.)

Tokushima-ken

Tokushima City (1):—Watanabe, Masakiyo (M.)
Counties (5):—Tanihara, Ko (M.) Ikuta, Wahei (S.) Takashima, Hyokichi (M.) Akita, Kiyoshi (S.) Harada, Sanoji (M.)

Tokyo-fu

Tokyo City (16):—Ando, Masazumi (S.) Hayashida Kametaro (Shin.) Hatoyama, Ichiro (S.) Sasaki Yasugoro (Shin) Miki, Bukichi (M.) Miyazaki, Sannosuke (S.) Ota, Shinjiro (M.) Sakuma, Koitsu (M.) Tagawa, Daikichiro (Shin) Honda, Yoshinari (S.) Takagi, Masutaro (M.) Isobe, Sho (S.) Yano, Genkichi (S.) Tanomogi, Keikichi (M.) Yokoyama, Katsutaro (M.)
Hachioji City (1):—Yanami, Takeji (M.)
Counties (8):—Shiba, Teikichi (M.) Senuma, Ihei (S.) Kojima Shosaku (M.) Asaka, Chobei (I.) Maeda, Yonezo (S.) Nakajima, Moritoshi (S.) Takagi, Seinen (M.) Tsuchiya, Ko (S.)

Tottori-ken

Tottori City (1):—Yutani, Yoshiharu (M.)
Counties (3):—Taniguchi, Genjuro (M.) Yamamasu, Giju (M.) Miyoshi, Eijiro (M.)

Toyama-ken

Takaoka City (1):—Arai, Kenzo (M.)
Toyama City (1):—Takami, Yukimichi (I.)
Counties (5):—Ishizaka, Toyoichi (S.) Terajima, Gonzo (M.) Ishihara, Masataro (S.) Nomura, Karoku (M.) Uyeno, Yasutaro (S.)

Wakayama-ken

Wakayama City (1):—Nakamura, Keijiro (M.)
Counties (5):—Sumita, Toyokichi (S.) Matsuyama, Tsunejiro (S.) Nakamura, Takashi (S.) Okazaki, Kunisuke (S.) Tabuchi, Toyokichi (I.)

Yamagata-ken

Yamagata City (1):—Sasaki, Harusaku (S.)
Yonezawa City (1):—Miyajima, Mikinosuke (M.)
Counties (7):—Takahashi, Kumajiro (S.) Nishikata, Toshima (S.) Saito, Kingo (M.) Matsuoka, Shunzo (S.) Ishikawa, Choemon (Shin.) Saito, Kingo (M.) Kumagae, Naota (S.) Nishizawa, Teikichi (S.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yamaguchi-ken

Shimonoseki City (1):—Akita, Toranosuke (S.)

Counties (8):—Kodama, Yuji (S.) Fujita, Kanesuke (S.) Ooka, Ikuzo (S.) Nagaoka, Gaishi (Shin.) Nagata, Shinnojo (Shin.) Kobayashi, Shinji (S.) Watanabe, Yusaku (S.) Yoshimoto, Yo (S.)

Yamanashi-ken

Kofu City (1):—Muramatsu, Jinzo (K.)

Counties (4):—Tanabe, Shichiroku (S.) Takeuchi, Tomojiro (S.) Amamizu, Yoshichi (S.) Tsuchiya, Iwayasu (I.)

IV. LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Japan proper is divided into 46 administrative districts or prefectures. Three of them are called "fu," and the rest, "ken." Besides, there is a territory known as Hokkaido which covers an extensive region not yet classified into "ken," though for purposes of administration, the territory does not much differ from "ken." Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, and the Kwantung Province are of course left out here. Formosa and Korea are still under the semi-military control of Governor-Generals; Saghalien is in charge of a civil governor specially appointed; while Kwantung is a Japanese suzerainty.

These 46 prefectures are subdivided into 626 smaller administrative districts, which are called "gun" or counties, and these in turn are subdivided in o villages or "mura" and towns or "machi." There are 10,494 villages and 1,485 towns. Besides there are also 101 cities or "shi," which are autonomous.

The chief administrator of a "fu" or "ken" is called "chiji" or prefectural governor. All the prefectural governors are appointed by the Minister of the Interior, so that they are essentially bureaucrats pure and simple, whereas the mayor of a city or the headman of a town or village is elected by indirect popular votes usually for the term of four years. Thus when we say local government, the term includes all these different administrative organs, the chief executives of which are prefectural governor, mayor, and headman

The Prefecture

Each prefecture has its own prefectural assembly, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by popular votes. Every male Japanese subject of the age of over 25 years, residing over one year in the prefecture and enjoying citizenship, has the right to vote or to be elected. The term of office of the members is four years. The assembly is called once a year by the prefectural governor to deliberate and decide the annual budget of the prefecture, and to give its consent to the general policies of the Governor. The assembly has no initiative, and it is, strictly speaking, only the advisary body of the Governor. None the less it is a representative institution, and, as a matter of fact, it is in Japan the oldest representative institution established after the Western model. It was originally esablished in 1878 with a view to prepare the people for a constitutional system of Government, which was then expected to be established in the near future. However the original law by which a

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

prefectural assembly was first established, has been subjected to revision many times, and the last revision was made in 1926, when the tax qualification for voters and assembly members was abolished though under former system they were required to be payers of national direct tax of whatever amount.

The prefectural government with its own prefectural assembly is sometimes said to be a self-government body, but this is not correct in the strict sense of the term. First, the Governor himself is not an elected official, while the assembly is purely an advisory body having no initiative in all matters of the prefecture. The Government of Hokkaido having its own assembly is very much like a prefectural government. The reason that Hokkaido is not yet made a prefecture is that it is a newly colonised territory and hence is not so densely populated as the main land.

The County or "Gun"

In accordance with a decision passed in the 49th session of the Imperial Diet to abolish the "gun" system as sub-prefectural administrative organs in view of the development of the means of communication and their diminished importance in the local executive machinery, these subordinate offices, 635 in all, ceased to exist in July 1926. For administrative convenience 25 branch offices of prefectural governments were established throughout the country, and the duty hitherto undertaken by the county-magistrates has been divided and shifted to prefectural functionaries and town or village headmen.

The City

A city with population of over 30,000 has a municipal government. The mayor of a municipal city is elected by its city-council, which is composed of at least 30 members elected by the qualified voters. Hence a city-government in Japan is in a sense a self-government, though the power of the mayor and city-council is still very much limited. A municipality can own and control all electric, gas, and water plants, and sewer systems; and it manages all matters concerning the primary education of its citizens, and its sanitary affairs. Within the limit defined by law, a municipality can make its own regulations and can tax its citizens. It can also make contract of loans. But all the power the mayor and the city-council of a city can exercise is under he strict supervision of the central as well as the prefectural government. No municipality in Japan is given the power to control the police forces within its city-limits, and even in Tokyo they are subsidiary to the Home Office.

Members of the city-council are elected by qualified voters, the qualifications of an elector being that he must be a Japanese subject of over 25 years old, residing over 2 years in his municipal electoral district.

Municipal System

The municipal system in force was revised in 1921, together with partial reform in the law for the control of the election of the members of the city council, and again in 1926. By the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

revision the scope of franchise was considerably enlarged, this being intended as a preparatory step for the enforcement of general manhood suffrage for the election of parliamentary members. Under the revised law the electors are required to be Japanese subjects of over 20 years of age, residing in their municipal electoral districts for a period of over one year. The former system limited the voters to those living by their own independent means and paying direct municipal tax of whatever amount, but this qualification was abolished in 1926. The extension of franchise through the revision in 1921 has resulted in a remarkable increase in the number of voters, which compared with the figures under the former system showed an increase of about 204 per cent., the numbers swelling to 80 voters for a population of 1000 against 25 voters for a population of the same number under the old rules.

The result of the elections held under the system as revised in 1921 indicates a decided improvement in the quality of the members returned, particularly in respect of age, education, etc., as may be seen from the returns compiled by the Home Department on the basis of the results of elections in 41 cities including Tokyo:

		Age			Education	
Under	No. of Candidates returned	Under 30	30 to 60	Over 60	Graduates of Middle and Higher Schools	Others
New System (1921)..	1,398	18	1,257	122	764	634
Old System	1,250	7	1,101	143	681	569

Again, under the revised election system, the number of re-elected members considerably decreased as compared with the previous returns, while the number of members returned, who pay a comparatively small amount of tax, increased by about 206 per cent. The cases of absentees which under the former system averaged 253 per 1000 electors decreased to 176, showing a falling-off of 77, while the number of void votes stood at 9/1000 of the total number of votes, as against 8/1000 of the previous returns.

Lastly, classified according to occupations, those engaged in manufacturing and other industries, miscellaneous lines of business and those practising medicine or law considerably increased, while merchants, agriculturists, bankers and other business men decreased, the decline being especially notable in the case of those engaged in mercantile business.

The Town and the Village

The town and the village have also their own self-government, somewhat similar to the municipal government, but on a smaller scale. They have their own headmen elected by indirect popular votes, i.e. a headman elected by the town council in the case of a town, and by the village council in the case of a village. The qualifications of an elector of the town or village council are practically the same as those of an elector of the municipal council.

The first elections of the members of the city, town and village councils throughout the country, under the new election system as revised in 1923, were concluded in September, 1925.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

According to the reports from the prefectural authorities obtained so far, more noteworthy features of the election results are the increase of candidates, the change in the mode of election campaigns and the greater activity shown by the Suiheisha (Equality Society) elements and various labor bodies. Formerly most of the candidates were elderly and wealthy men or otherwise influential men of the localities, but in the elections under the new system, many youthful and less influential men who are not rich ran for election. The result was many representatives of the farmers' associations, the Suiheisha and the labor organizations and men of the so-called intelligentia (bourgeois class) were returned in various prefectures. A significant change noted in the mode of election campaign generally was that speech-making was very extensively resorted to as in the case of parliamentary members, this phenomenon attesting to the gradual growth in oratorical and literary attainment.

Latest Revision of Local System

In 1926 an epoch-making revision in the history of local administrative system in this country was effected for the municipal, town and village systems. The abolition of qualification about tax and self-supporting means of livelihood is the principal feature of the revision, this resulting in the extension of franchise. In the new system, all native male subjects of over 25 years of age, who have resided in the same cities, towns or villages for two years and over are eligible as voters for or members of municipal, town or village assemblies as the case may be. At the same time, the class distinction of electors and candidates has been abolished, their qualifications being made uniform to that of parliamentary election. This means the adoption of the principle of the new election law for parliamentary members to the election of the members of assemblies. The new local election law has been adopted as a preparatory step towards the enforcement of the new parliamentary election law (general manhood franchise measure) taking effect from the next general election 1928. The prefectural system has received a similar revision to the municipal system, the division of constituencies in the former system being abolished. In this respect Hokkaido has been brought into the same line with the rest of Japan proper. The first election under the new system were held at Hamamatsu, Sapporo, Asahikawa, Muroran and a few other cities so far and the returns show that democratic tendency is pushing to the front with greater power.

First Election under the Universal Suffrage System

The first elections of prefectural assemblies members under the universal suffrage system came off in the fall of 1927 in 39 prefectures (in Hokkaido, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Saitama, Chiba, Saga, Okinawa and Shimane prefectures elections are to take place in 1928 and 1929).

The number of voters for the 39 prefectures was 9,152,638 (more than two times the figure of the previous occasion), the members to be elected totalled 1,489, an increase of 39 over the previous figure, while the candidates reached over 2,000, including over 200 proletarians.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The relative strength of various parties before and after the elections, and polling returns stand as follows:

	Before the Election	After the Election	Votes Polled
Seiyukai (Ministerial)	723	716	2,713,742
Minseito (Opposition)	529	577	2,395,502
Kakushin Club	9	7	33,974
Jitsugyo Doshikai	2	5	20,184
Proletarian parties	1	24	253,050
Independents	136	156	688,151

Some members of the independent group are expected to make common cause with the Seiyukai or with the Opposition. The figure for the proletarian parties is made up as follows:—

Japan Farmers Party 4; Japan Labor Party 3; Labor and Farmers Party 13; Social Democratic Party 4; Local proletarian parties 4. The absentees numbered 2,318,247 or 26.5% of the total number of electors.

Composition of Prefectures

Prefecture	"Gun"	City	Town	Village
Aichi	18	4	74	170
Akita	9	1	45	193
Aomori	8	2	20	148
Chiba	12	1	78	270
Ehime	12	3	32	253
Fukui	11	1	10	168
Fukuoka ...	19	8	51	279
Fukushima .	17	3	43	366
Gifu	18	2	50	293
Gumma	11	3	38	168
Hiroshima ..	16	4	53	375
Hokkaido ...	86	6	40	198
Hyogo	25	4	46	375
Ibaraki	14	1	47	333
Ishikawa ...	8	1	22	198
Iwate	13	1	23	213
Kagawa	7	2	20	154
Kagoshima .	12	1	16	128
Kanagawa ..	11	3	24	169
Kochi	7	1	23	172
Kumamoto .	12	1	40	309
Kyoto	18	1	26	242
Miyagi	16	1	38	166
Miyazaki ...	8	2	15	81
Miye	15	3	27	308
Nagano	16	3	28	357
Nagasaki ...	9	2	11	181
Nara	10	1	22	131
Niigata	16	3	45	365
Oita	12	2	33	224
Okayama ...	19	1	52	345
Okinawa ...	5	2	1	52
Osaka	9	4	34	295
Saga	8	1	12	120
Saitama	9	1	43	326
Shiga	12	1	20	182
Shimane	16	1	18	264
Shizuoka ...	13	4	42	288
Tochigi	8	2	36	139
Tokushima .	10	1	31	108
Tokyo	8	2	47	145
Tottori	6	1	14	174
Toyama	8	2	32	236
Wakayama .	7	1	27	201
Yamagata ..	11	3	24	202
Yamaguchi .	11	2	28	192
Yamanashi .	9	1	7	234
Total	636	101	1,510	10,454

Note—For area, population, etc. see Chapter on Population.

As regards the composition, finance, etc., vide Chapters on Population and also on the Six Premier Cities.

Members of Local Assemblies

	Prefectural		County		Municipal		Town and Village	
	Mem.	Electors (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)	Mem.	Elec. (1,000)
1915	1,702	2,381	12,789	2,266	2,220	298	151,059	4,277
1918	1,737	2,409	13,048	2,310	2,475	293	151,793	4,367

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1920	1,737	2,410	13,048	2,310	2,505	300	153,191	4,409
1921	—	—	—	—	3,045	465	155,348	5,010
1922	—	—	—	—	3,173	695	154,779	5,206
1923	1,734	4,911	—	—	3,216	745	155,245	5,309
1923	1,734	4,977	—	—	3,462	867	154,706	5,834

N.B.—The county assembly system was abolished in 1920, prior to the abolition of "gun" or county offices as local administrative organs in 1926.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER VII

CIVIL AND MILITARY SERVICE

CLASSIFICATION

The civil service is divided into four classes, viz. "Shin-nin," "Choku-nin," "So-nin" and "Han-nin." The "Shin-nin" comprises Cabinet Ministers, Privy Councillors, Ambassadors and a few others, all being nominated by the Emperor in person. They are entitled to report direct to the Crown. The President and Procurator-Gen. of the Court of Cassation, Chief of the Board of Audit, Lord Steward to the Empress, President of the Administrative Litigation Court, and a few others also enjoy treatment of the supreme grade. The "Choku-nin" officials are appointed by the Emperor through the respective Departmental Chiefs and are entitled to attend State ceremonies. Vice-Ministers and Bureau Directors of Departments, Provincial Governors, University Professors of high grade and some others belong to this category. The "So-nin" officials are not entitled to attend State ceremonies. The second and the third are also collectively designated as "Koto-kan" (high official). The fourth class comprises clerks, assistant-engineers and others of similar rank.

Appointment

The Appointment Regulations as amended in Oct. 1914, have become more liberal in spirit than before and are also calculated to minimize the evil of dislocation of official business incidental to Cabinet changes. The Special Appointment now covers the Chief Secretary of Cabinet, Director of Legislative Bureau, Inspector-Gen. of the Metropolitan Police, Director of the Police Bureau, Chief Secretaries of the Houses of the Diet and Personal Secretaries to Ministers of State, Parliamentary Vice-Ministers and Counsellors.

The total force at the end of 1925:

Civil officials,—"Choku-nin", 1,124; "So-nin", 12,030; "Han-nin", 131,494; Employees, 193,850; Total 338,498.

Military officers.—"Shin-nin" and "Choku-nin", Army, 236, Navy, 119; "So-nin", A. 14,094, N. 4,593; "Han-nin", A. 3,698, N. 17,811: Cadets, N. 326; Total, A. 18,023, N. 23,885; Grand total 41,908. (Figures for 1924.)

Scale of Salaries

The scale of salaries for the Government officials of all ranks except the Premier, the Ministers of State, the Governor-Generals of Korea and Formosa and Governor of Kwantung Province, were substantially increased in 1920 and put in force from August of that year. With the enforcement of the new scale the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

special allowances which had been granted since 1919 in view of marked rise in the cost of living were withdrawn. The new scale stands as follows for principal posts in civil and military service.

"Shin-nin" Rank

Duty	Per annum
Prime Minister	¥12,000
Minister of State	8,000
Gov.-General of Korea	8,000
President of Privy Council	7,500
Governor of Kwantung	7,500
Gov.-General of Formosa	7,500
Ambassador	7,500
President, Administrative Litigation Court	7,500
President of the Board of Audit	7,500
Judges & Procurators	7,500
Vice-President of Privy Council	7,000
Director-General, Administrative Affairs, Korea	7.000
Privy Councillor	6,500

"Choku-nin" Rank

Presidents of Imp. Universities	7,000-6,500
President of Govt. Iron Foundry	7,000-6,500
Governor of Hokkaido	7,000-6,500
Chief Secretary of Cabinet	6,500
Chief of Legislative Bureau	6,500
Chief of Reconstruction Bureau	6,500
Vice-Minister, Parliamentary & Permanent	6,500
Director-General, Civil Affairs, Formosa	6,500
Inspector-General of the Metropolitan Police	6,500
President of Board of Decoration	5,700
Chief Secretary of Privy Council	5,700
Bureau Director	5,200
Chief Sec., Houses of Diet	5,200-5,700
Local Governor	5,200-6,000

(Governors of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, and Hyogo enjoy additional allowance of ¥800; and those of Nagasaki, Niigata, Aichi, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, and Kumamoto, ¥600).

The new scale for officials of "So-nin" and "Han-nin" ranks is given in the following table:—

	Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥		Sonin (Annual) ¥	Hannin (Monthly) ¥
1st class	4,500	160	7th class	2,400	65
2nd „	4,100	135	8th „	2,000	55
3rd „	3,800	115	9th „	1,800	50
4th „	3,400	100	10th „	1,600	45
5th „	3,100	85	11th „	1,400	40
6th „	2,700	75	12th „	1,200	—

Note:—In exceptional cases the salary of "Han-nin" rank may be raised to the limit of ¥200 a month.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Diplomatic and Consular Service

	Salary ¥	Allowance ¥
Ambassador	7,500	45,000 (U. S. A.) 40,000 (Great Britain and France) 35,000 (Germany) 30,000 (Russia, Italy, Brazil and Turkey) 28,000 (Belgium) 26,000 (China)
Min. Ple. & En. Ex.	6,500 5,700 5,200	22,000 (Other European countries) 25,000 (Austria and Argentine) 18,000 (Mexico, Chile and Peru) 15,000 (Siam)
Counsellor	6,500 5,200	16,000—9,000
Consul-General	5,200	15,000 (New York)—12,000 (London) 6,000 (in some Chinese cities)
Consul	4,500 3,800	9,000 (Havana)—8,500 (Seattle, Chicago, etc.) 8,000 (Marseilles, Panama, etc.) 4,000 (in some Chinese cities)
Vice-Consul	3,400 2,100	

Officials of the Imperial Household

	Salary ¥
Minister	8,000
Grand Chamberlain	7,000
Lord Keeper of the Privy Seals ("Shin-nin")	8,000
Vice-Minister	6,500
Lord Steward to Empress	6,500-5,700
Grand Master of Ceremonies ("Shin-nin")	7,000-6,500
Director of Imp. Estate Bureau	6,500-5,200
Director of Peerage Bureau (accorded treatment of "Shin-nin" rank)	7,500-6,500

Officials of the higher civil service draw from ¥4,500 to 900 a year.

The Court of Cassation

	Salary per annum ¥
President	7,500
Procurator-General	7,500
Judges and Procurator	6,500-4,500

Appeal Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presidents	6,500-5,200
Chief Procurators	6,500-5,200
Judges & Procurators	5,200-4,500

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

District Courts

	Salary per annum ¥
Presiding Judges & Chief Procurators	5,200-4,500

Military Officers	¥	Naval Officers	¥
General	7,500	Admiral	7,500
Lieut.-General	6,500	Vice-Admiral	6,500
Major-General	5,600	Rear-Admiral	5,600
Colonel	4,600	Captain	4,600
Lieut.-Colonel	3,600	Commander	3,600
Major	2,600	Lieut.-Commander	2,600
Captain	2,100-1,600	Lieutenant	2,290-1,600
Lieutenant	1,200-1,020	Sub-Lieutenant (1st)	1,910-1,020
Sub.-Lieutenant	850	Sub-Lieutenant (2nd)	1,600-850
Non-commissioned and petty officers	2,400-800	Midshipman (cadets)	670
		Non-commissioned officers	1,260-930

PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES

Pensions to civil and military officers, annuities to their families, and lump sum of money granted on their retiring, or, in case of death, to their families, make the following record (in Yen). Annuities attached to the decorations are also added.

Civil Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1924 ...	43,675	22,406,567	17,376	4,582,447	4,698	1,270,025
1925 ...	50,703	28,209,419	18,857	5,020,753	—	—

Military Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1924 ...	110,332	43,807,382	86,134	16,459,602	1,608	590,142
1925 ...	113,194	46,061,443	85,926	16,460,887	—	—

Naval Service

Year ended Dec. 31	Pension		Annuity to family		Retiring grant	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1924 ...	51,079	18,900,731	11,728	2,807,653	128	47,393
1925 ...	53,731	19,848,147	72,574	3,002,717	—	—

Annuity attached to the Orders of Golden Kite (Army & Navy Honor)

	Golden Kite		Rising Sun	
	No. of recipients	Total amount	No. of recipients	Total amount
1924	67,359	8,935,700	4,260	215,074
1925	66,540	8,801,300	4,172	211,042

Note.—Also see "Decoration," Chapter on Imperial Court, etc.

THE REVISED PENSION SYSTEM

With the approval of the 46th session of the Diet, the Government enforced in April, 1923, the revised Pension Law to re-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

place the old Military and Civil Pension Laws and other regulations and ordinances relating to pensions, retiring allowances etc. These laws and regulations had frequently received revisions and additions and hence are much complicated, while the rate of annuities and grants provided therein had become inadequate to meet the changed social conditions. The new enactment unified the system and also effected increase in rate from ¼ to 1/3 of the salary for civil pension and advance of 30 per cent. for military pension.

Below is given an outline of the new system.

Kinds of Pensions

Pensions are divided into (a) ordinary pension, (b) additional pension, (c) retiring allowance, (d) invalid allowance, (e) pension to families of deceased officials and officers, and (f) allowance to families of deceased officials and officers.

Those who are entitled to pension under the law are civil officials above "han-nin" rank and military officers and men. The staff of public schools and libraries, prison and police officers (all above "han-nin" rank) are entitled to the same privileges as civil officials.

Civil officials and staff of public schools and libraries are under obligation to pay every month into the national treasury a sum equivalent to 1 per cent. of their monthly salary.

The right to pension ends with the death of the claimants, or when he commits felony or loses nationality, while the right is suspended when he re-enters the State Service as officer above the rank occupied before, or when he is deprived of public civil rights.

Ordinary Pension

Civil officials who retire after a series of 15 years or more (10 years in the case of police and prison officers) are entitled to ordinary pension, the amount being fixed according to the length of service and the salary drawn at the time of retirement. The rate is 50/150 of the annual sum for one whose service extended 15-16 years, 1/150 to be added for each extra year until the maximum of 40 years is reached.

Military officers and men are granted ordinary pension on retiring after the service of 11 years or more. For each extra years (until the maximum of 50 years is reached) an addition is allowed as shown in the undermentioned scale of rate fixed according to the rank.

Length of service	Generals & admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned & warrant officers	Privates
11	¥2,500—1,867	¥1,534—467	¥400—225	¥200—150
15	2,700—1,017	1,656—505	432—253	224—174
20	2,950—2,204	1,808—552	472—288	254—204
25	3,200—2,392	1,961—600	512—323	284—234
30	3,450—2,579	2,113—647	552—358	314—264
35	3,700—2,767	2,266—695	592—393	344—294
40	3,950—2,954	2,418—742	632—428	374—334
45	4,200—3,142	2,571—790	673—463	404—354
50	4,450—3,329	2,703—837	712—498	434—384

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Additional Pension and Invalid Allowance

Civil officials and military officers and men who have retired on account of incapacity arising from ill health or wounds while in discharge of duty are granted additional pension according to the following scale:—

A. Disabled in Action

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals & admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned & warrant officers & private
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥2,400	¥1,800—1,200	¥1,080—900
2nd	2,000	1,500—1,000	900—750
3rd	1,600	1,200— 800	720—600
4th	1,280	960— 640	576—480
5th	1,000	750— 500	450—375
6th	800	600— 400	360—300

B. Disabled while on Ordinary Duty

Degree of incapacity	Officials of shinnin & chokunin rank, generals and admirals	Officials of sonin rank, colonels, captains to lieutenants	Officials of hannin rank non-commissioned and warrant officers and privates
Special*	——	——	——
1st	¥1,920	¥1,440—960	¥864—720
2nd	1,600	1,200—800	720—600
3rd	1,280	960—640	576—480
4th	1,034	768—512	461—384
5th	800	600—400	360—300
6th	640	480—320	288—240

N.B.—* Sum of the 1st degree plus 5/10 or below of the sum.

Invalid allowance is granted to military men below rank of non-commissioned and warrant officers who have retired on account of ill health or wounds suffered while on duty, though not disabled for life. The rate of this allowance is as follows:—

A. Invalid from action

Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate
1st	¥1,650-1,500	6th	¥825-750
2nd	1,485-1,350	7th	660-600
3rd	1,320-1,200	8th	495-450
4th	1,155-1,050	9th	330-300
5th	950- 900	10th	165-150

B. Invalid from discharge of duty

Degree	Rate	Degree	Rate
1st	¥1,320-1,200	6th	¥660-600
2nd	1,188-1,080	7th	528-480
3rd	1,056- 960	8th	396-360
4th	924- 840	9th	264-240
5th	792- 720	10th	132-120

Retiring Allowance

Retiring allowance is granted to those who retire from the service before the tenure of service entitles them to pension, the sum being fixed as in the case of pension according to the length of service and the sum of salary drawn by the retiring official or officer at the time of retirement. For civil officials it is calculated by multiplying the sum of monthly salary by the number of years of service. For military officers the scale of rate is as shown in the following:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Length of service	Generals and admirals	Colonels, captains to lieutenants	Non-commissioned & warrant officers
2	——	¥542—233	¥200—113
4	——	1,533—467	400—225
6	¥3,250—2,800	2,300—700	428—358
8	5,000—3,733	3,067—933	570—350
10	6,250—4,667	3,833—1,167	1,000—564

Pension and Allowance to Families of Deceased Officials and Officers

Pension is granted to the family of the deceased whose tenure of service entitles him to ordinary pension or who had already been receiving ordinary pension, the amount being (1) the whole sum of the pension to the deceased in the case of death from ill health or wounds suffered in action, (2) 8/10 in the case of death from ill health or wounds while on ordinary duty, and (3) 5/10 in the case of death from other causes.

Allowance is granted to the family of one who died in office before the tenure of service entitles him to pension, the amount being same as the retiring allowance for the corresponding length of service.

The order of family members entitled to this pension, or allowance is widow, children under age, widower, parents, and grandparents.

DIRECTORY

(Oct., 1927)

Cabinet.—Prime Minister .....Gen. Baron G. Tanaka.
Chief Secretary ..... I. Hatoyama.
Director, Bureau of Statistics..... Y. Gejo.
„ „ „ Decoration ..... N. Amaoka.
„ „ „ Pensions ..... Y. Gejo.
„ „ „ Legislation ..... Y. Mayeda.
„ „ „ Colonization ..... M. Naruge.
„ „ „ National Resources ..... K. Usami.
„ Printing Bureau ..... K. Ikeda.
Privy Council.—President .....Dr. Baron Y. Kuratomi.
Vice-President. .....Dr. Baron K. Hiranuma.
Chief Secretary .....Dr. H. Futagami.

Councillors:

Count M. Ito.
Baron R. Kuki.
Viscount K. Kaneko.
Baron Y. Kubota.
Dr. Baron M. Tomii.
Marquis K. Inouye.
Baron N. Hirayama.
Viscount I. Ishiguro.
Count S. Chinda.
Gen. Baron Y. Nakamura.
Dr. Baron K. Yamakawa.
Marquis N. Kuroda.
Baron K. Furuichi.
Dr. I. Matsumuro.
S. Egi.
Count Y. Uchida.
Baron Adm. R. Yashiro.
Dr. J. Sakurai.
Baron K. Den.
K. Arai.
Gen. M. Kawai.
K. Ishiwara.
Viscount Adm. M. Saito.
E. Kamada.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Imperial Household.—Minister .....Dr. K. Ichiki.
Vice-Minister ..... T. Sekiya.
Grand Chamberlain .....Count S. Chinda.
Deputy Grand Chamberlain.....Viscount T. Iriye.
„ „ „ ..... Y. Kawai.
Grand Master of Ceremonies.....Prince H. Ito.
Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies..... N. Watanabe.
Grand Master of Rituals.....Prince M. Kujo.
Lord Keeper of Privy Seal.....Count N. Makino.
„ Steward to the Empress..... Y. Kawai.
Director, Treasury Bureau..... T. Sugi.
„ Archives Bureau ..... E. Sugi.
„ Peerage Bureau .....Viscount M. Sengoku.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau.....Dr. T. Sato.
„ Culinary Affairs Bureau..... S. Ueno.
„ Imperial Tombs Bureau..... E. Sugi.
„ Architecture Bureau .....Baron H. Higashikuze.
„ Imperial Mews Bureau..... H. Saionji.
Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor..Gen. Baron T. Nara.
„ Steward to the Empress Dowager Viscount T. Irie.
„ Auditor ..... K. Iriye.
„ Forest Bureau ..... M. Sanya.
„ Poetry Bureau .....Viscount T. Iriye.
President of Peers' School..... R. Fukuhara.
„ „ Peeresses' School ..... T. Matsuura.

Foreign Affairs.—Minister .....Baron G. Tanaka.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Mori.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Debuchi.
Parl. Counsellor ..... S. Uyehara.
Director, Bureau of Asiatic Affairs..... H. Arita.
„ Bureau of European and American Affairs M. Hotta.
„ Commercial Bureau ..... T. Taketomi.
„ Treaty Bureau ..... N. Matsunaga.
„ Intelligence Bureau .....Marquis K. Komura.

Home Affairs.—Minister ..... K. Suzuki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Muto.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... S. Sugiyama.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Kato.
Director, Shrine Bureau..... S. Yoshida.
„ Local Affairs Bureau..... K. Ushio.
„ Police Bureau ..... M. Yamaoka.
„ Public Works Bureau..... M. Miyazaki.
„ Sanitary Bureau ..... J. Yamada.
„ Social Affairs Bureau..... R. Nagaoka.
„ Reconstruction Bureau..... Z. Horikiri.

Finance.—Minister ..... T. Mitsuchi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... Y. Oguchi.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... H. Kuroda.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... G. Yamaguchi.
Director, Account Bureau..... R. Kawada.
„ Taxation Bureau ..... N. Fujii.
„ Finance Bureau ..... Y. Tomita.
„ Banking Bureau ..... O. Matsumoto.
„ State Property Adjustment Bureau.. H. Kurota.
„ Mint ..... S. Nagai.
„ Monopoly Bureau ..... S. Imakita.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chief of Customs House: Yokohama, T. Inouye; Kobe, K. Yasukura; Nagasaki, H. Kanemitsu; Moji, S. Izumi; Hakodate, K. Hirayama; Osaka, T. Nakajima.
(Army and Navy list given later.—Ed. J.Y.B.)

Justice.—Minister .....Dr. Y. Hara.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Hamada.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... N. Kohara.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... S. Kurozumi.
Director, Prison Affairs Bureau..... K. Matsui.
„ Criminal Affairs Bureau..... S. Motoji.
„ Civil Affairs Bureau..... T. Ikeda.
President, Supreme Court .....Dr. K. Makino.
Procurator Gen., Supreme Court..... S. Koyama.
Presidents, Appeal Courts:—S. Wani (Tokyo), S. Tanita (Osaka), K. Tachiishi (Nagoya), Y. Imamura (Hiroshima), Y. Nakanishi (Nagasaki), T. Ishii (Miyagi), K. Narita (Hakodate).
Chief Procurators:—I. Miki (Tokyo), H. Otaguro (Osaka), K. Terajima (Nagoya), H. Minakawa (Hiroshima), T. Minamidani (Nagasaki), J. Mitsuyuki (Miyagi), S. Adachi (Hakodate).

Education.—Minister .....Dr. R. Mizuno.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Yamazaki.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... K. Awaya.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... M. Ando.
Director, Special School Affairs Bureau..... T. Sekiya
„ Common School Affairs Bureau..... K. Takebe.
„ Technical School Affairs Bureau..... Y. Shirakami.
„ Library Bureau ..... T. Shibata.
„ Religion Bureau ..... J. Shimomura.
President, Tokyo Imperial University.....Dr. Y. Kozai.

N.B.—For the names of Presidents of other Universities and Directors of Colleges and Schools vid. Chap. on Education.

Commerce and Industry.—Minister ..... T. Nakahashi.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Yoshiuye.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Baron T. Shijo.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... R. Makino.
Bureau Directors:—Commercial, S. Soyejima; Industrial, K. Miyauchi; Mining, Y. Mitsui.
Director, Patents Bureau..... S. Sakikawa.
Chief, Government Iron Foundry..... ..... R. Nakai.

Agriculture and Forestry.—Minister..... T. Yamamoto.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Higashi.
Permanent Vice-Minister..... J. Abe.
Parliamentary Counsellor .... S. Sunada.
Bureau Directors:—Agriculture, S. Matsumura; Sericulture, T. Ishiguro; Forestry, K. Iriye; Fishery, T. Nagase; Stock Breeding, Y. Toda.

Communications.—Minister ..... K. Mochizuki.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... K. Akita.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... T. Kuwayama.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... T. Mukai.
Bureau Directors:—Postal Affairs, H. Ohashi; Telegraph & Telephone Affairs, T. Hatakeyama; Electricity, N. Murai; Mercantile Marine, K. Miyazaki; Construction, S. Inada;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Aviation, T. Yanagiya; Financial, B. Saisho; Postal Savings, A. Nozoe; Petty Insurance, R. Tanabe; Light House, Marquis T. Hirohata.

Divisional Superintendents:—Y. Hatano (Tokyo); S. Nomoto (Nagoya); Y. Hiratsuka (Osaka); E. Sonoda (Hiroshima); H. Asano (Kumamoto); N. Mayeda (Sendai); H. Ishino (Sapporo).

Railways.—Minister ..... H. Ogawa.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... Y. Uyeno.
Permanent Vice-Minister ..... Y. Hatta.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... W. Shiga.

Bureau Directors:—Traffic, M. Kakehi; Construction, K. Nakamura; Way & Works, M. Kagayama; Adm. of Private Railways, M. Fukutomi; Engineering, M. Akiyama; Financial R. Yatabe; Electric, M. Masunaga; Maintenance & Improvement, M. Kagayama.

Divisional Superintendents:—K. Kubota (Tokyo); T. Niwa (Nagoya); G. Murakami (Kobe); K. Yoshida (Moji); K. Ito (Sendai); T. Kiga (Sapporo).

Government General of Chosen.—Gov.-Gen. Gen. H. Yamanashi.
Director-General, Administrative Affairs.....S. Ikegami.

Bureau Directors:—Home, S. Ikuta; Financial, H. Kusama; Industrial, H. Ikeda; Judicial, T. Matsutera; Educational, Yi; Police, S. Asari; Railway, T. Omura; Communications, K. Kambara; Monopoly, R. Minakuchi.

Chiefs of Customs House:—H. Watanabe (Jinsen); M. Miyazaki (Fusan); K. Sawa (New Wiju).

Government General of Taiwan.—Gov.-Gen.....M. Kamiyama.
Director-General, Civil Affairs.....F. Goto.

Bureau Directors:—Home, K. Toyoda; Finance; M. Tomita; Traffic, N. Kinoshita; Industrial, S. Takahashi; Education, E. Ishiguro; Police, B. Motoyama; Monopoly, S. Uga; Director, Appeal Court, Y. Aibara; Customs Director, I. Otake.

Government of Kwantung.—Civil Gov.....K. Kinoshita.
Directors, Foreign Affairs Section, H. Yamazaki; Bureau of Home Affairs, N. Hirose; Bureau of Police Affairs, T. Kubo; Bureau of Finance, S. Nishiyama; Dir. Appeal Court, N. Tsuchiya.

Chief, Civil Administration Office of Port Arthur T. Takeuchi.
" " " " " Dairen .... S. Tanaka.

Government of Karafuto.—Governor..... K. Kita.
Bureau Directors:—Home, Z. Konishi; Police, T. Koyama.

Board of Audit.—President.....Dr. K. Mizumachi.
Sectional Chiefs .....H. Kono, K. Oka, K. Imaizumi.

Court of Administrative Litigation.—President S. Kubota.
Councillors: Dr. S. Shimizu, K. Sekiguchi, T. Miyake, T. Shimamura, E. Yadori, K. Fukuyama, T. Kanamori, Dr. G. Endo, K. Murakami, T. Sawada, F. Nozawa, S. Horie, T. Kimura, A. Shirokane, C. Tamai, B. Abe.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Metropolitan Police Board.—Inspector-General M. Miyata.

Imperial Diet (Vide Chap. Politics).

Army.—Minister .....Gen. Y. Shirakawa.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... T. Takeuchi.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Lt.-Gen. E. Hata.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... M. Takakusa.
Director, Personnel Bureau.....Lt.-Gen. Y. Kawashima.
„ Military Affairs Bureau.....Lt.-Gen. N. Abe.
„ Arms Bureau .....Maj.-Gen. K. Ohashi.
„ Finance Bureau.....Paym.-Gen. S. Mitsui.
Director, Medical Affairs Bureau..Surgeon-Gen. K. Yamada.
„ Law Affairs Bureau..... Y. Nakayama.
„ Adjustment Bureau .....Lt.-Gen. N. Matsuki.
Chief of Aviation Dep't.....Lt.-Gen. I. Inouye.
Director, Military Arsenal.....Lt.-Gen. T. Yoshida.
Director, Ordnance Dep't.....Maj.-Gen. H. Kondo.
„ Technical Dep't. .....Gen. T. Suzuki.
„ Scientific Investigation Dep't..Lt.-Gen. K. Ogata.
Chairman, Technical Council.....Lt.-Gen. E. Hata.
Commander, Gendarmerie Headquarter Maj.-Gen. Y. Mine.
„ „ „ of Chosen..Maj.-Gen. M. Kusakabe.
Chief, Fortification Dep't.....Maj.-Gen. S. Yamanouchi.
„ Horse Administration Dep't...Maj.-Gen. K. Uyeda.
„ Transport Dep't.....Lt.-Gen. K. Kihara.
Director, Senju Woolen Factory Paym...Paym.-Col. K. Nagahiro.
„ Provision Department.....Paym.-Col. K. Sato.
„ Clothing Department.....Paym.-Col. M. Toyama.

General Staff Office.—Chief .....Gen. S. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief .....Lt.-Gen. J. Minami.

Sectional Chiefs, Maj.-Gen. R. Okamoto, (General), Lt.-Gens. S. Araki, I. Matsui, Maj.-Gens. J. Hirose, S. Hata.

Director, Surveying Bureau.....Maj.-Gen. H. Omura.

Military Education Dep't.—Inspector-Gen...Gen. N. Muto.
Chief, General Affairs.....Lt.-Gen. S. Kishimoto.

Inspectors:—Cavalry, Major-Gen. H. Miyoshi; Artillery, Lieut.-Gen. H. Kanayama; Engineering, Lt.-Gen. Sato; Commissariat, Maj.-Gen. H. Hattori.

Director, Military Staff College.....Lt.-Gen. S. Hayashi.
„ Art. and Eng. School.....Lt.-Gen. H. Haraguchi.
„ Toyama School .....Maj.-Gen. T. Yamamoto.
„ Cavalry School .....Maj.-Gen. H. Mori.
„ Field Artillery School.....Maj.-Gen. K. Muro.
„ Heavy Artillery School.....Maj.-Gen. K. Kaneko.
„ Infantry School .....Lt.-Gen. Y. Hayashi.
„ Engineering School .....Maj.-Gen. Y. Yasui.
„ Surgeons School.....Surgeon-Gen. R. Akiyama.
„ Veterinary Surgeon School Surg.-Gen. K. Okada.
„ Motor Car School.....Maj.-Gen. T. Kasahara.
„ Akeno Aviation School.....Maj.-Gen. T. Ozawa.
„ Tokorozawa Aviation Sch..Maj.-Gen. K. Furuya.
„ Shimoshizu Aviation School Maj.-Gen. Y. Aramaki.
„ Cadets School .....Maj.-Gen. S. Hayashi.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

„ Military Prep. School, Tokyo.....Col. H. Seki.
„ Military „ „ Hiroshima.Col. Onozaki.
„ Military Training School (Sendai) Col. T. Hiraga.
„ „ „ „ (Toyohashi) Col. H. Takeda.
„ „ „ „ (Kumamoto) Col. T. Fukazawa.

Tokyo Garrison Headquarters.—Commander Lt.-Gen. M. Isomura.
Chief of Staff.....Lt.-Col. Y. Nakaoka.

Standing Army

Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.	Name of Division	Commander Lt.-Gen.
Guards	I. Tsuno.	9th	R. Nagai.
1st	K. Wada.	10th	T. Hasegawa.
2nd	S. Akai.	11th	R. Koizumi.
3rd	K. Yasumitsu.	12th	T. Takegami.
4th	T. Hishikari.	14th	K. Miyaji.
5th	T. Maki.	16th	H. Matsui.
6th	H. Fukuda.	19th	H. Watanabe.
7th	J. Watanabe.	20th	H. Uyeharu.
8th	J. Shinzaki.		

Commander of Chosen Army.....Lt.-Gen. H. Kanaya.
„ „ Taiwan Army .....Lt.-Gen. K. Tanaka.
„ „ Kwantung Army .....Lt.-Gen. C. Muraoka.
„ „ Garrison in China.....Lt.-Gen. K. Arai.

The Navy.—Minister .....Adm. K. Okada.
Parliamentary Vice-Minister ..... S. Uchida.
Permanent Vice-Minister .....Vice-Adm. M. Osumi.
Parliamentary Counsellor ..... K. Matsumoto.
Director, Military Affairs Bureau....Rear-Adm. M. Sakonji.
„ Personnel Bureau .....Rear-Adm. N. Fujita.
„ Supplies Bureau .....Vice-Adm. I. Ikeda.
„ Construction Bureau .....Dr. K. Majima.
„ Education Bureau .....Rear-Adm. N. Suyetsugu.
„ Medical Affairs Bureau Sur.-Vice-Adm. Y. Onuki.
„ Account Bureau.....Paymaster-Adm. R. Kato.
„ Law Affairs Bureau..... S Yamada.

Chief, Fleet Administration Dept.....Vice-Adm. K. Yamanashi.
„ Aviation Dept. .....Vice-Adm. E. Yamamoto.
„ Hydrographical Dept.....Rear-Adm. S. Yonemura.
„ Technical Investigation Dept. Rear-Adm. J. Hiraga.

Director, Naval Staff College.....Rear-Adm. R. Nakamura.
„ Cadets School .....Vice-Adm. T. Torisu.
„ Engineering School.....Rear-Adm. T. Shimizu.
„ Medical School .....Surg.-Rear-Adm. R. Ogawa.
„ Gunnery School .....Rear-Adm. S. Shikage.
„ Torpedo School .....Rear-Adm. S. Yasumi.
„ Submarine School .....Captain T. Omoto.
„ Paymaster School..Paym. Rear-Adm. K. Karibe.
„ Gun Powder Factory.....Rear-Adm. T. Hatano.
„ Briquet Factory .....Rear-Adm. K. Endo.

Naval Staff Board.—Chief.....Adm. K. Suzuki.
Vice-Chief .....Vice-Adm. K. Nomura.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Naval Stations:—

Yokosuka: Commander-in-Chief....Adm. Baron K. Abo.
Kure: Commander-in-Chief.....Vice-Adm. N. Taniguchi.
Saseho: Commander-in-Chief.....Vice-Adm. S. Furukawa.

Imperial Fleet:—

Combined Fleet:
Commander-in-Chief .....Adm. K. Kato.
1st Squadron:
Commander-in-Chief .....Adm. K. Kato.
2nd Squadron:
Commander-in-Chief .....Vice-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa.

Secondary Naval Ports:—

Maizuru: Com., Vice-Adm. K. Otani; Mako: Com., Vice-Adm. K. Shichita; Ominato: Com., Rear-Adm. Y. Shima; Chinkai: Com., Vice-Adm. J. Kiyokawa.

Arsenal Chiefs:—Rear-Adm. T. Tatsuno (Yokosuka); Ord. Vice-Adm. J. Godo (Kure); Rear-Adm. T. Kuroda (Hiro); Rear-Adm. Y. Taniguchi (Saseho).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER VIII

DIPLOMACY

PRIOR TO THE RESTORATION OF 1868

Throughout her long history Japan's foreign intercourse has been marked by constant and constructive efforts to preserve her national security and at the same time to adopt and assimilate new alien civilizations, spiritual as well as material. This was amply illustrated not only in the beginning of Japanese relations with China and Korea but also at the time when this country came into contact with Occidental peoples. It is quite natural that Japan's relations with China and Korea antedated those with the nations of Europe and began in an age with which the present survey is not concerned. A few remarks, however, may with propriety be made on our earlier relations with China and Korea, so that the underlying causes of events in later days may be made clearer.

After the Empress Jingo's expedition to South Korea and the establishment of a resident Japanese Government in one of the then warring Korean kingdoms in 346 A.D., Japan began systematically to introduce Chinese culture and learning through the Korean Peninsula, and soon afterwards Chinese influence over Japan became so great that, toward the end of the sixth century, the Prince Regent Shotoku felt the diplomatic need of building an imposing Buddhist temple and pagoda at Tennoji to impress the Chinese envoys and traders who came to the port of Osaka. Seventy years later, the Emperor Tenji had to assist one of the Korean kingdoms against the encroachment of the powerful Tang dynasty of China. In the thirteenth century Japan's security was menaced for the first time in her history by the invasion of the Western shores of Kyushu by the Yuen, or Mongol Chinese, who were eventually repulsed with the incidental aid of a tempest. At the same time political refugees from China welcomed in Japan had a restraining influence over the conquerors. Toward the close of the sixteenth century Hideyoshi, the then actual ruler of this country, despatched a punitive expedition to Korea for a diplomatic assertion of our national independence which was sometimes disregarded by the Korean kings. It ended in failure, ostensibly owing to the death of Hideyoshi but actually and mainly because China sent help to Korea which she claimed as a vassal state. When the Manchus conquered and established their rule over China, Chinese refugees came over to Japan and contributed to the progress of our civilization in the middle of the seventeenth century.

As previously stated, through the Korean Peninsula we early came into contact with the civilization of the Asiatic Continent as well as with that great religion of the Orient—Buddhism. So that, when in the middle of the sixteenth century Portuguese and Spanish traders appeared on the scene, the country, which had been under the continuous regime of the Shogunate since 1192,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

was in a highly advanced state both socially and from a political point of view. As is well known, these forerunners of European intercourse brought with them another great religion of the world, viz., Christianity, which was destined to have a far-reaching effect upon the subsequent course of our history. Thus introduced, the future augured well for the prospects of the new religion, and chronicle records the despatch in 1582 of an embassy to Rome by the Christian feudatories of Arima, in the Island of Kyushu. It was shortly after this that Dutch and English traders reached Japan and obtained complete freedom of trade with the country. But the activities of the Jesuits, and later of the Franciscan and Dominican, missionaries, who by this time had succeeded in erecting churches in various centers of the country, now assumed a certain political character; and this, in addition to the apprehensions which were mainly due to the warning by the Dutch traders who subsequently came to Japan that Spain and Portugal—the countries from whence they had arrived—were plotting to conquer it, induced the Shogunate Government to reverse its hitherto lenient, even friendly, attitude towards them. Accordingly, in 1614, it ordered their total expulsion and proscribed the propaganda of Christian theology in Japan. That the ban was not intended to prejudice our commercial relations with Protestant Europe is conclusively shown by the encouragement given by the Shogunate authorities to the Dutch and English trade. Even so, however, the conviction that Christianity was an instrument of European aggression finally drove them to terminate their policy and to issue in May, 1636, the famous decree of isolation, or "closed country," whereby Japan was literally closed to the rest of the world and all Japanese subjects were forbidden to go abroad. Thenceforth only a few Chinese and Dutch traders were permitted to remain at Deshima in Nagasaki, and by 1790 the number of Dutch merchantmen calling at that port was restricted to one vessel annually.

It will be apparent from the preceding that the isolation of Japan was primarily due to her fear of foreign invasion, not to any disinclination on her part either to tolerate Christianity or to continue intercourse with the countries of the West. Likewise it must have been obvious that this policy of enforced seclusion, albeit it secured for her nearly two centuries of uninterrupted peace (certainly a remarkable fact in itself), could not permanently be maintained. The first nation to challenge it was Russia, which in 1775, and again in 1793, urged the opening of Japanese ports to Russian trade. The failure of the Russian emissaries to realize their mission accounts for the attack by two Russian vessels of the coast of Saghalien in 1806, where they plundered a Japanese town and carried away a number of its inhabitants. This and similar incidents occurring in the northern extremes of the Empire undoubtedly gave warning of the danger from which it had been believed to be immune. Further, the British attempts during the Napoleonic wars to replace the Dutch at Deshima, and the appearance of an American vessel, the Morrison, in the Bay of Yedo (present Tokyo) in 1837, served to bring home to certain of our statesmen what proved to be the inevitable fact, that sooner or later the Powers of Europe and America would insist on their right or privilege to treat with the country. But the Tokugawa Shogunate, still committed to its policy of self-containment, was not as yet prepared to abandon it, when in February, 1844, King William II of the Netherlands

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

conveyed to it his friendly counsel to the effect that Japan should enter into treaty relations with the said Powers. In 1853, however, a formidable American fleet under Commodore Perry visited our shores to urge Japan to open her doors to foreign intercourse. The result was the conclusion of Japan's first treaty of amity with the United States—indeed, the first treaty she has ever made with a foreign country. In this treaty, dated March 31, 1854, the former power consented to open the ports of Shimoda and Hakodate to American citizens; to reciprocate on an equal and uniform basis their friendly intercourse with the people of Japan; and mutually to extend aid and assistance to vessels in distress. The American example in this regard was presently followed by Russia, Great Britain, France, etc.

But the weakness and inability of the Shogunate Government displayed in dealing with foreign affairs and the fact that it acted of its own accord without the Imperial command incensed the anti-foreign and anti-Shogunate elements, who murdered several foreigners and attacked foreign ships. The result was the bombardment of Kagoshima by a British squadron in 1863, and of Shimonoseki in the ensuing year by the allied squadrons of Great Britain, the United States, France and Holland.' (An instance may well be cited to illustrate the causes of discontentment of the people. In 1861, Russians seized the island of Tsushima in the Japan Sea, presumably for the purpose of securing a coaling station for her fleet in the Far East, and remained there until she was forced to withdraw through the efforts of the British Minister Sir Rutherford Alcock and Admiral Hope of the British China Squadron.) This state of affairs in the country culminated in 1868 in an epochal and, indeed, much-desired turn of events, namely, the restoration by the Shogunate of its civil and military powers to the Throne, which had in effect been delegated to it for nearly seven centuries. Besides, it should be added that the Imperial sanction had already been obtained for the international engagement concluded by the Shogunate Government, and that the safety and welfare of foreigners in Japan were at the same time assured—and it was in this manner that we at last envisaged a new era in the annals of our relations with the nations of the world.

EARLY MEIJI ERA (1868-94)

The problems confronting the "renascent" Japan were multifarious. But so far as concerned the nation externally, the two outstanding features of her foreign policy were: firstly, to reassert those rights which were inherent in her as an independent Power; secondly, to effect the revision of her one-sided treaties. Of the first, it may be noted that the difficult transition from feudalism, with the vision of those in authority confined to the narrow limits of the Empire, doubtless afforded opportunities for foreign encroachment and aggression. The seizure of Tsushima by Russia has been already referred to. Moreover, the same Power, by penetrating Saghalien and the Kurile Islands where the feudatory of Matsumaye had from early times exercised jurisdiction, demanded that the Perouse Strait should be fixed as the boundary line between the Japanese and Russian Empires. The Japanese authorities proposed on their part that the fiftieth parallel should be made the line of demarcation, but the proposal

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

was not accepted by the Tsar's Government. The question thus remained in suspense for many years; and was only brought to an end in 1875 by Japan's acquiescence in the counter-proposal that the whole of Saghalien should be surrendered in return for the Kurile group of islands, which in fact never belonged to Russia. Similarly, the sovereignty over the Bonin Islands had been a subject of discussion between the Governments of Japan and the United States. In this case, however, the cordial recognition in 1857 by the American Government of our priority resulted in a speedy termination of the controversy. Another occurrence requiring notice here was the expedition to Formosa, which was provoked by the massacre of certain stranded Loochooans by the Formosan aborigines. Seeing that justice could be obtained in no other way, Japan sent to the island a punitive force and occupied it without difficulty. To this China objected as being a "breach of her sovereignty," notwithstanding her earlier reply in an opposite sense—consequently the relations between the two Powers were severely strained. But, in the end, the matter was amicably disposed of by the mediation of the British Minister at Peking, Mr. Wade (afterwards Sir Thomas Wade), on payment of an indemnity by China. Beside these, the so-called Maria Luz Affair embroiled us with Peru. The facts were that a Peruvian ship of that name entered the harbour of Yokohama in 1892, with 200 Chinese slaves on board. It so happened that one of those ill-treated men escaped from confinement and applied to the port authorities for protection; whereupon the latter seized the ship and immediately released the Chinese aboard. The case was ultimately referred to a tribunal presided over by the Emperor Alexander II of Russia, and the decision rendered fully sustained the action of the authorities concerned. It is hardly necessary to say that this victory of the nation in a dispute involving a question of humanity tended to enhance its position internationally.

As for the second phase of our foreign policy during the early Meiji era, it may be pointed out that the treaties concluded by the Shogunate Government deprived Japan of the rights both of judicial and tariff autonomy, though they contained a clause providing for their revision after the year 1872. It was therefore left to the Imperial Government to recover what had been lost by the former's inadvertence, with which object it set to work as soon as the stipulated time drew near. Accordingly Prince Iwakura was despatched to America and Europe in 1871 with a view to effect treaty revision with the Western Powers; but the mission proved abortive, mainly because the country was not in its turn prepared to offer suitable guarantees. Apart from this, the solution of the problem was made well-nigh impossible by the fact that the eighteen treaty Powers, which were pledged among themselves to act conjointly in their negotiations with Japan, were unable to find a common basis of agreement. Some of them were in favour of low import duties; others were reluctant to place their subjects or citizens under the jurisdiction of Japanese courts. It is true, the United States showed its willingness to conclude a separate treaty with us and to surrender the two obnoxious points in the old instrument. Nevertheless, a proviso to the effect that the new treaty should not become operative until after the signing of similar treaties with other Powers practically left the matter in status quo. In spite of this, the statesmen of regenerated Japan steadfastly held their course

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

for the liberation of the nation from its unilateral obligations. So, in 1882, Count (afterwards Marquis) Inouye, the then Foreign Minister, approached the British Government with a series of proposals, and the result was the conference of the treaty Powers at Tokyo four years later, at which concessions were to be made by both parties. Meanwhile, the terms of the projected treaties having leaked out, the press and people bitterly attacked the provision for a "Mixed Court" which permitted a certain number of foreign judges to sit on the Japanese Bench. This obliged the Government to postpone the settlement of the question until a more favourable moment. Next, it was attempted by Count (afterwards Marquis) Okuma to induce the Powers to abandon their extraterritorial rights on the basis of permitting the presence of foreign legal assessors in the Tai-shin-in (the Supreme Court) in cases which concerned foreigners. Many Powers, including Mexico, the United States, Germany, and France, agreed to the new formula; even Great Britain, whose preponderant commercial interests in Japan had made her the arbiter of the situation, was in their train. But the chagrined populace once more rose against the appointment of foreign assessors and forced the valiant Foreign Minister to drop the negotiations. His successors, both Viscount Aoki, subsequently our Minister at the Court of St. James, and Viscount Enomoto, likewise endeavoured for the attainment of the same end; but without success. Then, in 1893, the Lower House of the Imperial Diet voted an address to the Throne recommending the early revision of the unjust treaties, which, above all, were "derogatory to our national dignity." The action convinced the Government that thenceforth it had not only to deal with the Powers, but also to face the Imperial Diet which was supported by a formidable array of public opinion. Furthermore, war with China because of the Korean question appeared imminent. In these circumstances it dissolved the legislative organ of the nation and resumed, at the invitation of the Rosebery Ministry, its negotiations with Great Britain, with Count Mutsu as Minister for Foreign Affairs. The outcome was the memorable Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of the 16th July, 1894, whereby Great Britain recognized our jurisdiction over British subjects in Japan and the right to levy import duties on goods imported from that country and its colonies. Other Powers followed Great Britain in quick succession; and thus it was that a problem which had agitated the nation for forty long years was finally solved.

THE SINO-JAPANESE WAR

Reference may now be made to the Korean question which involved us twice in foreign wars, once with China and then with Russia. That was chiefly due to the geographical importance of the Peninsular Kingdom, which, until its voluntary annexation to Japan in 1910, was a source of ever-present danger to the security of the nation. Historically speaking, each of the parties to the first-mentioned war had an interest in Korea because of its dual tributary position in respect of both; although the claims of Japan were the earlier in origin and were exercised for a longer space of time than those of China. This, however, is immaterial. In 1875, a Korean fort on the island of Kang-Hwa fired upon a Japanese warship. This incident finally led to the conclusion of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

a treaty of amity between Japan and Korea; dated February 27, 1876. Article I of this treaty laid down: "Chosen (or Korea), being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan". This provision gave offence to China who would still treat Korea as a vassal state. On the other hand, factional strife in Korea not only made all orderly government impracticable, but greatly injured Japan's rights and interests there. As a case in point we may mention the disturbances of 1882, in which a band of discontented Korean soldiers revolted against the Ming family at the instigation of Tai-weng Kun, the King's father, who was contriving to undermine the power of the Queen and her coterie. The Queen narrowly escaped; but the mob killed a number of Japanese officers in the service of the Korean Government and, without the slightest provocation, attacked and burned the Japanese Legation in Seoul. As a result of our remonstrances, Korea agreed in the so-called Chemulpo Convention to pay us an indemnity and to build at her own cost barracks for the Legation guards. Subsequently Japan remitted the major portion of the indemnity on the understanding that it should be used for the purpose of internal reforms. Within two years, however, more serious complications arose out of the murder of Prince Ming, the leader of the Reactionary Party, and other conservative leaders, by men belonging to the Korean Progressive Party. The city of Seoul being then in a state of turmoil, the King and the progressives asked for the assistance of Japanese troops for the protection of the Palace, whilst the Ming Party appealed to the Chinese Resident, Yuan Shi-kai, for its recovery. The Chinese troops, who had a numerical strength of twenty to one over the Japanese, attacked the Palace and destroyed our Legation as well. The news of the Chinese outrage was received in Japan with general indignation: the people clamoured for war. But the self-restraint and caution of the Government finally led to the conclusion of the Treaty of Tientsin with China, which was signed on April 18, 1885, and removed the prospect of immediate war. By this treaty, China for the first time formally admitted Japan's absolute equality of rights in Korea and each of the Contracting Parties undertook to withdraw its troops from the peninsula and not to despatch any in future without previous notice to the other.

It has been commonly thought that the Treaty of Tientsin was a diplomatic triumph for Japan in so far as China admitted her absolute equality of rights in Korea. But it became in reality the basis of China's ascendency in that country—regarding which the Chinese Government still persisted in its claims of suzerainty—and an indirect cause of the war of 1894-95. The reasons for this are not far to seek. Japan's preoccupation during the interval with various domestic problems, such as the promulgation of the Constitution, the struggle between the Government and the Diet, etc., on the one hand, and the control of the Korean Court by the Mings, who derived their power from China's overlordship, on the other enabled the ambitious Chinese Resident to gain the upper hand in the affairs of Korea and to undo the internal reforms initiated at the instance of the former. Following this, Kim Ok-yun, one of the leaders of the Reform Party and a refugee in Japan since the disturbances of 1884, was, with the apparent connivance of the Chinese authorities, assassinated by a Korean notable who had accompanied him to Shanghai. The remains of the victim were conveyed on board a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chinese man-of-war to Korea, where they were subjected to brutal mutilation and public exposure. The above incident was almost contemporaneous with the uprising of the Tong-haks, originally members of a certain religious organization, against the corrupt officials of the Korean Court. China, which it appears was misled by reports as to Japan's internal troubles, took advantage of the occasion and sent some 3,000 troops to the Peninsula. Thereupon, Japan also sent there, in virtue of the Chemulpo Convention and of the Treaty of Tientsin, a mixed brigade of about 8,000 in number. China demanded their immediate withdrawal. But Japan urged the necessity of co-operation with her for the restoration of peace in Korea and the recommendation of such measures of reform as might be needed for the good government of the country. A second refusal by China forced Japan to act independently. In the meantime, the Chinese troops in Korea were considerably reinforced; and in the morning of July 25, 1894, an engagement between squadrons belonging to the opposing parties took place off the Fengtao. This definitely committed them to hostilities, and war was formally declared a week later.

The war so precipitated, from which Japan emerged victorious both on land and sea, was terminated by the Treaty of Shimonoseki of the 17th April, 1895. In this treaty China recognized the full and complete independence of Korea; agreed to cede to Japan (1) the Liaotung Peninsula and the adjacent waters, as well as (2) Formosa and the Pescadores; to pay to Japan an indemnity of 200,000,000 taels; and to open to trade and navigation four ports, i.e., Shashih, Chungking, Suchow, and Hungchow, in various provinces and certain parts of the rivers Yangtse and Woo-sung.

INTERVENTION OF THE THREE POWERS

A few days after the conclusion of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, Japan was taken aback by a new, and altogether sudden, international crisis. It was the intervention in the terms of peace with China of a group of European Powers—namely, Russia, France, and Germany. Russia's motive in this unexpected move —so it was to the nation at the time—was obvious. To put it briefly, she was opposed to Japan's territorial acquisitions on the Continent: in that event she would have to reckon with a new factor which was quite incongruous with her desire to reach the warmer waters of the Pacific. In other words, the Muscovite Empire wished to see China and Korea in status quo ante bellum, which would better serve her purposes. And notwithstanding its profession that it would seek nothing from Japan except the assurance of the independence of Korea, it was rumoured in the Chancelleries of Europe as soon as peace was in sight that the Russian Ambassadors had been instructed to obtain an agreement against the cession to Japan of any part of the mainland of China, and the ominous rumour was never contradicted. Again, it might be expected that France, which was bound by her entente with Russia, should be found acting in concert with her northern ally. But the intervention of Germany along with these Powers evoked much speculation both in Japan and elsewhere. Whatever it might be, the wisdom of Germany's action was subsequently questioned by no less a personage than the ex-Chancellor von Bülow himself. At any rate, their forces in Chinese waters and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the vicinity were greatly augumented by the middle of April, 1895, and were ready to interpose on their own account in the Sino-Japanese dispute. Consequently the situation in the Far East assumed a threatening aspect.

But it was an opportune moment for the Powers to intervene. Not to mention the disparity in strength, Japan had just concluded a foreign war; it was too great a strain for her to face anew a struggle for which she was totally unprepared. To aggravate matters, ratifications of the treaty of peace with China had not yet been exchanged, thus exposing it to the danger of cancellation. Accordingly, the three Powers notified Japan, on April 23rd, idem, that since the possession of the Liaotung Peninsula by Japan would not be conducive to the permanent peace of the Far East, "they would give a new proof of their sincere friendship for the Government of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan by advising them to renounce the definite possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung." It should be observed that China's appeals to Russia for intervention in the war largely contributed to this untoward development—which, in the long run, proved as detrimental to her interests as it well could be. A week later, that is to say, on April 30th, Japan apprized Russia of her intention to retrocede the Peninsula except the Kinchow district; but the Russians insisted that that district, including Port Arthur, should also be given up. Aside from this, the British Government, while assuring Japan of its friendly sentiments, advised her to make to "the susceptibilities of Europe all concessions compatible with Japan's dignity and permanent interests." In these circumstances our Government decided to accept the "friendly recommendation" of the three aligned Powers: China, in turn, agreed to pay to Japan 30,000,000 taels for the retrocession. The decision was followed by the issue on May 10th, simultaneously with the publication of the Treaty of Shimonoseki, of an Imperial Rescript in which it was stated: "Considering, therefore, the best interests of peace, and animated by a desire not to bring upon our people added hardships or to impede the progress of the national destiny by creating new complications, and thereby making the situation difficult and retarding the restoration of peace, we do not hesitate to accept such recommendation," and that, the justice of Japan's cause having been proclaimed to the world, "we can find nothing to impair the honour and dignity of our Empire if we now yield to the dictates of magnanimity, and, taking into consideration the general situation, accept the advice of the friendly Powers." The Rescript, countersigned by all the Ministers of State, produced a profound effect upon the people of Japan, whose indignation was intensely aroused by this concerted aggression of the three European Powers, who had taken advantage of a most trying moment to this country. It had the effect of strengthening the determination of the nation to endure great difficulties and hardships and prepare for the recovery of its honour, and the event, therefore, may be said to have marked a turning point in the national career.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

The next event of importance in Japan's foreign relations was the conclusion early in 1902 of a treaty of alliance with

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Great Britain. This alliance of the two island Empires was consequent upon various developments which brought to light a sharp divergence between their policies regarding China and those of Russia and Germany in particular. We have already adverted above to the fact that China had appealed to Russia for intervention in her quarrel with Japan. This fact and the retrocession by Japan of the Liaotung Peninsula were, so to have it, capitalized by that Power to arrange in May, 1896, the notorious treaty of defensive alliance with China vis-à-vis Japan. By this treaty Russia obtained from China the right to extend the Siberian Railway through Manchuria "in the direction of Vladivostok," together with certain other privileges both political and military. These concessions on the part of the Chinese Government were followed by Germany's demands upon it under the pretext of compensation for the murder of two German missionaries by Chinese bandits, with the result that she, too, secured, in March, 1898, the provisional cession for ninety-nine years of the territory of Kiaochow in Shantung. Within three weeks, Russia once again compelled China similarly to cede for twenty-five years (the term being subject to renewal) of Port Arthur and Talien, including the adjacent waters; and this, in spite of her declaration that "the possession of the Peninsula of Liaotung, claimed by Japan, would be a constant menace to the capital of China..... and would henceforth be a perpetual obstacle to the permanent peace of the Far East." The Russian seizure of Port Arthur having materially altered the balance of power in the Gulf of Pechili, Great Britain also leased Wei-hai-wei and its approaches under the same conditions as Russia. Likewise France obtained a lease of Kwang-chow Bay, in point of time co-extensive with the occupation of Port Arthur and Wei-hai-wei. Great Britain and Russia then mutually engaged not to seek railway concessions in each other's spheres of influence, whilst the United States came out with the celebrated doctrine of equal opportunity for all nations in such spheres of influence. But nothing prevented the execution of Russia's policy as regards Manchuria, so that at the end of the Boxer uprising in China (in the course of which Japan played a prominent role in the rescue of the besieged foreigners) she was in fact its master by force of arms. Hence the well-known Anglo-German Convention of 1900 was intended to apply to Russian activities there as well as in other parts of the Chinese Empire, and stated in unmistakable terms that, should any Power utilize the complications in China for the purpose of seeking territorial advantages prejudicial to the interests of China and other Powers, the Signatory Powers would come to a preliminary understanding as to the measures to be taken for the protection of their own interests. Subsequently, however, Germany—which appears to have reconsidered her position in relation to Russia—took exception to the modus vivendi and claimed that Manchuria, where she had no interest at all, was excluded from its scope. This emasculated the agreement, to which Japan was also a party.

It was under these circumstances that our First Treaty of Alliance with Great Britain, dated the 30th January, 1902, was concluded. The preamble to the treaty read: "The Governments of Japan and Great Britain actuated solely by a desire to maintain the status quo and general peace in the Extreme East, being moreover specially interested in maintaining the independence and territorial integrity of the Empire of China and the Empire

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of Korea, and in securing equal opportunities in those countries for the commerce and industry of all nations hereby agree as follows." It provided that it would be admissible for either of the High Contracting Parties to take, in case of emergency, necessary steps to safeguard its interests in China and Korea; and that, if, in safeguarding those interests, either of them became involved in war with another Power, the other High Contracting Party would endeavour to keep outside Powers neutral, but would enter the war in the event of any other Power or Powers joining in hostilities against that ally. It was also agreed that Japan, in addition to the interests which she possessed in China, was interested "in a peculiar degree, politically as well as commercially and industrially, in Korea." The treaty of 1902 was revised at the end of the Russo-Japanese War (August 12, 1905) in order to make it more effective. In the Second Treaty of Anglo-Japanese Alliance, the High Contracting Parties agreed to consider in common the measures which should be taken to safeguard the maintenance of their territorial rights in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India and the defense of their special interests in the said regions; and that, if by reason of unprovoked attack of aggressive action, either Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests referred to, the other Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally and would conduct the war in common. It also provided that Great Britain should recognize Japan's paramount political, military, and economic interests in Korea and her right to take such measures as she might deem proper and necessary to safeguard and advance those interests, and Japan Great Britain's special interest in all that concerned the security of the Indian frontier and her right to take such measures in the proximity of that frontier as she might find necessary for safeguarding her Indian possessions. This treaty was further revised on July 13, 1911, in order to adapt it to the changed conditions and a clause was then inserted in it to the effect that if either of the High Contracting Parties concluded a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, nothing therein should entail upon such Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration was in existence. The stipulation, which was seemingly directed to allay the somewhat irritated feeling in the Japanese-American relations, doubtless weakened the force of the alliance as such; it should be recognized, nevertheless, that it exerted a wholesome influence in preserving "the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India"; etc. Finally it was replaced by the so-called Four Power treaty concluded at Washington in December, 1921, between France, Great Britain, Japan, and the United States, whose object it is to maintain the Signatories' rights in respect of their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific. The Alliance thus came to an end in letter, but the spirit of this time-honoured treaty remains and will remain in the most cordial friendship of the two island Empires.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR

The war with Russia, in which Japan engaged only after repeated efforts on her part to avoid it, was brought about by an issue which not merely affected her own safety but also the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

common interests of the Powers concerned in the Far East. Indeed, Russia might easily have converted her position in Manchuria into a permanent one by legalizing her de facto possession of the territory, just as she had done in the case of her Maritime Province some forty years before. The first such attempt was made in 1900 by the conclusion of an agreement with the Tartar General Tseng of Mukden. Against this procedure on the part of the Russian Government Japan formally protested. At the same time China was urged by her, as well as by Great Britain and the United States, not to sanction the agreement. But Russia, not to be outdone, attempted a second and a third time to enter into a secret arrangement with China, and failed on each occasion owing to the vigilance and firm attitude of the Powers. The vigour with which she then pursued her end was no doubt attributable to two causes: One of these was the completion of the Siberian Railway and its branch line, the Chinese Eastern Railway, which greatly added to her strength in the Far East. The other was the extended application to the Far East, almost synchronously with the conclusion of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, of her entente with France. Thus supported by her ally, and, with the connivance of Germany, Russia soon constrained China to sign a convention by which she secured many important concessions in Manchuria. Under the strong pressure of the Powers' advice to China, Russia agreed in April, 1902, to withdraw a portion of the Russian troops there within six months, a second portion within a year, and the remainder within eighteen months. But, contrary to the expectation that Russia would keep to the agreement, her new demands on China were as much opposed to the principle of the open door in that country as her actual annexation of the occupied territory. Some of these demands were: That China should not open any free port in Manchuria; that she should not employ foreigners, except Russians, in her service in the north; that the Russo-Chinese Bank should collect the customs returns as theretofore; that Newchwang should be under Russian administration.

From the Japanese point of view, however, the Russian descent on Manchuria constituted only one half—the less important half—of the whole question. As might be surmised, the more important half was that of Korea, where some of the keenest diplomatic battles were being fought. There the nation had to face, beside the Russians, the necessity of pressing upon the apathetic Koreans measures of reform, unless it was prepared to abandon the fruit of its victory in the recent war with China. The Mings now turned to Russia for support; and the situation thereby created was not altogether dissimilar to that which preceded that war. Korea discharged our officers in her army to appoint Russians in their place and even conceded to that Power the right to extend the Manchurian Railway into the heart of the Peninsula. These had become the basis of the Russian claims in Korea, and aroused keen apprehensions in Japan as to the intention of the Russian Government. Accordingly the so-called Komura-Waeber Agreement of May 14, 1896, and the Yamagata-Lobanoff Convention of June 9, idem, were concluded. By the first, both Japan and Russia might maintain in Korea, pending the restoration of order, a maximum force of eight hundred men for the protection of their Legations, Consulates, and commercial settlements. By the second, it was agreed that the Signatories should enjoy in Korea equal rights of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

residence and have advisory powers for the purpose of inaugurating a sound financial system in that country. These agreements, it was hoped by Japan, would at least serve to prevent Russia from seeking any further privileges prejudicial to her own interests. But no sooner were they signed than Russia began to violate their terms, till Japan found it necessary once more to act. The result was the Nishi-Rosen Convention of April 25, 1898, in which each Power recognized the independence of Korea and pledged itself not to lend any military or civil advisers to that country without the consent of the other. In addition Russia agreed, "in view of the great development of the commercial and industrial enterprises of Japan in Korea, as also of the considerable number of the Japanese subjects residing in that country," not to obstruct "the development of the commercial and industrial relations between Japan and Korea." However, this convention also failed in its purpose, and Russian activities in Korea became more rife than ever. Especially did the activities of the Russian naval authorities in connection with the purchase of large tracts of land in places like Fusan and Masampo, the erection of hospital buildings, frequent visits to those ports by the Russian Pacific Squadron, and similar occurrences suggested some ulterior motive on the part of Russia—a possible acquisition on the Korean coast of a connecting link between Port Arthur and Vladivostok. What was more, she was repeating in Korea what she had done in regard to Saghalien and Manchuria; that is to say, she was sending there numerous settlers, almost all of them soldiers in mufti, in order to strengthen her position in a diplomatic and military sense.

Thus Japan was being step by step forced into war. And yet her Government clung to pacific measures, in spite of the general dissatisfaction of the people. The Japanese Minister at St. Petersburg was therefore instructed to open negotiations with the Russian Government, with a view to define their respective interests in Korea and Manchuria. His proposals were in substance: (1) Mutual engagement to respect the independence and territorial integrity of China and Korea. (2) Reciprocal recognition of Japan's preponderating interests in Korea, and Russia's special interests in Manchuria. These the Russian Government met with the following counter-proposals after much delay, during which the negotiations had been transferred to Tokyo at its instance: (1) Recognition by Japan of Manchuria and its littoral as in all respects outside her sphere of interest. (2) A neutral zone to be formed in Korea, to extend from the south of the Yalu River to the thirty-ninth parallel. Naturally these counter-proposals were regarded in Japan as indicative of Russia's lack of sincerity; but the Government, still desirous of settling the question without an appeal to arms, continued the negotiations and went so far as practically to agree to declare Manchuria and its littoral as being outside Japan's sphere of interest, provided that Russia made a similar declaration with regard to Korea. But Russia proposed in turn that Japan should not fortify the south-eastern coast of Korea. In doing so she made no reply to Japan's compromise, which was offered after "the most careful and serious consideration," and began to pour troops into Manchuria and to reinforce her fleet in the Far East with more battleships and cruisers from Kronstadt. It was now evident to the least astute what Russia had in view. In consequence, nothing remained for Japan but to break off the nego-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tiations and sever diplomatic relations with Russia, which decision was followed by her declaration of war on the 10th February, 1904.

As a matter of fact, this was the first conflict, in a modern sense, between a European and an Asiatic nation, and naturally attracted very keen interest and speculation all over the world. The result was a marked victory of the Japanese forces on land and sea over the formidable army and navy of Russia. After the decisive battles of Mukden and of the Japan Sea where the Russian fleets were completely destroyed, the belligerent Powers were brought together for a peace parley at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, U.S.A., through the good offices of President Roosevelt of the United States, and thus the Russo-Japanese War was terminated by the Treaty of Portsmouth concluded on the 5th September, 1905. This treaty recognized Japan's "paramount political, military, and economic interests" in Korea; provided for the evacuation of Manchuria both by the Japanese and Russian armies; transferred to Japan the Russian lease of Port Arthur, Talien and the adjacent territory and territorial waters, as well as all rights, privileges and concessions connected therewith; transferred, also, the Russian railways in Manchuria, viz., the railway between Changchun and Port Arthur and all its branches; and secured for Japan the southern half of the Island of Saghalien up to the fiftieth parallel. Further, Russia engaged by Article XI of the treaty "to arrange with Japan for granting to Japanese subjects rights of fishery along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk and Behring Seas."

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE

In April, 1904, an important diplomatic event occurred in Europe. The allusion is to the Entente Cordiale between France and Great Britain, the ally of Japan, which averted the much apprehended conflict of the two first mentioned Powers and formed a Triple Entente between Great Britain, France and Russia. It cannot be denied that the Anglo-French rapprochement had a most salutary, though incidental, effect upon the Far Eastern situation after the Russo-Japanese War—more particularly it anticipated our arrangement with France of the 10th June, 1907. This arrangement, entered into in order to eliminate from the relation of the two countries the causes of misunderstanding and thereby to consolidate them, provided in effect as follows: The Governments of Japan and France, being in agreement to respect the independence and integrity of China as well as the principle of equality of treatment in that country concerning the commerce, subjects or citizens of all nations, and having a special interest in seeing the order and peaceful state of things firmly established in regions of the Chinese Empire in the neighbourhood of territories where they have the rights of sovereignty, protection, or occupation, engage themselves for mutual support to insure peace and security in those regions, with a view to maintain the respective positions and territorial rights of the two Contracting Parties on the Continent of Asia. The arrangement was accompanied by a declaration relative to French Indo-China, where the functionaries and subjects of Japan were to be accorded, until the expiration of the Treaty of Com-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

merce and Navigation between France and Japan of August, 1896, most favoured nation treatment in so far as concerned their persons and property. Conversely, the same was to hold good in regard to the subjects and protégés of Indo-China. In August, 1911, a new Treaty of Commerce and Navigation was signed with France, and, pending its application to Indo-China, the declaration given above was to continue in force. As under the older treaty, this has had a peculiar result: for, in the absence of any treaty stipulations, our export merchandise was charged, and has remained charged, with the highest duties in that French colony. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Paris was instructed in April, 1924, after so many years' abeyance, to propose to the French Government the revision of the treaty of 1911 and the extension of its scope so as to remedy this abnormal situation. The proposal was followed by a friendly visit of the Governor-General of Indo-China, M. Merlin, to Japan in May of the same year, and by the despatch of our Special Mission headed by Prince Yamagata to return the courtesy to Indo-China in February, 1925. Subsequently it was suggested by the French Government that the question should be dealt with independently from that of the revision of the existing treaty; in this suggestion the Japanese Government concurred. Negotiations, therefore, were opened at Paris, but so far no agreement on the points at issue appears to have been reached.

RELATIONS WITH THE UNITED STATES

For many years after the conclusion in 1854 of the first treaty of amity between Japan and the United States, which was the first of its kind ever signed by this country with a Western Power, the relations between the two countries were characterised by exceptional amity and friendliness. Indeed, the contributions that have been made by the United States to progress in Japan of politics, education, industry, diplomacy, etc. since Japan opened her doors to foreign intercourse are too many to enumerate here. Further, the traditional good will shown to this country by Mr. Townsend Harris and other succeeding American representatives here told most eloquently of the cordial friendship of the American people towards Japan. In recent years, however, these exemplary friendly relations have been marred by divers unpleasant complications and it is undeniable that the feelings of the two nations towards one another are not so cordial as in bygone days. A difference of opinion first arose in connection with an incident that took place in October, 1906. It related to the action of the School Board of San Francisco which, at the instigation of certain agitators opposed to the Japanese and Korean laborers, passed a resolution excluding the children of those nationalities from the public schools under its supervision. After futile attempts to obtain justice from the local authorities, our Ambassador at Washington laid the matter before the Federal Government and was assured of its willingness to endeavor to effect an equitable adjustment of the difficulty. But the anti-Japanese elements in California prevailed upon President Roosevelt to promise that he would prohibit the influx of Japanese laborers from Hawaii and secure the restriction of Japanese immigration to the United States, provided that the segregation order of the San Francisco School Board were withdrawn. As a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

result, the question was settled on the lines indicated by the American Executive. Then, an understanding was reached between the Japanese and American Governments whereby Japan voluntarily engaged herself to restrain the emigration of laborers to the United States. This was the well-known "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907. In order, however, to avoid any future misapprehension on the subject, Japan succeeded in deleting from her Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with the United States of 1911 Article II of the treaty of 1894, which provided that "the laws, ordinances, and regulations with regard to trade, the immigration of laborers, police and public security, which are in force or may hereafter be enacted in either of the countries" were unaffected by its stipulations. By the exclusion of this article, it was understood, at least by Japan, that neither of the Contracting Parties to the treaty would resort to legislation for the regulation of immigration. At the same time a declaration was made on the part of the Japanese Government to the effect that it was prepared to maintain with equal effectiveness the limitation and control exercised by it for the past three years in regulating the emigration of laborers to the United States. It was thought that these agreements or understandings definitely put an end to the question that had caused so much uneasiness and irritation on both sides. But that was not the case. In May, 1913, the California legislature passed an Alien Land Act depriving Japanese of the right to own real property, as well as narrowly circumscribing their right to lease land for agricultural purposes. Upon the passage of this discriminatory legislation, the Japanese Government lodged a formal protest with the Government of the United States and entered into negotiations with it in the hope that some arrangement safeguarding the rights of resident Japanese might be made. Unfortunately, no result attended these negotiations. On the other hand the "Japanese Exclusion League of California," which was not satisfied with the legislation just mentioned, sponsored and continued to campaign for a movement to appeal to the people directly for the enactment of a more stringent law in relation to land tenure. The "initiative" measure so submitted to the Californians over the head of the legislature was passed on November 2, 1920, and became operative on December 9. In addition to re-enacting the provisions of 1913, this law not only took away the right of Japanese to lease agricultural lands, but further disqualified them, in so far as the ownership of real property was in question, from being the guardians of their own children. In other words, it deprived the minors of Japanese descent, who were American citizens by virtue of their birth in America, of the benefit of their parents' guardianship concerning any landed property of which they might come into possession. A law of similar import was also passed by the State of Washington in March, 1921. Furthermore, it was decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in 1922 that a Japanese could not be naturalized under Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. This anti-Japanese movement in the Pacific states of the United States frequently gave rise to rumors of the imminence of war between Japan and America, but the tension between both nations was greatly relieved by the conclusion of agreements respecting the limitation of naval armament and various other Pacific problems through frank and friendly pourparlers between the Japanese and American delegates at the Washington Conference. It will be per-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ceived, however, that the reason which actuated Japan in concluding the "Gentlemen's Agreement" of 1907 and making the declaration of 1911 was none other than her desire to relieve the United States from the embarrassing position of giving offence to the sensibilities and self-respect of a friendly Power. In fact, the American Government was fully aware of this and tacitly engaged on both occasions that it would not countenance any discrimination against the Japanese people. Notwithstanding this, it seems that the confidence of Japan that no such law would be made by the United States as a whole was unwarranted. On May 15, 1924, a bill containing a clause particularly directed against Japanese immigrants was passed by the two Houses of Congress and approved by President Coolidge eleven days later. Such legislation is tantamount to an open declaration that the Japanese, no matter what their individual merits might be, were, as such, inadmissible into the United States. Accordingly the Japanese Ambassador at Washington pointed out in his protest to the American Government, which had never questioned the efficacy of the "Gentlemen's Agreement," the injustice and unsavoury character of these measures. The memorandum of the Japanese Ambassador to the American Government dated May 31, 1924, made it clear that what she has objected to was the exclusive feature of the law. In her view, international discriminations in any form and on any subject, even if based on purely economic reasons, were opposed to the principles of justice and fairness upon which the friendly intercourse between nations must, in its final analysis, depend. Still more "unwelcome" were discriminations based on race. "Accordingly"—the same memorandum therefore concluded, and the conclusion doubtless stands today—"the Japanese Government consider it their duty to maintain and to place on record their solemn protest against the discriminatory clause in Section 13 (c) of the Immigration Act of 1924, and to request the American Government to take all possible and suitable measures for the removal of such discrimination."

It is true that resentment was felt throughout the country at the time when the bill was passed and even now is still felt in some quarters at this attitude of the United States towards Japan. However, the leaders of public opinion and thinkers in both countries who attach supreme importance to the Japanese-American relations and are greatly concerned about the friction caused by the unfortunate incident are striving to restore the relations between the two countries to the traditional relations of harmony and concord. The promulgation of the Ordinance of November 2, 1926, concerning the execution of the Alien Land Law, by which the ownership of land in this country by foreigners is actually recognized, is, it is generally believed, intended to help to remove a cause of dispute between the two countries that has existed for many years.

JAPAN AND THE WORLD WAR

Article II of the Third Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance provided that if, by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any Power or Powers, either High Contracting Party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests in the regions

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of Eastern Asia and of India—the other High Contracting Party would at once come to the assistance of its ally, and would conduct the war in common and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This being so, it was inevitable that Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany on August 5, 1914, should soon involve Japan in the great conflict. Apprehending such an eventuality, Japan had issued prior to this an announcement, stating that although she hoped for the restriction of the war to the areas already affected, it would be incumbent upon her to take all necessary steps in case the object of her alliance with Great Britain should be endangered. But the warning was not heeded by the Imperial German Government; and the activities of German warships in the Far East which menaced the allied overseas trade there, as well as the British request for assistance in order to cope with the situation, caused our Government to serve on Germany, on the 15th August, 1914, the following demands: (1) The German war-vessels should at once be withdrawn from the waters of the Japan and China Seas; those which could not be so withdrawn should be disarmed. (2) The German Government, with a view to its return to China, should hand over the leased territory in Kiaochow to the Japanese Government on or before September 15, 1914, without condition and without compensation. These demands were not complied with by Germany: in consequence Japan declared war on her on the 23rd of August, the last day on which her reply was to have been received. A few days later, relations between Japan and Austria-Hungary, Germany's ally, were also severed.

At first, Japan's participation in the struggle was limited to the Far East. The immediate object of her hostile operations was the reduction of the German stronghold in Tsingtao, and this she effected in November, 1914, with the co-operation of British troops. She next occupied the German South Sea islands north of the equator, and kept the highways of the Pacific and Indian Oceans free from German commerce raiders. Her fleet was then despatched as far as the Mediterranean, where it prosecuted the war in common with those of the allied Powers. Further, it largely devolved upon her to afford relief, in the summer of 1918, to the Czecho-Slovak troops in Siberia, and generally to withstand the great Russian percussion in Asia. These activities, in short, constituted her role in the World War.

Now we may turn to the Paris Peace Conference, which followed the conclusion in November, 1918, of an armistice between the allied and associated Powers on the one side and Germany and her allies on the other. The two claims made by Japan at the Conference were: (1) the adoption in the League of Nations Covenant of the principle of racial equality; and (2) the transfer by Germany of her former rights in Shangtung and the North Pacific. Regarding the first, our Delegation proposed an amendment to the draft Covenant to the effect that "the equality of nations being a basic principle of the League of Nations, the High Contracting Parties agree to accord, as soon as possible, to all alien nationals of States members of the League equal and just treatment in every respect, making no distinction, either in law or in fact, on account of their race or nationality." The amendment, whilst it secured a clear majority in its favor at a meeting in which it was discussed, was strenuously opposed by the representatives of the United States and the British Overseas Dominions; it was therefore withdrawn by Japan with the reservation

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

that she would press for its adoption in future as a principle of the League of Nations. Concerning the second point, it was somewhat curiously contended by the Chinese Delegation that the German rights in Shantung "automatically" reverted to China upon her declaration of war on Germany in August, 1917. But this contention was not sustainable especially in view of the Sino-Japanese treaty of May, 1915, wherein China, besides consenting to the extension of our lease of the Liaotung Peninsula, undertook "to give full assent to all matters upon which the Japanese Government may hereafter agree with the German Government relating to the disposition of all rights, interests and concessions which Germany, by way of treaties or otherwise possesses in relation to the Province of Shantung." The treaty of 1915—to which the Chinese Government latterly took exception as offering no quid pro quo—had become the basis of a new Sino-Japanese agreement, concluded at China's own instance in September, 1918, through which she obtained a loan from Japan for the purpose of developing her railways in Shantung. Moreover, Japan had the assurance that the claims in question would be supported by her allies in the war. They were accordingly upheld in the Versailles treaty, nothwithstanding China's objections.

The treaty of Versailles, which was signed on the 28th June, 1919, and which finally re-established peace between the warring nations, provided for the cession by Germany to Japan of all rights and privileges as to Kiaochow and of the railways, mines and cables acquired by the German treaty with China of March 6, 1898, and by other agreements in regard to Shantung. All German rights to the railway from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, and all facilities and mining rights as well as rights of exploitation, were likewise ceded to Japan; and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo (the cables free of all charges). Japan also acquired by the same treaty a mandate over the former German north equatorial possessions in the Pacific, including the Island of Yap. Afterwards the United States claimed that the disposition of this island had been reserved for future consideration, so that some agreement might be reached by the allied and associated Powers to place it under international control. The question, however, was settled by a mutual compromise. By the agreement arrived at in September, 1921, the United States recognized Japan's mandatory rights over these islands, while Japan, on her part, admitted the American right to erect a wireless station in Yap and the right, also, to land and use submarine cables there.

The effect of Japan's participation in the World War is far more significant in its moral influence than in its material advantages. As a result of her prudent and dignified attitude and activities at the peace conference as one of the five principal Allied and Associated Powers, her international position has been so greatly enhanced that she has now attained full recognition as a World Power in dealing with not only with Oriental questions but also purely European or American affairs.

The World War, indeed, proved an epoch-making event in Japan's international relations. The most conspicuous of all its consequences was the active co-operation of the Japanese delegates to the League of Nations with the delegates of other Powers for the stabilization and promotion of peace in Europe. Not only as a leading Asiatic nation but also as one of the foremost World Powers, Japan has played, since the inception of the League, a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

most impartial and important role in the solution of the multifarious complicated problems of the European Continent. Further, as a result of the conclusion of the Versailles Peace Treaty, Japan's diplomatic relations with Germany and the pre-war friendly intercourse between the two nations have been resumed, attended by the gradual revival of their association, intellectual and otherwise. Incidentally, the normal commercial relations have been in course of restoration between both countries, and, now that understanding has been reached between the Japanese and the German authorities concerning the question of the dyestuff trade, which had caused a deadlock in the negotiations for a commercial treaty, it is expected that the conclusion of such a pact between the two countries will be realised in the near future.

A notable phase in the post-war developments of Japan's international relations is that, in a peaceful and liberty-loving spirit, she is doing her utmost to promote commercial and cultural relations with various countries, to cultivate new fields for her trade expansion which have hitherto been neglected. For instance, following the conclusion of the Lausanne Treaty, Japan entered into relations of amity with Turkey and opened an embassy in Constantinople in March, 1925. Addressing the 51st session of the Imperial Diet, the Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara said of the Turco-Japanese relations: "For the first time in history, Japan inaugurated in the course of last year (1925), an exchange of Ambassadors with Turkey. Determined as we are to remain an independent and disinterested third party in face of the tangled problem of Europe in the Near East, we indulge in the confident hope that the sentiments of good will fostered between the Turkish people and ours since the "Ertogrul" affair of 1891 will gain in strength and solidity and that a new field of enterprise for Japanese industry and commerce will be opened in Turkey and in the neighbouring regions." In 1926, Japan also established a consulate-general in Alexandria, Egypt, which was followed by the opening of a regular line to the east coast of Africa by the Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.). Quite recently, she despatched a diplomatic representative to Persia with a view to open diplomatic relations with that country.

All these activities must be taken as indications of the recent trend of Japan's diplomacy, which, while the tide of liberalism is now rising over militarism in her national life, is also perfectly in line with the above-mentioned amelioration of her policy vis-à-vis China.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

Shortly after the termination of the World War, the aspirations and endeavors of American statesmen and thinkers were directed to secure a lasting peace of the world, particularly in the Pacific region.

In July, 1921, the American Government approached the Japanese Government with an inquiry as to whether it was agreeable to Japan to receive an invitation to take part in a conference to be held at Washington with a view to discussing, with the United States, Great Britain, France, and Italy, the question of the limitation of armaments. It was suggested at the same time that the discussion should embrace the Pacific and Far Eastern problems which, in the opinion of the American

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Government, were closely related to that question. The object of the proposed conference tallying with its own desire, the Japanese Government at once replied in the affirmative, although it thought it more expedient, in order to facilitate its attainment, to define the nature and scope of the problems falling under the second category. The fact was duly brought to the knowledge of the American Government and an understanding regarding the matter was reached between the two. After these preliminaries, Japan participated in the conference which was formally convoked by the President of the United States on November 11, 1921, and whose session lasted till early in February, 1922.

The Conference of Washington adopted a series of important treaties, bearing on the Powers' relations with one another. These were: (1) The Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy, and Japan relating to the Limitation of Naval Armament. By this treaty Japan agreed, among other things, to limit her capital ships to 10 ships of 315,000 tons, and to maintain the status quo regarding the fortifications and naval bases in her insular territories and possessions in the Pacific, including the Kurile Islands, the Bonin Islands, Amami-Oshima, the Loochoo Islands, Formosa, and the Pescadores. (2) The Treaty between the same Powers respecting the Use of Submarines and Noxious Gases in Warfare. (3) The Treaty between the United States, Great Britain, France and Japan, except Italy, concerning their Insular Possessions and Insular Dominions in the Region of the Pacific Ocean. This treaty, which, as has already been noted above, replaced our treaty of alliance with Great Britain of the 13th July, 1911, and by which the Signatories undertake mutually to respect each other's rights in relation to their insular possessions and dominions in the Pacific, provides for a joint conference in case any Pacific question involving the said rights is not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy; and in case they are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the High Contracting Parties are to communicate with each other as to measures to be taken, jointly or separately, to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is also explicitly stipulated in a supplementary treaty that the term "insular possessions and insular dominions" signifies, in its application to Japan, only the Japanese portion of Saghalien, Formosa, the Pescadores, and the islands under mandate to Japan. (4) The Treaty between the United States, Belgium, the British Empire, China, France, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, and Portugal relating to Principles and Policies concerning China. Thereby, the Powers agreed to respect the sovereignty and independence and the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and to use their influence for the purpose of effectually establishing and maintaining the principle of equal opportunity for the commerce and industry of all nations throughout that country. They agreed, in addition, to refrain from taking advantage of conditions in China in order to seek special rights or privileges which would abridge the rights of subjects or citizens of friendly States, and from countenancing any action inimical to the security of such States. (5) The treaty between the same Powers respecting the Chinese Customs Tariff, whereby the Powers other than China consented to making such customs duties equivalent to an effective 5 per cent. ad valorem, in accordance with the existing treaties concluded by the latter with other nations. Beside these treaties, the follow-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ing resolutions were adopted at Washington: A Resolution establishing a Commission of Jurists. A Resolution regarding the Sale of Ships before the Ratification of the Treaty limiting Naval Armament. A Resolution establishing a Board of Reference for the Far Eastern Question. A Resolution regarding Extraterritoriality in China. A Resolution regarding Foreign Armed Forces in China. A Resolution regarding Radio Stations in China. A Resolution regarding the Unification of Railways in China. A Resolution regarding the Reduction of Chinese Military Forces. A Resolution regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway, adopted by the Powers including China. A Resolution regarding the same, adopted by the Powers other than China.

Further, the Conference of Washington was instrumental in solving the so-called "Shantung" question. It has already been seen that the Treaty of Versailles confirmed the title of Japan to the former German leasehold in Kiaochow and such other rights and privileges which Germany had possessed in Shantung prior to the war of 1914-18. This the Japanese Government proposed, without delay, to restore to China by direct negotiations; but the proposal was for one reason or another not accepted by the Chinese Government. At length, however, the question was disposed of at Washington, largely through the good offices of the American and British representatives, by an agreement between the Governments concerned. The agreement, which was signed on February 4, 1922, provided for the restitution of the leased territory to China; the withdrawal of the Japanese troops stationed along the Tsingtao-Tsinanfu Railway and its branches; and the transfer to China of the railways, together with all the properties appurtenant thereto, including wharves, warehouses and other similar utilities. For this, China was to reimburse to Japan the sum of 53,406,141 gold Marks (this being the assessed value of the former German properties), plus the actual amount expended by Japan for permanent improvements or additions. Likewise the agreement provided for the transfer of the mines and other concessions which the treaty of peace with Germany had vested in Japan. Its provisions, by the way, were fully carried out by a Sino-Japanese Joint Commission before the end of 1922. The amount of compensation to be paid by China for the railways in Shantung was fixed at ¥40,000,000, and the rate of interest at 6 per cent. per annum. Thus, the outstanding controversy between the two neighboring countries known as the Shantung Question has been amicably settled and, as a result, the ill-feeling which had been created among the Chinese people by the dispute has considerably subsided. Hence the Washington Conference, in a sense, may be called a turning-point in Sino-Japanese relations, which are now seeking better understanding and closer intimacy.

RELATIONS WITH THE SOVIET RUSSIA

Before proceeding on Japan's relations with Russia during and after the World War, we may recur to the Treaty of Portsmouth which restored peace between the two Powers. The opening article of this historic document read: "There shall henceforth be peace and amity between Their Majesties the Emperor of Japan and the Emperor of all the Russias and between Their respective States and Subjects." And paradoxical as it may

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

appear, the Russians became more appreciative of Japan and the Japanese people after the War of 1904-5 than before it, insomuch that within a month after the conclusion of the Franco-Japanese convention of 1907, a similar convention promoting good neighborliness between them was concluded. In this convention they engaged mutually to respect each other's territorial integrity and rights with special reference to China; and promised to recognize the independence and territorial integrity of China and maintain and defend by all pacific means at their disposal the status quo and the doctrine of equal opportunity there for the commerce and industry of all nations. The agreement was somewhat amplified in 1910 by a new convention, according to which they were to co-operate for the improvement of their railway service in Manchuria and to avoid all competition detrimental to the realization of that end and to respect the maintenance of the status quo in Manchuria and to consult each other as to measures to be taken therefor. Such being the friendly sentiments subsisting between the two Empires, it was only natural that Japan should go the length of extending, during the early stage of the World War, financial and other assistance to her co-belligerent and ally. In 1916, moreover, they concluded yet a third convention, providing in effect that neither of them would be a party to any arrangement or political combination directed against the other; and that, in case their duly recognized territorial rights and special interests in the Far East should be menaced, they would concert on measures required for the safeguarding and defence of those rights and interests. Nevertheless, the Russian revolution of the following year and the events transpiring in the sequel made it necessary for Japan to take cognizance of the situation so created by the de facto authorities of Russia. It was on account of this that Japan undertook in August, 1918, after complete accord had been reached with the allied and associated Powers, the task of rescuing the Czecho-Slovaks stranded in Siberia. This task Japan and the allied Powers accomplished; and the latter withdrew their expeditionary forces in the course of the year 1920. Then occurred an incident which stirred the people of Japan very deeply. It was the wholesale massacre at Nikolaievsk of more than seven hundred Japanese, including women and children, as well as the Japanese Consul, his family and official staff. Considering the unsettled state of affairs in Russia, there appeared to be no alternative for Japan but to occupy, as a measure of reprisal and till she could obtain redress from a responsible Government, certain points in the Russian portion of Saghalien. Not only this, but the incident urgently called for the protection of Japanese lives and property in various parts of Siberia. Again, the chaos obtaining there was taken advantage of by the outlaw Koreans in the districts around Vladivostok and Nikolsk to threaten the security of the Korean frontier, and to commit acts of conspiracy against the constituted authorities of their native land. These considerations obliged Japan also to maintain, regardless of the large expenditure it entailed, an adequate force in Siberia in self-protection; and it was more than two years after the allied evacuation of the country that she was enabled to withdraw the last of her troops in the Maritime Province.

Consequently Japan endeavored as soon as an opportunity was offered to readjust her relations with the Soviet Russia. With a view to this, but in vain, negotiations were conducted at

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Dairen, Changchun, and Tokyo at various dates between 1921-23. It is not doubted that the Japanese efforts in this direction paved the way for the eventual conference of the Soviet-Japanese representatives at Peking, where at last they succeeded in signing on January 20, 1925, a convention embodying the basic rules of their future relations. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics acknowledges in the present convention—which established diplomatic connections between the two countries—that "the treaty of Portsmouth of September 5, 1905, shall remain in full force." Besides, it was agreed by the Governments of the High Contracting Parties that the Fishery Convention of 1907, based on Article XI of the Treaty of Portsmouth, might be revised; that a treaty of commerce and navigation should be concluded in conformity with the following principles, which, pending the conclusion of such a treaty, should also regulate the general intercourse between the two countries, to wit: (1) The subjects or citizens of each of the High Contracting Parties shall, in accordance with the law of the country, have full liberty (a) to enter, travel and reside in the territories of the other, and (b) to enjoy constant and complete protection for the safety of their lives and property. (2) Each of the High Contracting Parties shall in accordance with the law of the country accord in its territories to the subjects or citizens of the other, "to the widest possible extent and on condition of reciprocity, the right of private ownership and the liberty to engage in commerce, navigation, industries, and other peaceful pursuits." (3) Without prejudice to the rights of each Contracting Party to regulate by its own laws the system of international trade in its domains, it is understood that neither Contracting Party shall apply in discrimination against the other Party any measures of prohibition, restriction or impost which may tend to hamper the growth of the intercourse, economic or otherwise, between them, it being the intention of both Parties to place the commerce, navigation and industry of each, as far as possible, on the footing of the most favored nation. Article V of the convention stipulates: "The High Contracting Parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State, to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and restrain all persons in any governmental service for them, and all organisations in receipt of any financial assistance from them, from any act, overt or covert, liable in any way whatever to endanger the order and security in any part of the territories of Japan or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is further agreed that neither Contracting Party shall permit the presence in the territories under its jurisdiction—(a) of organizations or groups pretending to be the Government for any part of the territories of the other Party, or (b) of alien subjects or citizens who may be found to be actually carrying on political activities for such organizations or groups." Two protocols have been appended to the convention: The Protocol (A) reserves for adjustment at subsequent negotiation between the High Contracting Parties "all questions of debts due to the Government or subjects of Japan on account of public loans and Treasury bills issued by the former Tsarist Government of Russia and the Provisional Government which succeeded it," provided that in adjusting such questions the former shall not, all other conditions being equal, be placed in any position less favorable than that which

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Government of the Soviet Union may accord to any other Government or nationals on similar questions; and contains a declaration that there exists between them "no treaty or agreement of military alliance or any other secret agreement which either of them has entered into with any third Party and which constitutes an infringement upon, or menace to the sovereignty, territorial rights or national safety of the other Contracting Party." It also provides, and the provision has already been executed by Japan early in May, 1925, for the evacuation by her troops of North Saghalien. In turn, the Plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union tenders to the Government of Japan, in a note annexed to the Convention of January 20th, "an expression of sincere regrets for the Nikolaievsk incident of 1920." In the Protocol (B) the Government of the Soviet Union agrees to grant to Japanese concerns certain privileges "for the exploitation of minerals, forests and other resources" (details as to these have been left for subsequent arrangement), to waive the right to charge import and export duties on "any articles, minerals or products needed for or obtained from such enterprises," and not to collect from or impose on the latter "any such taxation or restriction as may in fact render their remunerative working impossible." Ratification of the convention above implies the ratification of these protocols. This Japan has effected on the 25th February, 1925.

RECENT RELATIONS WITH CHINA

It is true that in a certain period of the past Japan's method of treating China had been criticised as an exact copy of that of European Powers, which well deserved the criticism. The Shantung Question, for instance, showed the resentment young China had been feeling towards Japan's attitude, although she had ample justification in her contentions. In reality, however, our relations with China have for some time past been governed by a fixed and well-defined policy, of which a brief observation is now in order. This policy is based on what may be summed up as (1) non-interference in the domestic affairs of China, and (2) the safeguarding of our rights and interests there by such legitimate means as may be readily realized in view of the unsettled conditions prevailing within the Chinese borders, especially since 1922. In fact recent happenings in that country, in which the persons and property of foreigners have more than once been endangered, have fully sustained their application, in spite of unfriendly criticisms which have on many occasions been directed against Japan. Thus we assumed an attitude of neutrality during the civil war of 1924, between the Chihli and Fengtien forces. The position taken up by the Japanese Government then was consistent with its declared policy of non-intervention in the affairs of China and of strict impartiality towards each of the contending parties. The hostilities, however, appeared likely before long to embroil Manchuria and Mongolia, where Japan has, as is generally known, certain special rights and interests. The Government therefore issued on October 13th a warning to the contesting parties that Japan's own security largely depended upon the maintenance of law and order in those territories, and that she deemed it of "capital importance that these rights and interests, so essential to her, be fully respected and safely

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

guarded." It is most unfortunate that the period of lull which followed the war came to an end within a few months; and the so-called Shanghai Affair of May 30, 1925, gave rise to anti-foreign riots in various parts of China. As regards the settlement of the international questions raised by these disturbances, our Government has communicated with the Government at Peking as well as with the local authorities of China, either jointly or separately with those of other interested Powers, and has succeeded in adjusting satisfactorily some of the issues involved. What, however, was of still more serious concern to Japan was the outbreak during the same year of a new civil war —this time between the Fengtien faction and the allied forces of Chekiang, the Kuomingtung, and General Wu Pei-fu. To these were latterly added some 70,000 troops led by the Fengtien General Kuo Sung-ling, who suddenly rose against his chief, General Chang Tso-lin, and began to march on Mukden. This unexpected development caused grave anxiety in Japan, since a conflict near our railway zone in South Manchuria would jeopardize Japanese lives and property there and would seriously menace the railway itself. In these circumstances the Commander of the Japanese garrison in the Liaotung Peninsula apprized the opposing armies of the duty entrusted to him, and demanded that they refrain from any warlike acts within a certain distance of the railway zone. But the danger of such conflict having nevertheless become imminent, the Government decided on December 15th to reinstate the forces under his command (which had somewhat been depleted during the previous month) in their normal strength for the protection of Japanese lives and property. For this purpose, a detachment of 1,000 officers and men was sent from Korea and stationed along the railway until the arrival of the garrison forces. Meanwhile the battle of the Liaocho resulted in the victory of General Chang, and the restoration of peace in Manchuria rendered our emergency measures no longer necessary.

In this way, while Japan remains disinterested in China's affairs so long as they concern that country alone, she is determined to maintain her rights and interests therein at whatever cost. At the same time her Government and people have watched with sympathy and tolerance the great efforts put forth by China to carry out the work of reform in various branches of administration. It may be taken for granted, therefore, that in no case would they entertain any such suggestions as to place her railways or administrative organs under international control. Similarly it would be superfluous to say that they are willing to collaborate with China and the rest of the treaty Powers, without unduly prejudicing their vested rights and interests, in any undertaking that may be beneficial to China. This explains Japan's position respecting the two questions which are of such importance to her neighbor, and with which she herself had once to deal. One of these is the question of the customs tariff and the other that of exterritorial jurisdiction. Hence the Japanese Delegation to the Special Conference on Chinese Customs Tariff, which was assembled at Peking in October 1925 in pursuance of the provisions of the treaty concluded at Washington in 1922, were instructed to take up the former question in the light of her own experience and in close communication with the Delegations of the other Powers. So the manifold difficulties that had stood in the way of unanimous action were successfully overcome, and,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

on November 19th, at a meeting of one of the committees appointed at the Conference, a resolution accepting China's proposal was passed. Apart from the above Conference, which, pending the establishment of a more stable Government in China, was adjourned in July of the year 1926, there has also been in session there, with a view to consider and report on the question of the relinquishment of Consular jurisdiction by the Powers, the Commission on extraterritoriality in China. As already pointed out, Japan is sympathetically disposed towards the Chinese desire to recover judicial autonomy. Consequently she is looking forward with keen interest to the findings and recommendations of the Commission—which are now communicated to the Chinese Government at Peking but have not yet been made public.

Lastly, it may be noted that Japan is co-operating with China in the latter's "cultural" work. This has been made possible by the "Law Concerning the Special Account of the Cultural Work for China," which was put in force on the 21st April, 1923. The funds dealt with by this law comprise some ¥44,170,000 in Boxer indemnity debentures and ¥18,000,000 in Treasury bonds paid by China in compensation for the transfer of the railways and public property in Shantung. Of these funds, it was enacted that ¥3,000,000 out of the yearly accruing interest should be appropriated for the purposes stated, thus enabling the authorities concerned to finance the work on a permanent basis. For its due execution, the Government has opened the "Bureau of Cultural Work for China" (subsequently renamed the Cultural Work Department) at the Foreign Office, and has also organized an "Investigation Committee on Cultural Work for China" as a consultative body to assist the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The principal items of the work now being carried on are: (1) Subsidy to Chinese Students in Japan; (2) Improvement of Facilities for Preparatory Instruction of Chinese Students; (3) Exchange of Lectures between Japan and China, etc.; (4) Subsidization of Japanese "Cultural" Institutions in China. In addition, plans have been under way for the establishment of two research institutes and a library in China—the library and a cultural science institute to be located in Peking and a natural science institute in Shanghai. These institutions, the buildings of which require an expenditure of ¥5,350,000, are now in course of construction and are expected to be completed before 1929. A joint organization, composed of citizens of both countries and consisting of a general committee sitting at Peking and local committees at Peking and Shanghai, are constituted to decide upon matters relating to their management. The General Committee held its first meeting in October of the year 1925. Quite recently, a board of directors comprising 11 Chinese and 8 Japanese members has been established in Peking for the promotion of co-ordinated efforts between the two peoples.

SUPPLEMENT TO ANGLO-JAPANESE TREATY

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, concluded in 1911, was to expire on July 16, 1923, but remains in force pending the conclusion of a new treaty to replace it. Meanwhile a supplementary agreement to the said treaty was arranged between the two countries in London on July 30, 1925, by which Article 21 of the old treaty was abolished and substituted by a new clause. The text of the said supplementary agreement

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

was formally ratified in June 1927 and promulgated on July 4 the same year, it reading as follows:

Supplement to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

Article 1.—The stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, will not be held to preclude either of the High Contracting Parties from making any special reduction of customs duty for goods imported over the land frontier of the territory of that Party which may be shown to be justified by the considerations referred to in Article 7 of the Statute on the International Regime of Maritime Ports adopted by the Second General Conference on Communications and Transit which met at Geneva on the 15th November, 1923. Should any question arise as to whether any such reduction of customs duty is in accordance with the terms of the said Article 7, it shall, in the event of a dispute, be dealt with in the manner prescribed in Articles 21 and 22 of the Statute. In the event of a dispute, moreover, both Parties agree to abide by any preliminary opinion given by the Technical Organisation referred to in Article 21 of the Statute pending a final settlement.

Article 2.—For Article 21 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at London, on the 3rd April, 1911, there shall be substituted the following article:—

The coasting trade of the High Contracting Parties is excepted from the provisions of the present Treaty, and shall be regulated according to their respective laws. It is, however, understood that the subjects and vessels of either High Contracting Party shall enjoy in this respect most-favored nation treatment in the territories of the other, but this benefit will be claimed only under the condition of reciprocity in the event of such condition being required by the laws of either Party or by the terms of an arrangement with a third party by which special concessions in that respect may be granted to that third party.

Japanese and British vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes brought from abroad, or of taking on board the whole or part of their passengers or cargoes for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either Party being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other Party, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the territories of the former party of passengers holding through tickets, or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits, and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this Treaty.

Article 3.—The stipulations of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, as modified by the provisions of the present Convention, shall be applicable to all Japanese possessions, to Japanese leased territories and to territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, and the right of either High Contracting Party under the second Paragraph of Article 27 of the said Treaty to terminate it separately at any time, on giving twelve months notice, shall be understood to extend to termination of the Treaty as modified in respect of any Japanese possessions, Japanese leased territory or territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Article 4.—The modifications of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, contained in the present Convention, shall not be applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates on behalf of which notice of accession has been given under Article 26 of the said Treaty unless notice shall have been given by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said modifications shall apply to any such territory, in which event the said Treaty shall apply as modified. If no such notice shall have been given in respect of any such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate, the stipulations of the said Treaty shall continue to apply to such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate without the modifications contained in the present Convention, unless notice of termination shall have been given by either Party in accordance with the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty in respect of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate, in which event the Treaty shall cease to have effect as regards such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate twelve months after notice of termination has been given.

Article 5.—The stipulations of Article 4 shall be understood to extend to the Irish Free State and in addition the right of either Party under the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty to terminate it separately shall be understood to extend to separate termination in respect of the Irish Free State.

Article 6.—The stipulations of the Treaty signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, as modified by the present Convention, may be made applicable to any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates on behalf of which notice of accession has not been given under Article 26 of the said Treaty, and to any British leased territory or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty if notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Tokyo of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall so apply to any such territory, and the right of either Party under the second paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice shall be understood to extend to separate termination of the Treaty as modified in respect of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, Possession, Protectorate or Territory.

Article 7.—Notwithstanding the provisions of the first paragraph of Article 27 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at London on the 3rd April, 1911, the remaining provisions of that Treaty shall, except so far as modified by the present Convention, continue in force until the expiration of the present Convention.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Article 8.—The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible. It shall enter into operation from the date of the exchange of ratifications and shall remain in force for five years from that date. In case neither Party shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of his intention to terminate the present Convention, it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

New Treaties Arranged

To replace the old treaty which was abrogated on account of the war, a new treaty of commerce and navigation was concluded between Japan and Germany in July 1927. A new provisional commercial treaty relating to the commercial and other rights of Japanese subjects in French Indo-China was also concluded between Japan and France in August the same year. Both treaties were signed between the contracting parties and are expected to take effect pending ratification. Japan has also arranged new treaties of commerce or of amity with Bulgaria, Persia, Egypt and Ethiopia. Parleys for the conclusion or revision of treaties are also in progress with France, Italy, Bolivia, Urguay, Paraguay, China and Soviet Russia.

Japan and the League of Nations

Japan's position as a member of the League of Nations is seriously at a disadvantage owing to the fact that the United States and Soviet Russia, Japan's neighbors, are not its members. Anyhow, as a member from the first, Japan has been successively represented in the Council and the Assembly by Viscount Ishii, Baron Matsui and Ambassador Dr. Adachi, while at present Dr. Yotaro Sugimura, as successor to Dr. Inazo Nitobe, occupies the post of Vice-Chief in the Secretariat of the League at Geneva. At home a special section has been established in the Foreign Office to attend to the affairs relating to the League.

Then with the object of propagating the ideal of the League and supporting its work the League of Nations Association of Japan was organized in Tokyo in April 1920, and already its roll of membership numbers about 5,000, the annual expenditure of the association reaching ¥100,000. (Hon. Pres., Prince I. Tokugawa and Pres. Viscount E. Shibusawa).

With the extension of the sphere of activities of the League as to embrace such fundamental problems as international economic conference, arbitration and safety question, etc., and with the coming forward of the United States, Soviet Russia and other powers outside the League to support its cause, the Secretariat of the League established in 1923 the Far Eastern Epidemiological Intelligence Bureau in Singapore for collecting and distributing reports concerning the prevention of epidemics in the Far Eastern countries with Japan as centre. The creation in 1926 of a branch office in Tokyo of the Intelligence Bureau at Geneva may also be mentioned to demonstrate how Japan,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

though situated in Far Eastern corner, is doing her best to advance the cause of the League.

DIPLOMATIC & CONSULAR SERVICE

Foreign Embassies in Tokyo

Belgium. 3 Sannencho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. (Tel. Ginza 3736.—Ambassador's residence & Embassy Office; Tel. Ginza 3737—Commercial Office & Secretary's residence.)

Ambassador..... Albert de Bassompierre.
Secretary ..... Joseph Berryer.

Brazil. 2, Omote-cho 3-chome, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 5584)

Ambassador ..... A. de Brienne Feitosa.
2nd Secretary—Ed. Machado, Jr.; Naval Attache—Capt. de Fregate Carlos Augusto Gaston Lavigne.

France. 1, Iida-machi Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Yotsuya 2695)

Ambassador ..... Robert de Billy.
Counsellor ..... M. Francois Gentil.
3rd Secretary—Baron Demarcay; 1st Interpreter—Georges Bommarchant; Secretary—Francois Guezennec; Eleve-Interpreter—Denis Joly; Commercial Attache—R. Royer; Naval Attache—Capt. de Fregate Rosati; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Renondeau.

Germany. 14, Nagata-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 3075)

Ambassador ..... Dr. Wilhelm Solf.
Counsellor ..... Dr. Herbert von Borch.
1st Secretaries—Dr. A. Czibulinski, Dr. H. G. Voss; 2nd Secretary—Dr. K. Knoll; Secretary—E. Ramm; Chancellors—H. Schultze, K. Schultze, G. Schneider.

Great Britain. 1, Goban-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 2706, 2707)

Ambassador ..... Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley.
Counsellor ..... Cecil Francis Joseph Dormer.
Naval Attache—Capt. C. V. Robinson; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. L. R. Hill; Commercial Counsellor—G. B. Sansom (absent); 1st Secretaries—N. H. H. Charles, C. J. Davidson (H.); 2nd Secretary—C. B. P. Peake; Assist. Naval Attache—Com. E. J. Allen; Commercial Secretaries—R. Boulter, R. L. Cowley (Act.); 3rd Secretary—P. Broad; Japanese Secretary—W. J. Davies (Act. Assist.); Attaches (H.)—Flight-Lt. R. W. Chappell, Capt. C. G. O. Brennan, Capt. P. E. C. J. Gwyn, Capt. G. T. Wards, Capt. K. S. Himatsinhji, Capt. J. E. Ridley, Lt. A. R. Boyce, Lt. W. R. Humpherson, Lt. B. H. B. Stockton; Student Interpreters—H. A. Graves, P. W. Walsh, O. Morland; Registrar—A. R. Craig, B. C. Flynn.

Italy. 4, Urakasumigaseki. (Tel. Ginza 4322)

Ambassador ..... Count G. Della Torre di Lavagna.
Counsellor ..... Leone Wellshotto.
1st Secretary-Interpreter—Alfredo de Prospero; 2nd Interpreter—N. N. ——; Secretary—Antonio Cottafavi; Naval, Mil. & Aero Attache—Capt. Vincenzo Leone.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Soviet Russia. 1, Urakasumigaseki. (Tel. Ginza 4190)
Ambassador ..... Alexander Toroyanovsky.
Counsellor ..... John Maisky.
Commercial Counsellor—Paul Anikeieff; Military Attache—Com. Vitovte Putna; Naval Attache—Com. John Kojanoff; 1st Secretary—Nicholas Tikhmeneff; Secretary—Constantin Ligsky; Japanese Secretary—Eugene Spalwingk; Attache—N. Levitt.

Turkey. 29, Higashi Shinano-machi, Yotsuya-ku. (Tel. Yotsuya 4290)
Charge d'Affaires ..... Houloussi Fuad Bey.

United States of America. Toyo Building, 1, Uchiyamashita-cho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 116 & 4011)
Commercial Attaches' Office. No. 21, Marunouchi.
Military Attaches' Office. 32, Dotesambancho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Kudan 3050).
Naval Attaches' Office. 13, Reinanzaka-machi, Akasaka-ku.
Ambassador ..... Charles MacVeagh.
Counsellor ..... Norman Armour.
2nd Secretaries—Eugene H. Dooman, Hugh Millard; 3rd Secretaries—Lawrence F. Sallsbury, Robert Burgher; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Charles Burnett; Assist. Military Attache—Major Edward F. Witsell; Naval Attache—Com. G. McCall Courts; Assist. Naval Attache—Lt.-Com. J. M. Creighton; Attaches—Cabot Coville, Major W. T. Piggott, Major R. W. Cooksey, Capt. H. I. T. Cresswell, Capt. Coleman F. Driver, Capt. Tobin G. Rote, 1st Lt. C. P. Kane, 1st Lt. W. K. McKittrick, Lt.-Com. F. B. Melendy, 1st Lt. E. C. Englehart, Lt. D. W. Roberts, Lt. W. J. Sebald, Lt. Henri H. Smith-Hutton, Lt. L. P. Libenow, Lt. E. S. Pearce, Lt. T. B. Birtley, 1st Lt. J. F. Burke, 1st Lt. J. S. Monahan; Commercial Attache—Halleck A. Butts; Assist. Commercial Attache—Joseph H. Ehlers; Physician—Dr. R. B. Teusler.

Foreign Legations in Tokyo

Argentina. 10, Aoyama Minami-machi, 7-chome, Shibuya. (Tel. Aoyama 4275)
Minister ..... Dr. Joseph Svagrovsky (absent).
Secretary ..... G. Eduardo Argerich.

Chili. Imperial Hotel, Kojimachi-ku.
Minister ..... Don Pedro Rivas Vicuna.

China. 2, Nagata-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 1884)
Minister ..... Yongpao Ouang.
Counsellor ..... Chang Yuen Chieh.
1st Secretary—Chiang Hung Geh; 3rd Secretary—S. S. Tsien; Attaches—Ken Kia-ki, Tcheng Sen, H. L. Yang, Chang Hong-pin; Chancellor—Houang Ke Louen; Military Attache—Div. Gen. Yo Kai-hsien; Naval Attache—Capt. Lin Kwon-hen.

Czechoslovakia. 22, Kasumi-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7004)
Minister ..... Dr. Joseph Svagrovsky.
Counsellor (Charge d'Affaires)—B. Szalatnay.
Chancellor—Jan Fierlinger.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Denmark. 8, Nakadori, Marunouchi. (Tel: Marunouchi 967)
Minister ..... Henrik de Kauffmann (absent).
Counsellor ..... ——
2nd Secretary..... F. de Hoegh-Guldberg. (Charge d'Affaires)

Finland. 3, Minami-machi 7-chome, Aoyama. (Tel. Aoyama 3977)
Minister ..... Dr. Gustaf J. Ramstedt.

Mexico. 21, Nagata-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 4699)
Minister..... Jose Vazguez Schiaffino.
3rd Secretary—Adolfo de la Lama; Military Attache—Major Manuel J. Solis.

Netherlands. 1, Sakae-cho, Shiba-ku. (Tel. Shiba (43) 150 & 151)
Minister ..... General J. C. Pabst.
2nd Secretary—Thr. Dr. E. G. de Seriere; Interpreter—R. W. Besier; Chancellor—J. W. Bode.

Norway. 1, Yuraku-cho Itchome, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Maruno-uchi 23 & 926)
Minister ..... J. Wilhelm Michelet (absent)
1st Secretary—L. Groenvold (Charge d'Affaires); Consul—Cato N. B. Aall; Vice-Consul—Johan Brandt.

Peru. 67, Tansu-machi, Azabu-ku.
Minister ..... Don Manuel Elias Bonnemaison.
2nd Secretary—Mr. Guillermo Martinez Rodriguez; Military Attache—Mr. de Colonel Cesar E. Pardo.

Poland. 55, Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 6540)
Minister ..... ——
Charge d'Affaires ..... Lt.-Col. Waclaw Jedrzejewicz.
Counsellor ..... Dr. Jan. Fryling.
Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Waclaw Jedrzejewicz; Accountant—Dr. E. Banasinski; Chancellor—J. Kobylinski.

Portugal. 1, Sanmen-cho, Kojimachi-ku. (Tel. Ginza 5710)
Minister ..... Jose da Costa Carneiro.
1st Secretary ..... Anthero Carreiro de Freitas.

Rumania. 22, Nishi-machi, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Takanawa 7400)
Minister ..... Aurel-Jean Vassiliu.
1st Secretary & Consul..... Demetre M. Nicolau.

Siam. 762, Sendagaya. (Tel. Aoyama 4337 & 5531)
Minister ..... Phya Chamnong Dithakar.
Secretary—Luang Tiro Rathakitch; Sec.-Interpreter—Khun Vacha Sunthorn; Eleve-Interpreter—Khun Sunthorn Vathakitch.

Spain. 2, Ichibei-cho Itchome, Azabu-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 7201 & 7475)
Minister ..... Pedro Quartin y del Saz-Caballero.
Counsellor..... Fernando G. Arnao.
Military Attache..... Com. Jose Rodero Carrasco.

Sweden. 52, Hikawa-cho, Akasaka-ku. (Tel. Aoyama 5770)
Minister ..... O. A. H. Ewerlof.
Secretary—Folke Wennerberg; Chancellor—J. Hjortzberg-Nordlund.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Switzerland. 63, Kami Shibuya, Tokyo.
Minister.....
Secretary—Alfred Brunner (Charge d'Affaires); Chancellor—Walter Spycher.

Foreign Consulates in Japan

Argentina:
Yokohama
Ikuro Atsumi (H.C.)
Kobe
Dr. Francisco Ortiz (C.G.)
Osaka..Shozo Murata (H.C.)

Belgium:
Yokohama
M. A. Ronvaux (C.)
Kobe.....M. Melchoior (C.)
Osaka....M. K. Inabata (C.)
Nagasaki.....F. Ringer (C.)
Seoul.....W. Davidson (C.)
Dairen.....M. T. Wada (C.)

Bolivia:
Yokohama.....S. Fioravanti Chimenz (C.)
Osaka.....K. Inabata (C.)
Kobe.....J. Inabata (V.C.)

Brazil:
Yokohama M. Leonardo Olavo du Silva Castro (C.G.)
Kobe....M. Milton Weguelin Wieira (C.)
Nagasaki.....M. Yataka Ota (V.C.H.)

Chili:
Yokohama...Cesareo Alvarez de la Rivera (C.G.)
Kobe Carlos A. Lavandero (C.)

China:
Yokohama .....Yangpao Ouang (C.G.)
Kobe.....C. Chow (C.G.)
Seoul.....S. Z. Wang (C.G.)
Nagasaki.....T. K. Koh (C.)
Fusan.....T. N. Tsiang (C.)
Jinsen (Chemulpo) T. Hu (C.)
Shineichow...I. L. Sung (C.)
Gensan.....Y. F. Ma (V.C.)

Czechoslovakia:
Yokohama.....Julius Koerting (C.) (absent)
Tokyo.....Antonin Raymond (H.C.)

Denmark:
Tokyo.....A. H. Hansen (C.)
Yokohama....(attended to by Danish Legation in Tokyo)
Kobe....Paul Jorgensen (C.)
Nagasaki.....(in charge of American C.)

France:
Yokohama
Meric de Bellefon (C.); Pierre Depeyre (V.C.)
Kobe.....Lortat-Jacob (C.G.)
Nagasaki.....Vachier (C.A.)
Seoul.....Germain (C.G.)

Germany:
Yokohama..R. Buttmann (C.)
Kobe..Dr. E. Ohrt (C.G.); Dr. Bischoff (C.); von Pochhammer (C.)

Great Britain:
Yokohama E. H. Holmes (C.G.); W. M. Royds (C.G.); A. R. Ovens (V.C.); C. H. Archer (act. V.C.)
Nagasaki....M. B. T. Paske-Smith (C.) (absent)
Hakodate H. A. Mactae (V.C.)
Tokyo....C. J. Davidson (C.)
Osaka....W. B. Cunningham
Tansui.....P. D. Butler (C.)
Seoul..C. B. Pelton (A.C.G.); V. L. P. Fowke (V.C.)
Dairen....Oswald White (C.)
Chemulpo G. W. Bemett (C.A.)

Greece:
Yokohama K. Nakamoto (A.C.)
Kobe..Hamish C. Macnaughton (C.); Douglas M. Young (V.C.)

Honduras:
Tokyo....Kei-ichi Ito (H.C.)

Italy:
Yokohama A. de Propero (C.)
Kobe...Alfonso Gasco (C.G.)
Nagasaki..O. Wilde (Act. C.)
Seoul.....A. Hyde-Lay

Mexico:
Yokohama....Gustavo Luders de Negri (C.G.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo....Kei-ichi Ito (C.H.)
Kobe.....David Latuf (C.H.)

Netherlands:
Yokohama....M. S. Wiersum (V.C.)
Kobe...W. H. de Roos (A.C.)
Nagasaki.A. R. Ovens (A.V.C.)
Taihoku..P. C. Nicholls (V.C.)
Dairen..W. H. Winning (V.C.)
Seoul.....E. Gallois (V.C.)
Nagoya....S. Ishihara (V.C.)

Norway:
Yokohama.....R. Groff (C.)
Tokyo...Johan Brandt (V.C.)
Kobe.B. Owrum Andresen (C.)
Shimonoseki
Robert Mackenzie (V.C.)
Nagasaki...S. A. Ringer (C.)

Peru:
Yokohama....Moh Francisco a Loyaza (C.G.)
Kobe..Don Eleo. Ronillon (C.)

Portugal:
Yokohama..T. M. da Cruz (C.)
Kobe.....Francisco da Silva e Sousa (C.)
Nagasaki..S. A. Ringer (V.C.)
Osaka....T. Fujisawa (V.C.)
Kyoto.....K. Inabata (V.C.)
Moji...Horace Nutter (V.C.)
Nagoya.....M. Ito (V.C.)

Rumania:
Osaka.....K. Inabata (H.C.)

Russia:
Tokyo.....Constantin Ligsky (C.G.)
Kobe..George Maltseff (C.G.)
Tsuruga....D. Kisseleff (C.)
Hakodate....A. Loginoff (C.)
Keijo (Seoul)
John Tchitochaieff (C.G.)
Otaru.....H. Vassilieff (C.)
Dairen...Anatole Kolesnikoff (C.)

Siam:
Osaka.....I. Azumi (H.C.)

Spain:
Yokohama & Tokyo
Juan Planas (V.C.)
Kobe
Manuel de la Escosura (C.);
Joaquin Mustaros (V.C.)

Sweden:
Yokohama..O. D. Strome (C.)
Kobe & Osaka
H. W. A. Ouchterlony (C.)
Nagasaki F. R. Ringer (A.V.C.)
Dairen..W. H. Winning (C.)
Shimonoseki & Moji
R. McKenzie (V.C.)

U. S. A.
Yokohama
Graham H. Kemper (C.)
Tokyo Edwin L. Neville (C.G.)
Kobe..Erle R. Dickover (C.)
Nagasaki
Henry B. Hitchcock (C.)
Seoul.....Ransford S. Miller (C.G.)
Dairen..Leo D. Sturgeon (C.)
Taihoku..C. L. De Vault (C.)
Nagoya..Harvey T. Goodier (C.)

Venezuela:
Tokyo.....B. Hattori (H.C.)

N.B.—H.C.—Honorary Consul. C.G.—Consul-General. C.—Consul. V.C.—Vice-Consul. V.C.H.—Honorary Vice-Consul. A.C.—Acting Consul. C.A.—Consular Agent.

Japanese Embassies Abroad

Belgium (Embassy at Brussels). No. 1, Boulevard Militaire, Brusxelles.
Ambassador ..... ——
Counsellor ..... N. Matsunaga.
1st Secretary—S. Yano; **2nd Secretaries**—A. Amagi, T. Haruma, S. Sakuma.

Brazil (Embassy at Rio de Janeiro). Rua dos Voluntarios da Patria, 166.
Ambassador ..... A. Ariyoshi.
Counsellor ..... J. Yamazaki.
1st Secretaries—S. Akamatsu, R. Noda; **2nd Secretary**—K.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Ichige; 1st Interpreter—S. Hayao; Naval Attache—Com. G. Sekine.

France (Embassy at Paris). 9, Rue La Perouse, Paris.
Ambassador ..... Dr. Mineichiro Adachi.
Counsellor ..... H. Kawai.
1st Secretary—S. Kuriyama; 2nd Secretaries—I. Uchiyama, S. Matsushima, T. Miyakoshi; 3rd Secretaries—I. Mizuno, K. Mori; Junior Secretaries—T. Tamaki, R. Moriyama, K. Hishigawa; Military Attache—Col. K. Takeda; Naval Attache—Capt. M. Koga.

Germany (Embassy at Berlin). Hildebrand Strasse 25, Berlin.
Ambassador ..... Dr. S. Nagaoka.
Counsellor ..... H. Yamazaki.
1st Secretary—T. Shiratori; 2nd Secretaries—S. Yoshizawa, J. Matsumiya; 3rd Secretary—E. Fukada; Commercial Secretary—A. Nagai; Military Attache—Major-Gen. Y. Omura; Naval Attache—Capt. T. Hattori.

Great Britain (Embassy at London). 37, Portman Square, London, W.1.
Ambassador ..... Baron Keishiro Matsui.
Counsellor ..... S. Saburi.
1st Secretary—S. Tomii; 2nd Secretaries—K. Yonezawa, W. Moriya, C. Horiuchi; Commercial Secretaries—S. Matsuyama, T. Wakamatsu; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. Marquis T. Mayeda; Naval Attache—Capt. K. Shiozawa.

Italy (Embassy at Rome). 49, Piazza del Gesu, Rome.
Ambassador ..... Dr. D. Matsuda.
Counsellor ..... T. Okamoto.
3rd Secretaries—K. Chiba, M. Kashima, T. Okubo; 1st Interpreter—S. Inouye; Military Attache—Col. H. Kasai; Naval Attache—Com. S. Kasuya.

Soviet Russia (Embassy at Moscow). Hotel Savoy, Moscow.
Ambassador ..... T. Tanaka.
1st Secretary—H. Sako; 2nd Secretaries—F. Sugishita, H. Nishi, M. Shimada, F. Miyakawa; Commercial Secretary—K. Kawatani; Junior Secretary—U. Koyanagi; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. M. Komatsubara; Naval Attache—Com. K. Koyanagi.

Turkey (Embassy at Constantinople). No. 22 & 24 Rue Djihangbir, Pera.
Ambassador ..... T. Obata.
1st Secretary—H. Ashida; 3rd Secretary—N. Watanabe; Junior Secretary—U. Munemura; 1st Interpreter—T. Naito; Military Attache—Major K. Hashimoto.

U.S.A. (Embassy at Washington). 1310 N. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.
Ambassador ..... T. Matsudaira.
Counsellor ..... S. Sawada.
1st Secretaries—S. Togo, M. Tani; 2nd Secretaries—S. Okamoto, G. Morishima; 3rd Secretary—Y. Sato; Commercial Secretaries—M. Hama, Y. Sudo; Military Attache—Col. N. Morita; Naval Attaches—Capt. I. Yamamoto, Capt. K. Nishizaki.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese Legations Abroad

Argentina, Paraguay & Urguay (Legation at Buenos Aires). Casilla No. 607.
Minister ..... S. Furuya.
Commercial Secretary—T. Ishii; Military Attache—Major K. Imamura.

Austria & Hungary (Legation at Vienna). Reisener Strasse III, 51 Wien.
Minister ..... M. Ohno.
3rd Secretaries—N. Mikuriya, M. Arakawa, D. Kato; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. H. Yamashita.

Czechoslovakia (Legation at Prague). Malteske Nam. No. 6.
Minister ..... E. Kimura.
2nd Secretary ..... Y. Nagata.

Chili & Bolivia (Legation at Santiago). No. 398, Avenida de la Republica.
Minister ..... Y. Mori.
3rd Secretary—A. Omi; 1st Interpreter—Y. Kitazawa; Military Attache—Maj. S. Fujita; Naval Attache—Lt.-Com. K. Ikeda.

China (Legation at Peking). Legation Quarter, Peking.
Minister ..... K. Yoshizawa.
Counsellor (Emb.) ..... Y. Hori.
1st Secretary—M. Shigemitsu: 2nd Secretaries—Iwamura, K. Nishida, Miura; 3rd Secretary—Y. Okuma; Commercial Secretary—H. Yokotake; Junior Secretary—M. Seino; 1st Interpreter—M. Arino; Military Attache—Maj.-Gen. S. Honjo; Naval Attache—Capt. T. Sugisaka.

Greece (Legation at Athens). No. 23, Avenue Kifissias.
Minister ..... S. Kawashima.
2nd Secretary ..... S. Kato.

Luxemberg:
Minister .... Dr. Mineichiro Adachi (Ambassador to France).

Mexico (Legation at Mexico City). Ia Calle de Sinaloa.
Minister ..... A. Aoki.
1st Secretary—S. Koshida; 3rd Secretary—T. Kumabe; 1st Interpreter—M. Yodokawa; Military Attache—Lt.-Col. S. Tanaka; Naval Attache—Com. S. Takeshita.

Netherlands (Legation at Hague). Bezuidenhoutscheweg 87, La Hage, Pays Bas.
Minister ..... K. Hirota.
1st Secretary—T. Miyake; 2nd Secretaries—M. Otaka, T. Suwa.

Peru (Legation at Lima). Lima, Peru.
Minister ..... K. Yamazaki.
1st Secretary—Z. Amari; 1st Interpreter—Y. Otani.

Poland (Legation at Warsaw). No. 10 Foksal, Varsovie (Warsaw).
Minister ..... H. Matsushima.
1st Secretary—H. Futagame; Military Attache—Maj. H. Higuchi.

Rumania & Yugoslavia (Serb-Cloate-Slovene) (Legation at Bukharest). Strada Atenei 25, Bucarest.
Minister ..... Viscount K. Mushakoji.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

2nd Secretary—K. Minetomo; 3rd Secretary—H. Kano.

Siam (Legation at Bangkok). Surawongse Road, Bangkok.
Minister ..... Y. Yatabe.
3rd Secretary ..... K. Gunji.

Spain & Portugal (Legation at Madrid). Aleala, 103, Madrid.
Minister ..... T. Ota.
2nd Secretary—K. Arai; 3rd Secretary—G. Omori; 1st Interpreter—T. Wakabayashi; 2nd Interpreter—T. Komine.

Sweden, Denmark, Norway & Finland (Legation at Stockholm). No. 25 Strandvagen.
Minister ..... S. Yoshida.
1st Secretaries—S. Uyeda, S. Sayegusa; 3rd Secretaries—K. Yanagisawa, Z. Machida, T. Ito; 1st Interpreters—T. Gunji, M. Hirata; Military Attache—Col. K. Mike; Naval Attache—Com. S. Inouye.

Switzerland (Legation at Berne). Bundesgasse 20, Berne.
Minister ..... I. Yoshida.
3rd Secretaries—K. Miura, T. Sato; Military Attache—Maj. T. Nagata.

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Japanese Office of the League of Nations

Chief ..... Min. Plen. N. Sato.
Deputy Chief ..... Emb. Counsellor J. Ito.
Secretaries—3rd Emb. Sec. S. Sato, 3rd Emb. Sec. S. Hidaka, 3rd Emb. Sec. T. Sakamoto.

Japanese Office of the International Labor Organization

Dir. of Int. Labor Board..... A. Kasama.
Secretary ..... Y. Sakurai.

Japanese Representatives to the League of Nations Consultative Committee for Army, Navy & Air Problems

Army and Air..... Maj.-Gen. G. Sugiyama.
Navy ..... Capt. T. Hori.

Japanese Consulates Abroad

China.
Amoy.....T. Sakamoto.
Antung.....K. Okada.
Canton.....(G.) K. Morita.
Chang-Chia-Kou S. Yamazaki.
Changchun .....S. Kurihara.
Changsha .....R. Kasuya.
Chefoo..(V) K. Beppu (act.)
Chengchiatun (V) T. Nakano (act.)
Chengtu (V) U. Kurematsu (act.)
Chiefeng....N. Nakane (act.)
Chientao .....(G) Y. Suzuki.
Chungching (V) R. Goto (act.)
Fuchou....(G) Y. Nishizawa.
Hangchou (V) C. Seino (act.)
Hankow.....(G) T. Takao.
Harbin.....(G) E. Amaha.
Hongkong....(G) K. Morita.
Hunchun (Branch) N. Higashi.
Ichang (V) M. Urakawa (act.)
Kirin.....(G) S. Kawagoye.
Kiukiang .....Y. Oawaku.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Liaoyang ..... ——
Mukden.....(G) K. Hayashi.
Nanking .....S. Morioka.
Newchwang .....E. Kishida.
Shanghai.....(G) S. Yata.
Shashih
(V) S. Ichikawa (act.)
Suchou .....E. Iwasaki.
Swatow.....G. Uchida.
Tiehling .....S. Tanaka.
Tientsin.....(G) S. Kato.
Tsinan.....(G) E. Fujita.
Tsingtao.....(G) ——
Titihar .....Y. Shimizu.
Wuhu (V) T. Fujimura (act.)
Yunnan (V) Y. Nakano (act.)

British Colonies.
Capetown.....T. Imai.
Port Said (V) T. Kuroki (act.)
Singapore..(G) S. Nakajima.

French Colonies.
Haifong.....O. Nakamura.
Hanoi.....(G) J. Kurozawa.
Saigon.....H. Terajima.

Philippines.
Manila.....(G) E. Nuita.

Java.
Batavia....S. Ishiguro (act.)
Sourabaya.....J. Aneha.

Siam.
Bangkok.....K. Gunji.

India.
Bombay.....K. Tamaki.
Calcutta.....(G) K. Asaoka.
Colombo .....T. Jo.
Rangoon .....T. Fuchi.

Australia.
Sydney....(G) I. Tokugawa.

Hawaii.
Honolulu..(G) K. Kuwajima.

Egypt.
Alexandria (G) M. Yokoyama.

America, N. & S.
New York.....(G) H. Saito.
San Francisco...(G) M. Ida.
Seattle.....H. Kawamura.
Portland .....K. Inouye.
Chicago.....T. Tamura.
Los Angeles....K. Mizusawa.
Ottawa.....(G) S. Tomii.
Vancouver.....T. Kawai.
New Orleans...T. Watanabe.
Panama
(V) Y. Shibasaki (act.)
Bauru .....K. Ito.
San Paulo..(G) S. Akamatsu.
Lima .....Z. Amari.
Mexico....(V) N. Yodokawa.
Rio de Janeiro.....K. Ichige.
Buenos Aires.....S. Koshida.
Montevideo .....S. Koshida.

Europe.
London...(G) M. Sato (act.)
Liverpool .....S. Edo.
Lyons .....N. Ogawa.
Marseilles ....(V) J. Tomoda.
Antwerp....R. Suzuki (act.)
Hamburg....(G) S. Kurusu.
Milan.....G. Kumabe.
Stockholm....K. Yanagisawa.
Odessa.....S. Shimada.

Asiatic Russia.
Vladivostok (G) R. Watanabe.
Habarovsk (G) T. Yamaguchi.
Petropabrovsk....H. Maniwa.
Manjuli .....B. Tanaka.
Alexandrovsk..(G) S. Sasaki.
Bragoeschensk..H. Hiratsuka.
Novo Sivirsk.....S. Ogata.

N.B.—(G)=Consul-General. (V) Vice-Consul (act.)=Acting Consul or Acting Vice-Consul.

Japanese Honorary Consulates Abroad

Argentina.
San Juan.....Miguel Such.

Australia.
Broome.....Arthur Male.
Adelaide.....F. L. Parsons.
Melbourne..Sir W. McBeath.
P. J. Black (V).
Brisbane.....James Forsyth.

Austria.
Vienna..H. C. Zimmermann.

Belgium.
Brussels Alexander Halot (G).

Bolivia.
Lapay...Victor Munoz Reyes.

Brazil.
Manaos..Leopoldo de Mattos.

Canada.
Toronto.....Sir E. Walker.

Hungary.
Budapest.....W. Prohle.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Italy.
Genoa.....L. Canali (V).
Livouorne
Comte G. de Chayes.
Naples
Marquis C. E. Capomazza.
Palermo.....Alfredo Follina.
Venice .....G. Fusinato.

Luxemburg.
Jean Pierre Arendt.

Chili.
Iquique.....Don H. Mujica.

Columbia.
Bogota..Don Luis C. Corral.

Denmark.
Copenhagen..A. N. Peterson.

Ecuador.
Guayaquil...Pedro V. Miller.

France.
Bordeaux.....E. G. Faure.
Paris.....C. Laurent.
Algeria.....P. M. A. Ferrat.
Beyrout (Syria)..E. Soubret.
Le Havre....C. F. Longstaff.
Tunis.....Jues Charles Prat.

Germany.
Aachen.....W. A. Lieven.
Bremen.....F. H. Noltenius.
Koln.....Heinrich Maus.
Leipzig.....Alfred Selter.
Muenchen
Eduard Schussel (G).
Stettin.....A. Kunstmann.

Great Britain.
Cardiff.....E. H. Trimby.
Dublin.....A. M. Weatherill.
Durban (S.A.)..W. R. Wright.
Gibralter.....W. H. Smith.
Glasgow....A. Scott Younger.
Middlesborough....W. Dixon.
Valetta (Malta)..R. Howard.

Holland.
Amsterdam....H. L. Bekker.
Rotterdam..H. P. Van Vliet.

Mexico.
Manzanilo.....Blas Ruiz.

New Zealand.
Auckland....A. B. Roberton.
Wellington ...Arthur Young.

Norway.
Oslo.....A. H. Mathiesen.

Peru.
Trujillo.Carlos Larco Herrera.

Portugal.
Lisbon.....Carlos Gomes.
Oporto...Jose Augusto Dias.

Spain.
Barcelona.....G. D. Lauger.

Sweden.
Gottenburg..Carl O. Kjelberg.

Switzerland.
Geneva.....Alfred Kern.
Zurich.....Ernest Voegeli.

Greece.
Salonica...Edwin N. Saltiel.

U.S.A.
Boston ....Channing H. Cox.
Galveston....J. H. Langbehn.
Juneau.....Emery Valentine.
Mobile.....H. H. Clarke.
Philadelphia J. F. MacFadden.
St. Louis.....J. E. Smith.

N.B.—G. = Consul-General. V. = Vice-Consul.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER IX

THE ARMY, NAVY AND AVIATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Relative Position of Army and Navy

Till the time of the Russo-Japanese war the Army held a position of supreme importance as compared with the Navy. In the organization of the Imperial Headquarters on the occasion of the Japan-China war, for instance, the Chief of the General Staff, a General in the Army, controlled for strategical reasons the two wings of national defence, though they had been distinctly separated in 1893. In the Imperial Headquarters organized at the time of the Russo-Japanese war, the Chiefs of the two services were for the first time placed on equal status as to power, and were placed under the direct control of the Emperor. Since then, so far as expansion is concerned, the Navy has surpassed the Army in the amount voted by the Imperial Diet.

National Defence Program

Upon the restoration of peace after the Russo-Japanese war, Prince Yamagata memorialized the Throne, suggesting that the Army should be increased to twenty-five Divisions in the future, namely in the first term to nineteen Divisions and in the second term to twenty-five Divisions, while the Navy should be expanded to two Squadrons, each consisting of at least eight superior battleships, and of some cruiser squadrons. The project was sanctioned by the Emperor, and the then Saionji Cabinet promised that the scheme would be carried out as far as the State finances allowed. The national defence program, however, has naturally been modified by the result of the Washington Conference, for which see later.

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals

The Board of Marshals and Fleet Admirals was created in 1898 as the highest advisory body on military and naval matters to the Emperor. The present members are:

Admiral of Fleet Count Togo; Marshal Count Oku; Admiral of Fleet Visc. Inouye; H.I.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Marshal Visc. Uyehara.

The Supreme Council of War

This is a special war office that was created in the year 1887 and may be regarded as the Emperor's advisers and staff officers on all important matters pertaining to war. The members consist of those of above Office, Ministers of War and the Navy, Chiefs of the General Staff and of the Naval Staff Board, all

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

as ex officio members, and also those specially nominated by the Emperor. At present the specially nominated members of the Council are:—

H.I.H. Gen. Prince Kuni; H.I.H. Gen. Prince Nashimoto; H.I.H. Adm. Prince Fushimi; Adm. Yamashita; Adm. Takeshita; Adm. Takarabe; Adm. Hyakutake; Gen. Sugeno; Gen. Ugaki; Gen. Muto; Lt.-Gen. Inouye; Gen. Suzuki.

The Court-Martial Law

The new Court-Martial Law passed by the 44th session of the Diet in March 1921 which came into force on April 1st, 1922, is improved in many respects, in keeping with the spirit of the times.

According to the provisions of the new law there are in the Army eight court-martials, i.e., the High, the Divisional and six other temporary ones, while the Navy has the High, the Tokyo, the Admiralty and four other temporary ones. In both services the court-martial is composed of judges (military or naval officers), law officers (civil) and clerks, the number of these varying according to the nature of the court.

The points of improvement effected in the new enactment are (1) all offences committed by officers and men shall be tried in public, (2) and the accused are allowed to have the benefit of counsel in their defence. The defending lawyers are selected from among those appointed by the Minister of War. A way was opened for appeal against judgements. In the new law the examining body includes legal experts.

Two Notable Cases.—The first notable trial by court-martial under the new law was held at Kumamoto, (6th Army Division), Oct. 14 to 20, 1922, over the notorious wrongful disposal of Czech Arms at Vladivostok. Major J. Hara in charge of the arms at the time was found guilty and was sentenced to penal servitude for 1½ years. The second was the Osugi murder case by a Gendarmerie Captain at the time of the Sept. disaster 1923 in Tokyo.

SECTION I.—THE ARMY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

From about seven centuries till the abolition of feudalism in 1868, military service was an exclusive privilege of samurai. With the advent of the resuscitated Imperial regime and, in consequence, the complete overhauling of national organizations, social, political and so forth, that privilege was converted into a burdensome duty of conscription service to which sons and brothers of all classes of people had to attend on reaching majority. Japan had adopted the Western system, that of a nation in arms. Of the Generals who rendered most distinguished service in thus organizing the military system of Japan, the names of the late Marshals Yamagata and Oyama and the late General Prince Katsura stand out prominent. The distinguished ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Manchurian Army carried out in 1884 minute investigations into the military systems of the lead-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ing Powers of Europe. As a result of his memorable tour of inspection the military organization of the country was remodelled on the Prussian system. The Marshal's suite contained the best talents of the time so far as military affairs were concerned and included the late General Kawakami, Chief of the General Staff, and the late Prince Katsura. It was by the General, who by the way died soon after the close of the Japan-China war in which he played the most distinguished part, that the staff service of the country was laid on the present basis of perfection and efficiency. On the other hand General Katsura did much to improve the administrative side of the service. In acclamatising the German method Japan owed much to the late General Meckel of the Prussian army who came to this country in 1885 as adviser to the Japanese army and took under his tutelage most of our distinguished Generals.

2. CONSCRIPTION

The conscription system, first elaborated in 1873 and lastly revised in 1927, requires all able-bodied Japanese males of from full 17 to 40 years old to respond to the nation's call. In practice, that fundamental principle has never been put in force, and even on such an extraordinary occasion as that of the 1904-5 War the the call was limited to a portion of those on the second reserve.

The service is divided as follows:—**Jobi hei-eki** (standing army) consisting of **gen-eki** (active service) and **yobi-eki** (1st reserve service); **kobi hei-eki** (2nd reserve service); **hoju hei-eki** (territorial army service); **kokumin hei-eki** (national army service). The youths at full 20 years of age are subject to examination for conscription. Those who pass it as Class I are enrolled by lottery in the active service which extends 2 years (3 years in the navy) or 1st or 2nd territorial army service. Lads who finish the active service are placed on the 1st reserve list for 5 years and 4 months (4 years in the navy) at the end of which they are transferred to the 2nd reserve for 10 years (5 years in the navy), and finally, after 17 years and 4 months (12 years in the navy) of service, on the national army. Those who have gone through the period of territorial army service also pass into the national army. Youths who are classed as II are not recruited, but placed on the national army service.

Exemption and Postponement.—Those who are classed as III are exempted from service, while IV Class lads are to be examined again the following year and, if they remain in the same class after repeated examinations, are exempted. Criminals and the only supporters of the family have their enlistment put off. Postponement of the enlistment is allowed in favor of lads studying at schools, Government or private, which are recognized to be of a status at least equal to that of Middle Schools till they reach 27 years of age according to the length of the terms of schools they attend. Such boys are subject to conscription examination when they cease to attend schools. This postponement is also applicable to those staying abroad except in near Asiatic countries, to the age of 37. On the other hand, a student living within the eligible limit is enrolled at once in the service without the favor of chance of exemption from active service incidental to the draw-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ing of lots, as soon as he leaves a school placed under the postponement clause, or when he reaches the above ages.

Short Term Active Service.—Under the new conscription law enforced Dec. 1, 1927, the term of active service of those conscripts who finished the course of the Seinen Kunrensho (schools for military training of young men) has been reduced to 18 months, while that of the graduates of normal schools has been shortened to 5 months. The system of this short term active service has also been adopted in the Navy with the object to spread the thoughts concerning maritime affairs (maritime knowledge). The term of active service for the students of middle schools and higher grade schools who underwent the course of military training at schools has been reduced to 12 months for the graduates of middle grade schools and 10 months for those of higher grade schools. The former system of one year volunteers was discontinued after Nov. 30, '27.

While, under the old system the students matriculating in schools were exempted from occasional calls merely, the conscription examination of those students is to be postponed under the new measure till they reach the age of full 27 years.

Examination for Conscription.—Lads of conscript age are classified into 5 grades as regards their physical examination. as, A, B1, B2, C, D, E, the percentage in 1919 being respectively 36.1; 14.7; 22.7; 21.7; 4.3; 0.5. Statistics on stature and weight ascertained through physical examination for three years ending 1926 makes the following showing:

Stature

	Above 5.6 shaku	5.3–5.6 shaku	5.0–5.3 shaku	Under 5.0 shaku	Disqualified	Average stature
1924	19,249	201,367	254,865	83,370	2,991	5.26
1925	18,743	197,445	260,319	42,482	3,002	5.26
1926	19,638	202,319	255,620	36,596	3,061	5.26

Weight

	Above 5.6 shaku Kwan	5.3–5.6 shaku Kwan	5.0–5.3 shaku Kwan	Under 5.0 shaku Kwan	Average weight Kwan
1924	15.949	14.894	13.432	12.103	13.963
1925	15.821	14.705	12.971	12.022	13.827
1926	15.986	14.868	13.446	12.138	14.001

The ratio of illiteracy was 4.28 per cent. in 1910, 3.44 in '11 and 2.17 in '15, but it was reduced to 0.94 in '23, 0.90 in '24 and 0.88 in '25.

Conscripts and Their Leave of Absence

In order to meet the convenience of the families of conscripts the military authorities have decided to adopt a new departure. According to this conscripts may return home to assist the business of their families at a convenient period, staying for the number of days representing their leave, but in no case for more than a fortnight. The proposal was carried into effect in 1919.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

3. PERSONNEL OF ACTIVE SERVICE

Officers.—Infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer and commissariat officers are appointed from among cadets trained at the Military Cadets' School, or non-commissioned officers. Technical officers, surgeons and veterinary surgeons are promoted from among probational officers who must be graduates of universities and technical or medical schools, while for paymasters officers of other arms are trained at the Paymasters' School. Officers can also volunteer for the gendarmerie when they are put to training at the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Warrant officers.—These are special sergeant-majors.

Non-Commissioned officers.—Comprise sergeant-majors, sergeants and corporals, all to be promoted from the ranks of the privates.

Privates.—Are classified into senior, 1st and 2nd classes.

Promotion and Age-Limit of Officers

Rules for promotion of military officers in service in time of peace are as follows, this limit being reduced to ½ in time of war:

1 Year from Sub-Lieutenant to Lieutenant, 2 years from Lieutenant to Captain, 4 years to Major, 2 years to Lieutenant-Colonel, 2 years each to Colonel and next to Major-General, 3 years to Lieutenant-General. The promotion to full General and next to Marshal is left to the will of the Emperor.

Age-limit in the active service is,—for Sub-Lieutenant and Lieutenant 45, Captain 48, Major 50, Lieutenant-Colonel 53, Colonel 55, Major-General 58, Lieutenant-General 62, General 65, and no limit for Marshal.

Opening the Door of the Service

To induce non-commissioned officers to remain in the service, the military authorities devised in 1920 a special system by which the warrant officer of capability may be promoted to a special lieutenant after a short education, to be elevated according to merit to a higher post, even to the supreme Marshalship. On the other hand, to reinforce the Army with erudite officers, the graduates of universities in science or engineering can now be appointed by the Appointment Regulations of Technical Officers gazetted in August 1919, to Engineering or Artillery Lieutenants after 6 months' cadetship, while those graduated from the medical and agricultural colleges are likewise qualified to become Surgeon and Veterinary Lieutenants respectively.

No. of Officers on Active List

	Dec. 1926
Gen. to Maj.-Gen. and ranking officers.....	227
Col. to Maj. and ranking officers.....	3,441
Cap. to Sub-Lieut. and ranking officers.....	12,023
Non-commissioned officers	3,530

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total	19,221
Do. for 1924	18,028
Do. for 1925	17,208

4. THE ARMY EDUCATION

Military education is organized as follows:—(1) The Military Preparatory Schools located at Tokyo, Hiroshima and Kumamoto are the lowest ladder in the scale of education for candidates aspiring to become officers. (2) The Military Cadets' School situated at Tokyo receives the graduates of the Preparatory Schools and other candidates. (3) The Staff College gives the finishing polish to lieutenants and captains of promising ability and gives necessary training so as to qualify them to become staff officers.

For the benefit of those aspiring to become non-commissioned officers, military training schools were established at Sendai, Toyohashi and Kumamoto in 1927, each school accommodating 600. At the same time Military Preparatory Schools at Kumamoto and Sendai were abolished.

Besides the above there are various schools to give special education connected with Army. These are:—the Artillery and Engineering School for 2nd lieutenants of the respective corps to receive necessary training; the Infantry School to instruct captains and lieutenants in tactics, etc.; the Toyama Military School to give officers and non-commissioned officers from two to seven months' training in gymnastics, and fencing, and also to train the Military Band; the Cavalry School to give eleven months' training to officers and non-commissioned officers of cavalry; the Heavy Artillery School; Field Artillery School; Gunnery Mechanic School; Paymaster School; Surgery School; Veterinary Surgery School; the Army Engineering School for training officers and non-commissioned officers in military engineering; the Military Communication School; the Military Motor Car School; the Military Aviation Schools (3); the Gendarmerie Training Institute.

Statistics for 1927 (April)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Staff College	49	160	60
Art. & Eng. School	60	193	172
Infantry School	25	280	140
Toyama School	165	196	102
Cavalry School	37	70	108
Field Art. School	80	90	90
Heavy Art. School	36	198	198
Army Eng. School	35	31	—
Mil. Avi. Schools (3)	147	270	94
Mil. Motor Car School (est. '25)	10	15	15
Mil. Communication „ (est. '25)	25	15	—
Cadets' School	207	1,257	428
Mil. Prep. Schools (2)	29	250	50
Gun. Mech. School	50	283	115
Paymaster School	76	74	36

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Surgery School	35	150	219
Vet. Surg. School.....	23	78	94
Gendarmerie Training School..	30	75	71
Land Surveying School.....	9	8	9

5. DEVELOPMENT & REORGANIZATION OF SPECIAL CORPS

As a result of actual experience learned in the 1904-5 war and the World's war, special corps have been expanded or reorganized. The development is specially conspicuous in (1) Heavy Artillery, (2) Field and Mountain Artillery, (3) Machine Gun Companies, (4) Communication Corps, (5) Flying Corps, etc.

Heavy Artillery.—This is the new term adopted for the Fortress Artillery in the old system, the Fortress Artillery formerly stationed at the forts existing at various strategic places, as Bay of Tokyo, Shimonoseki, and others, having been exclusively defensive, and therefore unsuited for aggressive operations. The new terminological change, therefore, may be called bringing the thing up to date. At the same time some marked innovation has been adopted for this branch of the service as, for instance, the unification of organization of artillery corps in strength, whereas in the former Fortress Artillery the strength of a regiment or a battalion was different in a different fortress. Next, to strengthen the efficiency and mobile power of Heavy Artillery Corps, lighter guns were attached, to be made use of when quick work is required. The Heavy Artillery Corps is as follows according to the new system:—

Regiments:—Yokosuka; Miyama; Shimonoseki.
Battalions:—Hakodate; Maizuru; Keichi; Sasebo; Masan; Port Arthur; Keelung; Mako.

Field Artillery and Mountain Artillery.—(A) A field artillery regiment, composed of three battalions, is attached to each division with the exception of the 9th and 11th Divisions for each of which a mountain artillery regiment is provided.

(B) Besides there are four brigades of field heavy artillery, each of two regiments strength, distributed as follows:—

Brig. headquarters	Reg.	Brig. headquarters	Reg.
1st (Mishima).....	2nd. 3rd.	3rd (Konodai)	1st. 7th.
2nd (Kokura)	5th. 6th.	4th (Tokyo)	4th. 8th.

(C) Two independent mountain artillery regiments, each two battalions strong, are stationed at Sendai (1st) and Kurume (3rd).

Mounted Machine Guns.—It has been decided to attach a battery of mounted machine guns to each infantry regiment, the new organization having come into effect in August, 1922.

Balloon Corps.—A balloon corps is stationed at Tokorozawa.

Railway Regiments—Two railway regiments are stationed at Narashino and Chiba, both in Chiba prefecture.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Telegraph Regiments.—The 1st in Tokyo, and the 2nd in Hiroshima.

Motor-car Corps and Subsidy.—Motor-car corps, which was created several years ago as a special unit of the Service Corps, was abolished in April '25, in connection with the army reorganization and instead an Army Motor-car School was established at Setagaya, Tokyo. In May 1918, a law for granting bounty to motors strong enough for purposes of transportation in time of need was enacted. Rate of bounty allowed to such motor-cars is as follows:—

Capacity of motor car	For construction Yen	Extra allowance Yen	For purchase Yen	For maintenance (yearly) Yen
A. ¾ metric tons and over.	1,500	500	1,000	400
B. 1.0 met. tons and over..	2,000	500	1,000	500
C. 1.5 met. tons and over..	3,000	500	1,000	600
D. ¾ met. tons and over..	1,500	375	750	300
E. 1.0 met. tons and over..	2,000	375	750	400
F. 1.5 met. tons and over..	3,000	375	750	500

N. B.—A, B and C are goods wagons while D, E and F are those whose bodies can easily be reconstructed into wagons.

The number of cars subsidized according to the Law amounted to 4 in 1918; 33 in 1919; 22 in 1920, totalling 59.

Military Air Corps.—At present there are eight flying regiments (two of them in course of organization), each consisting of 3 or 4 companies. The corps were made an independent service on June 1, '25, the former term "flying battalions" having been changed into "flying regiments" at the same time. (For further details vide Section on Aviation—Ed. J.Y.B.)

6. THE ARMS DEPOT AND MILITARY ARSENALS

The Arms Depot has its headquarters in Tokyo, and branches at Tokyo, Chiba, Osaka, Nagoya, Hiroshima and Kokura. They conduct the purchase, storing, maintenance, repairs, distribution, replacement, etc. of arms and ordnance, mounting of guns and similar work. The Military Arsenals are established at Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Oji (near Tokyo), each having a number of branch factories and powder magazines, with the headquarters at Koishikawa, Tokyo. They undertake the designing, planning and manufacture of arms, ordnance, munitions of war and powder required in the army, their repairs and inspection, and also undertake the manufacture of powder and arms for the navy and the public at their request. There is besides one ordnance manufactory at Kokura and another at Heijo. The results of the working at the arsenals in Tokyo and Osaka for the year ended March, 1919, were as follows:

	Expenses	Revenue: from Manufacture	Revenue: Miscellaneous
Tokyo	¥35,693,212	¥53,905,974	¥ 603,500
Osaka	29,850,606	35,398,768	1,360,343
Total	65,543,818	89,304,742	1,360,343

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

7. ARMY ON THE PEACE STANDING

Organization

A division is generally composed of 2 brigades of infantry, 1 regiment each of cavalry and artillery, 1 battalion each of engineers and army service corps. A regiment of infantry consists of 3 battalions, each 600 men, while a regiment of cavalry is composed of 3 or 4 squadrons, each 100 sabres. A regiment of field artillery consists of 6 batteries, each of 4 guns, while a battalion of engineers consists of 3 companies, each of 150 men, and that of army service corps of 300 men. There are also independent corps, as shown in the table of army distribution given in this chapter.

Peace-Footing and Expenditure

The policy of secrecy and aloofness in military affairs has been much relaxed in deference to the spirit of the times. In the 1919-20 Diet, General Tanaka, the then War Minister, for the first time took the public into confidence as to the number of officers and rank and file on peace-footing.

Average annual expenditure per capita in rank, much increased of late with higher price of commodities, stood as follows in Japan Proper in 1921-22:—

Sergeant-major, ¥633.994; sergeant, ¥430.707; corporal, ¥340.-707; superior private, ¥265.744; 1st and 2nd private, ¥254.944.

Strength of the Standing Force

As the result of the army adjustment and reorganization effected twice, in 1922 and 1925, has considerably decreased the strength of standing force, which consists at present of 17 divisions with approximately 198,800 officers and men (15,540 officers and 183,260 warrant officers and men). Classified according to different corps the figure stands as follows:—

Kind	No. of Regiments (or battalions)	No. of companies (squadrons or batteries)
Infantry	70 regiments	706 companies
Cavalry	25 regiments	70 squadrons
Field artillery	15 regiments	90 batteries
Mountain artillery	4 regs, 1 bat.	22 batteries
Mounted artillery	1 bat.	2 batteries
Field heavy artillery	8 regiments	44 batteries
Heavy artillery	3 regs. 8 independent bats.	34 batteries
Sappers	17 bats.	48 companies
Railway corps	2 regiments	16 companies
Telegraph corps	2 regiments	15 companies
Flying corps	8 regiments	26 companies
Balloon corps	1 corps	2 companies
Commissariats	15 battalions	30 companies
Motor-car corps	1 corps	1 company
Anti-air craft artillery	1 regiment	4 companies

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Distribution (As revised in April 1925)

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
Imperial Body Guard Division (Tokyo	Infantry	Guard Brig. 1: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 1, 2	Tokyo
		Guard Brig. 2: Tokyo...	Guard Regs. 3, 4	
	Cavalry Brig. 1 : Narashino ...		Guard Reg. ...	Tokyo
			Regs. 13, 14 ...	Narashino
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 4 Tokyo		Guard Reg. ...	Tokyo
			Reg. 8	
			Reg. 4	Shimoshizu
	Engineer Guard Bat. ; Commissariat Guard Bat. ; Telegraph Reg. 1			Tokyo
	Railway Reg.	1		Chiba
		2		Narashino
	Flying Reg. 5			Tachikawa
	Balloon Corps			Tokorozawa
1st Division (Tokyo)	Infantry	Brig. 1 : Tokyo	Reg. 49	Kofu
			Reg. 1	Tokyo
		Brig. 2 : Tokyo	Reg. 3	Tokyo
			Reg. 57	Sakura
	Cavalry Brig. 2 : Narashino ...		Regs. 15, 16 ...	Narashino
			Reg. 1	Tokyo
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 3; Konodai		Field Art. Reg. 1	Tokyo
			Field Art. Bat. 1	Konodai
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 1, 7	
	Yokosuka Heavy Artillery Reg....			Yokosuka
	Eng. Bat. 1 ; Commissariat Bat. 1			Tokyo
2nd Division (Sendai)	Infantry	Brig. 3 : Sendai	Reg. 4	Sendai
			Reg. 29	Wakamatsu
		Brig. 15 : Takata ...	Reg. 16, Bats. 1, 2	Shibata
			Reg. 16, Bat. 3 ..	Muramatsu
			Reg. 30	Takata
	Caval. Reg. 2 ; Field Art. Reg. 2 ; Eng. Bat. 2 ; Comt. Bat. 2			Sendai
	Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 1			Takata
3rd Division (Nagoya)	Infantry	Brig. 5 : Nagoya... ...	Reg. 6	Nagoya
			Reg. 68	Gifu
		Brig. 29 : Shizuoka ...	Reg. 18, Bats. 1, 2	Toyohashi
			Reg. 18, Bat. 3	Hamamatsu
			Reg. 34	Shizuoka
	Caval. Brig. 4 : Toyohashi		Reg. 3	Nagoya
			Regs. 25, 26 ...	Toyohashi
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 1: Mishima		Field Art. Reg. 3	Nagoya
			Field Heavy Art. Regs. 2, 3	Mishima
	Comt. Bat. 3			Nagoya
	Anti-air Craft Art. Reg. 1			Toyohashi
	Eng. Bat. 3			Toyohashi
	Flying Regs. 1, 2...			Gifu
	Flying Reg. 7			Hamamatsu

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters		Garrison or corps
4th Division (Osaka)	Infantry	Brig. 7 : Osaka	Reg. 8 ... ... Osaka
			Reg. 70 ... ... Sasayama
		Brig. 32 : Wakayama...	Reg. 61 ... ... Wakayama
			Reg. 37 ... ... Osaka
	Caval. Reg. 4 ; Comt. Bat. 4		Shidayama
	Field Artillery Reg. 4...		Miyama
	Miyama Heavy Artillery		Takatsuki
	Engineer Bat. 4		
5th Division (Hiroshima)	Infantry	Brig. 9 : Hiroshima ...	Reg. 11 ... ... Hiroshima
			Reg. 41 ... ... Fukuyama
		Brig. 21 : Yamaguchi...	Reg. 21 ... ... Hamada
			Reg. 42 ... ... Yamaguchi
	Caval. Reg. 5 ; Field Art. Reg. 5 ; Eng. Bat. 5 ; Comt. Bat. 5 ; Telegraph Reg. 2		Hiroshima
6th Division (Kumamoto)	Infantry	Brig. 11 : Kumamoto...	Reg. 13 ... ... Kumamoto
			Reg. 47 ... ... Oita
		Brig. 36 : Kagoshima...	Reg. 23 ... ... Miyakonojo
			Reg. 45 ... ... Kagoshima
	Caval. Reg. 6 ; Field Art. Reg. 6 ; Eng. Bat. 6 ; Comt. Bat. 6		Kumamoto
7th Division (Asahikawa)	Infantry	Brig. 13 : Asahikawa...	Reg. 25 ... ... Sapporo.
			Reg. 26 ... ... Asahikawa
		Brig. 14 : Asahikawa...	Regs. 27, 28 ... Asahikawa
	Caval. Reg. 7 ; Field Art. Reg. 7 ; Eng. Bat. 7 ; Comt. Bat. 7		Asahikawa
	Hakodate Heavy Art. Bat.		Hakodate
8th Division (Hirosaki)	Infantry	Brig. 4 : Hirosaki ...	Reg. 5 ... ... Aomori
			Reg. 31 ... ... Hirosaki
		Brig. 16 : Akita	Reg. 17 ... ... Akita
			Reg. 32 ... ... Yamagata
	Field Art Reg. 8 : Comt. Bat. 8		Hirosaki
	Cavalry Brig. 3 : Morioka		Reg. 8 ... ... Morioka
			Regs. 23, 24 ... Morioka
	Eng. Bat. 8		Morioka
9th Division (Kanazawa)	Infantry	Brig. 6 : Kanazawa ...	Reg. 7 ... ... Kanazawa
			Reg. 35 ... ... Toyama
		Brig. 18 : Tsuruga ...	Reg. 19 ... ... Tsuruga
			Reg. 36 ... ... Sabae
	Caval. Reg. 9 : Mount. Art. Reg. 9 : Eng. Bat. 9 : Comt. Bat. 9		Kanazawa
10th Division (Himeji)	Infantry	Brig. 8 : Himeji	Reg. 39 ... ... Himeji
			Reg. 40 ... ... Tottori
		Brig. 33 : Okayama ...	Reg. 10 ... ... Okayama
			Reg. 63 ... ... Matsuye
	Caval. Reg. 10 ; Field Art. Reg. 10		Himeji
	Eng. Bat. 10		Okayama
	Comt. Bat. 10		Himeji
11th Division (Zentsuji)	Infantry	Brig. 10 : Zentsuji ...	Reg. 12 ... ... Zentsuji
			Reg. 22 ... ... Matsuyama
		Brig. 22 : Tokushima...	Reg. 43 ... ... Tokushima
			Reg. 44 ... ... Kochi
	Caval. Reg. 11 ; Mount. Art. Reg. 11 ; Eng. Bat. 11 ; Comt. Bat. 11		Zentsuji

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Divisional headquarters	Brigade, Regiment, Battalion, etc. of various corps and headquarters			Garrison or corps
12th Division (Kurume)	Infantry	Brig. 12: Fukuoka ...	Reg. 14	Kokura
			Reg. 24	Fukuoka
		Brig. 24: Kurume ...	Reg. 46	Omura
			Reg. 48, Bats. 1, 2	Kurume
			Reg. 48, Bat. 3	Saga
	Field Heavy Art. Brig. 2: Kokura		Regs. 5, 6... ...	Kokura
	Field Art. Reg. 24; Independent Mountain Art. Reg. 3			Kurume
	Shimonoseki Heavy Art. Reg.			Shimonoseki
	Sasebo Heavy Art. Battalion			Sasebo
	Keichi Heavy Art. Battalion			Keichi
	Flying Regs. 4, 8			Tachiarai
	Caval. Reg. 12; Eng. Bat. 18; Comt. Bat. 18. Tank Corps. 1			Kurume
14th Division (Utsunomiya)	Infantry	Brig. 27: Utsunomiya ..	Reg. 2	Mito
			Reg. 59	Utsunomiya
		Brig. 28: Takasaki ...	Reg. 15	Takasaki
			Reg. 50	Matsumoto
	Caval. Reg. 18; Field Art. Reg. 20; Comt. Bat. 14...			Utsunomiya
	Eng. Bat. 14			Mito
16th Division (Kyoto)	Infantry	Brig. 19: Kyoto... ...	Reg. 9, Bats. 1, 2	Kyoto
			Reg. 9, Bat. 3...	Otsu
			Reg. 20	Fukuchiyama
		Brig. 30: Tsu	Reg. 33	Tsu
			Reg. 38	Nara
	Caval. Reg. 20; Field Art. Reg. 22; Eng. Bat. 16; Comt. Bat. 16			Kyoto
	Flying Reg. 3			Yokaichi
	Maizuru Heavy Art. Bat.			Maizuru
19th Division (Ranan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 37: Kanko ...	Reg. 73	Ranan
			Reg. 74	Kanko
		Brig. 38: Ranan ...	Reg. 75	Kainei
			Reg. 76	Ranan
	Caval. Reg. 27; Field Art. Reg. 25			
	Eng. Bat. 19...			Kainei
20th Division (Ryusan, Chosen)	Infantry	Brig. 39: Heijo	Reg. 77	Heijo
			Reg. 78	Ryusan
		Brig. 40: Ryusan ...	Reg. 79	
			Reg. 80, Bats. 1, 2	Taikyu
			Reg. 80, Bat. 3	Taiden
	Caval. Reg. 28; Field Art. Reg. 26; Eng. Bat. 20 ...			Ryusan
	Flying Reg. 6			Heijo
	Masan Heavy Art. Bat.			Masan

13th Division at Takata, 15th Division at Toyohashi, 17th Division at Okayama and 18th Division at Kurume were abolished in April '25.

Note.—Figures show numbers of brigades or regiments, etc.; names of the headquarters are given either after colon or dot.

8. THE MILITARY LIMITATION PROGRAM

The general march of events in the world, especially after the Washington Conference, has induced our authorities to act up to what the signs of the times demand in the important problem of limitation. It was time that they should, from conside-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

rations both military and financial. Public opinion at home, chafing long under what it considered the exacting demands of the militarists in their appropriations and now encouraged by the Conference, began to insist that the Army should follow the example set by the Navy and be subjected to thorough process of curtailment. The cry became universal and finally took concrete shape as a representation of the House of Representatives passed undivided in the 1921-22 session of the Diet. It was to the effect that the army budget should be cut down by at least ¥40 millions a year and that the term of service of conscripts be reduced from two years to 1 year 4 months.

1st Curtailment.—The representation was received with a good grace by the Army, and 1800 officers (spread over two years for administrative convenience), 56,000 rank and file and 13,000 horses were eliminated, this corresponding to a reduction of about five Divisions on peace strength.

Among other important items on the readjustment program effected in 1923 were the curtailment by 40 days of the term of service in barracks and by 47 days in calls of reservists of foot-soldiers, 87 days in all; reduction of the barrack service from three months to two months for commissariat. There were also the abolition of the independent garrisons, the elimination of the higher officers' complement in Chosen, etc.

The retrenchment effected in the years 1923-24 amounted to ¥313 millions on ordinary account and ¥41 millions on extraordinary account, total ¥354 millions approximately.

2nd Curtailment.—In the second reduction carried out on May 1, 1925, four Army Divisions specified before were abolished, and the 12th Division hitherto stationed at Kokura (Kyushu) was removed to Kurume. The abolition of the four divisions affected 16 infantry regiments, 4 cavalry regiments, 4 field artillery regiments, 4 engineer battalions and 4 commissariat battalions, which were all disbanded, as also the motor-car battalion stationed at Setagaya in the suburbs of Tokyo. As the result of the abolition of four divisions, approximately 27,000 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates were discharged, the figure including about 1,180 officers and non-combatant officers. Besides these officers, about 300 officers were previously relieved of their duties during the previous year as the first curtailment connected with the division reduction, and more were discharged by the end of March 1926.

9. THE REORGANIZED ARMY SYSTEM

The new system, which was enforced in the summer of 1925, being based on the principle of quality than quantity, the authorities framed a program for new equipments to compensate for what was lost in the man-power. This new equipment includes the establishment of ten air companies, six anti-aircraft corps with 24 anti-aircraft guns, and two regiments of tank corps with forty tanks. At the same time redoubled efforts will be made to make research into poison gas and other chemical methods.

Of the two new tank corps, each with twenty tanks, one (1st

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tank corp) is to be stationed at Kurume and the other (2nd) at the infantry school, Chiba prefecture. A regiment of the anti-air craft corps to be named the 1st anti-air craft regiment is to be stationed at Toyohashi, another regiment at the field artillery school in Yotsukaido, Chiba prefecture, and a detachment of similar corps at Ryusan in Korea. A new air corps named the 7th air regiment will be stationed at Toyohashi, to be removed to some other suitable site later. Another additional air corps is to be organized and stationed at Tachiarai for the time being. An army communications school and an army motor-car school were created in Tokyo. The Manchurian independent garrison and the high (maximum) complement of the Korean army, which were to be discontinued in 1925 according to the previously determined program, are to be maintained for the present in view of the situation obtaining in Manchuria and Korea.

The proposal to reduce the period of active service of infantry men from 24 months to 18 months has caused the authorities to enforce a compulsory system of military training of the rising generation and especially the students of middle and higher schools. The education authorities introduced the particular item into the curriculum of those schools, commencing April 1925, training being given by army officers in active service specially detailed by the Minister of War. Over 1,000 army officers have been selected from among all army divisions for this purpose and appointed instructors of military training in universities, colleges, other higher schools, middle schools, etc.

At the same time, the term of the active service for graduates of normal and other schools have been reduced. As the result thereof the former system of one-year volunteer service was discontinued after 1927 (for further details vide Chap. Education, Ed. J. Y. B.)

SECTION II. THE NAVY

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Before the Restoration

Absence of stimulus at first, and then the enforcement of a seclusion policy during the Tokugawa period, caused the maritime and naval activities of Japan to remain comparatively insignificant. The only noteworthy instances of naval operations witnessed in early days were a seafight at Dan-no-ura between the two clans of Genji and Heike in the 12th century, and the encounters at the time of Hideyoshi between Japanese and Korean fleets off the Korean coast, when the former was rather hard pressed by a Korean Admiral. So far as bold maritime adventurers are concerned, the predatory visits of Japanese piratical junks to the coast of southern China about the beginning of the 17th century may have been far more important in the maritime history of the country. It was about that time too that Japanese junks used to sail for commercial purposes to Korea, China, also to Java, the Philippines, Siam and India.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

In the Meiji Era

Because of the isolation policy pursued by the Tokugawa Shogunate, Japan possessed not a single warship fit for service when European and American ships visited her shores in the middle of the 19th century to persuade her to open the country for foreign trade. The sight of these huge foreign men-of-war strongly impressed the whole nation with the necessity of sea armament. The Shogunate and some of the more powerful feudal princes, such as the Princes of Satsuma and Tosa, purchased or ordered war vessels. At the time of the Restoration (1868) Japan possessed not more than 10 such warships, of which eight that belonged to the Shogunate were sunk or destroyed in the battle off the port of Hakodate. When in 1870 a War Department was created by the new Government, the puny "fleet" in being was made subordinate to it, though two years later the two services were divided into the Army and Navy Departments, the latter having acquired in that short period 17 warships with an aggregate tonnage of 14,000 tons. This formed the nucleus of the Japanese Navy.

Gradually expanded in tonnage it had grown to 59,000 by the time of the Sino-Japanese War (1894) and to 260,000 on the occasion of the more formidable Russo-Japanese War (1904). The expansion subsequently made was so rapid that when the Washington Conference was opened in 1921 the Imperial fleet comprised 15 battleships, 7 battle-cruisers, about 50 cruisers, coast-defence ships, and gun-boats, including other auxiliary ships, 130 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats and about 30 submarines, representing an aggregate tonnage of approximately 770,000 tons.

2. THE NAVAL PROGRAM

It should be remembered that at the time of the Washington Conference the Japanese Navy had on hand a program for the construction of the first 8-8 unit fleet as approved by the 1920 (41st) session of the Diet. The project was to have been completed by 1927. The 8-8 unit fleet, as originally decided upon after repeated postponement, consisted of a main force of 8 battleships armed with 16-inch guns (the Nagato and later ships), and 8 battle-cruisers (the Akagi and later ships), and auxiliaries of 26 cruisers, 84 torpedo-boat destroyers, and 93 submarines. This scheme had to be abandoned, in conformity with the Naval Treaty agreed upon at the Conference, only the Mutsu and the Nagato on the list being retained. The construction of 6 other battleships and 8 battle-cruisers was either suspended or given up, with the exception of the battle-cruisers Akagi and Amagi which, however, were retained to be rebuilt as aeroplane tenders. As the Conference did not come to any definite agreement in regard to cruisers and other auxiliary ships, excepting aeroplane carrier, the Japanese Navy decided to follow the prescribed program in this respect, though with some reduction. The program for these ships to be completed by 1927 was as follows before the earthquake of September 1, 1923, necessitated one year postponement:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kind of Ships		No.	Tonnage
Cruisers (Tenryu built in 1919, and later ships)....		25	150,000
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22....	17	82,000
	Not yet ordered.....	8	68,000
Destroyers (Built in 1918 and later).....		81	89,600
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22....	57	56,000
	Not yet ordered.....	27	33,000
Submarines		67	68,536
Of which	Completed or ordered by July '22....	47	28,166
	Not yet ordered.....	22	

By 1928, therefore, the strength of the Japanese Navy will be as follows:—

Capital ships	10	301,320
Battleships (Mutsu, Nagato, Hyuga, Ise, Yamashiro, Fuso)	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers (Kongo, Hiyei, Kirishima, Haruna).	4	110,000
Cruisers	25	157,700
Destroyers	81	89,000
Submarines	67	68,536

Besides the above there are at present about 40 crulsers, coast defence ships, gunboats, etc. of older type representing a tonnage of 150,000, and about 100 torpedo boat destroyers and torpedo boats, also of older type amounting to 27,000 tons.

The lesson taught by the Great War has persuaded Japan to slightly modify, strictly within the limit of the Washington Conference, the original 8-8 program, and to supersede the plan of building light cruisers of 5,500 ton class with one of 7,000 tons, and moreover to construct four 10,000 ton high-speed cruisers equipped with 8-inch guns. This preference for vessels of larger tonnage is also seen as regards destroyers and submarines, as Japan is to follow as far as possible the example set by the leading Naval powers of the world.

3. NAVAL EXPENDITURE

The Navy has suffered heavily from the seismic disaster of 1923. According to the statement made by the responsible Minister the direct losses sustained amounted to ¥91,500,000, consisting of ¥68,500,000 for Yokosuka and neighborhood, ¥20,000,000 for Tokyo and ¥3,000,000 for Hiratsuka. The same calamity has also caused slight delay in the prescribed period of the Naval program as revised in conformity to the Washington treaty. The proposed budget for the fiscal year 1923 amounted to ¥278 millions and that for 1924 to ¥279, both in round figures, but as both budgets failed to exist owing to the dissolution of the Diet, the working budget adopted as the only alternative left open in such cases demanded the reduction of ¥39 mil. for 1923 and ¥41 for '24, the total for the two years, therefore, standing at ¥239 and ¥238 respectively.

4. NAVAL PORTS

The coast of Japan is divided into three naval districts, each having its Naval Port, i.e., Yokosuka, Sasebo, and Kure. At

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

each of these ports there is an Admiralty, with an arsenal, a marine corps and other provisions necessary for a naval base. Besides there are Strategic Ports at Maizuru, Ominato, and Chinkai (Korea).

5. NAVAL ARSENALS AND SHIPBUILDING

Each Admiralty has an arsenal provided with a shipbuilding yard and possesses a dry dock for accommodating large warships. The Yokosuka and Kure Arsenals have each two cradles, one capable of taking in superdreadnoughts of over 40,000 tons, but the Sasebo and Maizuru Arsenals are provided only with one cradle for building cruisers and lesser ships. Besides the above there are private establishments approved by the Navy. They are the Mitsubishi Shipyard at Nagasaki, Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe and six others. The first two have capacity of building superdreadnoughts.

The failure of the 15th Bank in the spring of 1927 compelled the Kawasaki Yard, its largest debtor, partially to close its shops in August the same year. The construction of 6 warships which were being built at the Yard for the Navy was taken over by it, which decided to finish the work by employing a number of the workers hitherto in service of the Yard.

The first warship built in Japan was the Seiki of 870 tons launched at Yokosuka in 1875. Till 1903 the largest warship constructed at home was the cruiser Hashidate of 4,228 tons. The improvement effected since that time is demonstrated by the building of the battleships Kurama (14,600 tons) and Satsuma (19,300 tons) in 1909. The launching in Oct. 1910 at Yokosuka of the Kawachi (20,800 tons), the first dreadnought attempted at home, marks another stage in the progress of naval architecture in Japan.

Supply of Building Materials at Home

Japan is almost self-dependent as regards materials for war implements. Armor plates, rails, etc. are now turned out to the extent of about 190,000 tons a year at the Imperial Iron Works at Yawata, Kyushu, the plates being also produced at the Naval Yard belonging to the Kure Admiralty. A steel works established in 1908 at Muroran, Hokkaido, as a joint undertaking of the Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co. and Armstrong and Vickers, with the countenance of the Navy, is devoted to casting guns and some commercial products.

In wood Siamese teak and Oregon pine are used for decks, while foreign oaks, maples, etc. are used for decorative parts. "Keyaki" (Obelicea serrata makino) erroneously known as Japanese "Zelkowa" oaks, etc. also serve for the latter purpose.

6. PERSONNEL OF THE SERVICE

Officers.—Besides the executive officers there are in the civil branch engineers, surgeons, pharmacists, hydrographers and construction, mechanical and ordnance officers. The executive

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

officers, engineers, surgeons and paymasters are trained respectively at the Naval College, Engineering College, Surgery School and Paymasters School. The other non-combatant officers are appointed from among the candidates who should be graduates of universities or other schools of similar grade.

Petty and Warrant Officers.—The first are appointed by selection from among the 1st class seamen, and are of 1st to 3rd classes, while for the second the 1st class petty officers are eligible. Warrant officers of meritorious active service of not less than 5 years may be commissioned and gradually promoted as special service officers to the rank of Lieut.-Commander or even higher.

Officers and Men of the Service

The personnel of the service for the four years ending Dec. 1925 was as follows:—

Year	Active service	Reserve (1st)	Reserve (2nd)	Total
1922	71,961	12,658	12,564	97,176
1923	72,470	31,827	15,274	119,571
1924	71,777	31,827	15,274	119,571
1925	73,880	30,366	12,849	117,095

Those on the active list numbered as follows at the end of 1925:—

	Active	Reserve	2nd Reserve	Total
Adm. to Rear-Adm. and ranking officers	93	185	60	338
Captains to Lieut.-Commanders and ranking officers.....	1,726	827	181	2,734
Lieutenants to 2nd Sub-Lieutenants and ranking officers....	1,677	198	60	1,935
Special service officers.....	1,146	451	212	1,810
Warrant officers	1,504	338	83	1,925
Petty officers	16,338	11,296	—	27,634
Midshipmen	120	—	—	120
Bluejackets	50,786	17,020	12,253	80,109
Cadets at schools.....	490	—	—	490
Total	73,880	30,366	12,849	117,095

Volunteers and Conscripts

In the Navy the volunteer service is supplemented by conscription. The annual enlistment of men makes the following record for the five years ending December 1926:—

Year	Conscripts	Volunteers
1922	4,385	6,430
1923	6,370	4,094
1924	6,526	5,549
1925	5,740	5,156
1926	7,050	5,789

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Limitation of Armaments and Elimination of Officers

The elimination of officers in accordance to the Limitation of Armaments was begun in Aug. '22 and completed in Mar. '24. The total eliminated was as follows:

Full Admirals	8	Vice-Admirals	52
Rear Admirals	99	Captains	290
Commanders	262	Lieut.-Com.	171
Lieutenants	115	Sub-Lieutenants	43

Total 1,040

At the same time warrant and ranking officers were reduced by over 700 and petty officers and seamen by over 13,000.

Naval Officers' Promotion

Promotion by selection is the rule in the Japanese Navy. Candidates for special promotion are selected at the conference of the Admirals' Council. The time-limit for promotion is reduced to one half in time of war. The regular course of promotion for junior officers is as follows.—**Midshipmen,** over one year's service in a training ship; 2nd **Sub-Lnts.** over one year's service; 1st **Sub-Lnts.** over 18 months of which six months in Torpedo or Gunnery School; **Lnts.** of over 4 years in the service are promoted to Lieut.-Commanders.

Special service 1st **Sub-Lnts.** over two years' service; **Special service** 2nd **Sub-Lnts,** over three years' service; **Special service Lieutenants** (combatants, engineers and paymasters) **may** be promoted to Lieut.-Commander by special appointment.

Commanders.—Lieut.-Commanders of over two years' service.

Captains.—Commanders of over two years' service.

Rear-Admirals.—Captains of over two years' service.

Vice-Admirals.—Rear-Admirals of over three years' service.

Admirals.—Vice-Admirals who have seen much actual service or of special merits are promoted by Imperial order.

N. B.—1st class warrant officer or equivalent of over 6 years in the service may be promoted to 1st Lieutenant or equivalent.

Age Limit of Officers in Active Service

Fleet Admiral	No limit
Admiral	65
Non-Combatant Vice-Admiral	62
Vice-Admiral	60
Rear-Admiral & Non-Combatant Rear-Admiral...	58
Non-Combatant Captain	54
Captain & Engineer Captain.....	52
Non-Combatant Commander	50
Commander & Engineer Commander.....	48
Non-Combatant Lieut.-Commander	47
Lieut.-Commander & Engineer Lieut.-Com.....	45
Non-Combatant Lieutenant	44
Lieutenant and Engineer Lieutenant.....	43
Sub.-Lieutenant (Non-Combatant, 1st & 2nd)....	40
Sub.-Lieut. & Eng. Sub.-Lieut. (1st & 2nd).....	38

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

7. NAVAL EDUCATION

The eight educational institutions are the Naval Staff College, Naval College (or Cadets School), Engineering College, Torpedo School, Gunnery School, Artificers School, Paymaster School and Surgery School, all thoroughly recast after the European War. In 1921 the Submarine School was established at Kure.

Statistics for 1927 (April)

	Staff	Students	Graduates
Naval Staff College.....	108	111	68
Naval College	49	383	123
Naval Engineering College....	50	150	61
Surgery School	15	124	52
Paymaster School	51	53	19
Gunnery School	32	1,147	1,729
Torpedo School	38	1,095	889
Submarine School	17	263	506

8. THE IMPERIAL FLEETS

The Standing Fleets

The standing fleets as reorganized on Nov. 30, 1926, consist of the following:

1st Squadron (Commander-in-Chief Adm. K. Kato):
- 1st Battle Squadron (Com. Adm. Kato)—Nagato, Mutsu, Ise & Hyuga.
- 2nd Battle Squadron.—
- 3rd Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. N. Ominato)—Abukuma, Kinu & Kuma.
- 1st Torpedo Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. I. Okamoto)—Tatsuta & 15 destroyers.
- 1st Submarine Battle Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. H. Yuji)—Yura, Jungei & 9 submarines.

2nd Squadron (Commander-in-Chief Vice-Adm. Y. Yoshikawa):
- 4th Battle Squadron (Vice-Adm. Yoshikawa)—Kongo & Hiyei.
- 5th Battle Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. K. Hara)—Kako, Furutaka, Jintsu & Naka.
- 2nd Torpedo Bat. Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. A. Tachi)—Yubari & 18 destroyers.
- 2nd Submarine Bat. Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. S. Shigeoka)—Chogei & 8 submarines.

1st Oversea Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. H. Ukawa)—Tone, Ataka, Fushimi, Sumida, Saga, Seta, Katata, Hira, Hodzu, Hirado & 4 destroyers.

2nd Oversea Squadron (Com. Rear-Adm. S. Nakajima).

Training Squadron (Com. Vice-Adm. S. Kobayashi)—Iwate & Asama.

Attached to the combined fleet are the Akagi, Mamiya, Notoro, Shiriya, Tsurumi, Wakamiya (aeroplane carrier) and 4 destroyers. Commander-in-Chief of the combined fleet is Adm. K. Kato.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Classification of the Ships

According to the newly arranged classification in 1912 the ships are subdivided into:—(1) Battleships; (2) Battle cruisers; (3) 1st class cruisers (displacement over 7,000 tons); (4) 2nd class cruisers (displacement under 7,000 tons); (5) 1st class coast defence ships (displacement over 7,000 tons); (6) 2nd class coast defence ships (displacement under 7,000 tons); (7) 1st class gunboats (displacement over 800 tons); (8) 2nd class gunboats (displacement under 800 tons); (9) 1st class destroyers (displacement over 1,000 tons); (10) 2nd class destroyers (displacement 600-1,000 tons); (11) 3rd class destroyers (displacement under 600 tons); (12) 1st class torpedo boats (displacement over 120 tons); (13) 2nd class torpedo boats (displacement under 120 tons).

Torpedo boats were, however, abolished in 1924 and all dismantled and sold or otherwise disposed of.

Warships, Destroyers, Special Service Ships, etc. Extant on July 15, '27

	No.	Tonnage
Battleships	6	191,320
Battle-cruisers	4	110,000
1st class cruisers	2	14,200
2nd class cruisers	21	106,755
Seaplane carriers	3	15,375
Torpedo carriers	4	28,730
Mine Layers	3	19,685
1st class Defence Ships	7	63,098
2nd class Defence Ships	4	15,128
1st class Gun-boats	4	4,683
2nd class Gun-boats	9	3,308
(Total	67)	
1st class Destroyers	42	52,605
2nd class Destroyers	51	41,340
3rd class Destroyers	2	762
(Total	101)	
Sweepers	24	9,977
Submarines	57	35,201

Special Service Ships 28, including 2 training ships, 1 target boat, 4 surveying ships, 19 transports and 1 ice-breaker.

(Besides the above, 6 cruisers, 12 destroyers and 14 submarines are under construction, they being expected to be finished by March 1928.)

LIST OF WARSHIPS (July 31, 1927)

Battleships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armour at water line (feet)	Main armament (Centimetres)	
Fuso	30,600	630	1914	22.5	6	28	36 (12);	15 (16)
Yamashiro	30,600	430	1915	22.5	6	28	„	„
Ise	31,260	640	1916	23.0	6	28	„	14 (20)
Hyuga	31,260	640	1917	23.0	6	28	„	„
Nagato	33,800	660	1919	23.0	8	30	40 (8);	„
Mutsu	33,800	660	1920	23.0	8	30	„	„

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Battle Cruisers

Hiyei	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	36 (8);	15 (16)
Kongo	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	„	„
Kirishima	27,500	653	1913	27.5	8	27	„	„
Haruna	27,500	653	1912	27.5	8	27	„	„

First Class Cruisers

Kako	7,100	580	1925	33.0	12	14	20 (8);	8 (4)
Furutaka	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Kinukasa	„	„	1926	„	„	„	„	„
Aoba	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Myoko	10,000	„	1927	„	„	„	12 (10);	12 (4)
Nachi	„	„	1927	„	„	„	„	„
Ashigara	„	(in course of construction)						
Haguro	„	(„	„	„	„	)		
Atago	„	(„	„	„	„	)		
Takao	„	(„	„	„	„	)		

Second Class Cruisers

Tone	4,100	360	1907	23.0	3	16	15 (2);	12 (10)
Chikuma	4,950	440	1911	26.0	„	„	„ (8);	8
Hirado	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Yahagi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Tatsuta	3,500	„	1918	31.0	6	13	14 (4)	
Tenryu	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Kuma	5,500	500	1919	33.0	8	15	14 (7)	
Tama	„	„	1920	„	„	„	„	
Kitakami	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Oi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Kiso	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Nagara	5,570	„	1921	„	„	„	„	
Natori	„	„	1922	„	„	„	„	
Isuzu	„	„	1921	„	„	„	„	
Yura	„	„	1922	„	„	„	„	
Kinu	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	
Abukuma	„	„	1923	„	„	„	„	
Yubari	3,100	435	„	„	4	11	„	
Sendai	5,595	500	„	„	8	15	„	
Naka	„	„	1925	„	„	„	„	
Jintsu	„	„	1923	„	„	„	„	

First Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Speed (knots)	Main Armament	
Asama	9,885	1898	21.25	20cm.(4);	15cm.(14)
Yakumo	9,735	1899	20,00	26cm.(4);	„ (12)
Azuma	9,426	„	„	„	„ (14)
Iwate	9,826	1900	20.75	20cm.(4);	„
Izumo	9,826	„	20.75	„	„
Nisshin	7,700	1903	20.00	20cm.(4);	15cm.(14)
Kasuga	7,700	1902	20.40	25cm.(1);	20cm.(2)

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Second Class Coast Defence Ships

Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Armament	Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Main Armt.
Chitose	4,992	1898	22.5	20cm.(2)	Akashi	2,800	1897	19.5	15cm.(2)
Manshu	3,916	1901	17	8cm.(2)	Tsushima	3,420	1902	20	15cm.(6)

Sea-Plane Carriers

Waka-miya	5,875	1901	11	8cm.(2)	Akagi	26,900	1925	28.5	20cm.(10)
Hosho	9,500	1921	25	14cm.(4)	Kaga	„	1921	„	„

First Class Gunboats

Chihaya	1,263	1900	21	12cm.(2)	Mogami	1,350	1908	23	12cm.(2)
Yodo	1,250	1907	22	„	Ataka	820	1922	16	„

Second Class Gunboats

Uji	620	1903	13	8cm.(4)	Hira	338	1923	16	8cm.(2)
Sumida	126	„	„	6cm.(2)	Hozu	„	„	„	„
Fushimi	180	1906	14	„	Seta	„	„	„	„
Toba	250	1911	15	8cm.(2)	Katada	„	„	„	„
Saga	780	1912	„	12cm.(1)					

First Class Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Amatsukaze	1,227	1916	Nokaze	1,345	1921
Isokaze	„	„	Namikaze	„	1922
Hamakaze	„	„	No. 1	1,400	1922
Tokitsukaze	„	„	No. 3	„	„
Umikaze	1,150	1910	No. 5	„	„
Yamakaze	„	1911	No. 7	„	1923
Urakaze	907	1915	No. 9	„	1924
Ekaze	1,300	1917	No. 11	„	1924
Tanikaze	1,300	1918	No. 13	„	1925
Minekaze	1,345	1919	No. 15	„	1924
Sawakaze	„	„	No. 17	„	„
Okikaze	„	„	No. 19	1,445	„
Shimakaze	„	1920	No. 21	„	1925
Yakaze	„	„	No. 23	„	„
Hakaze	„	„	No. 25	„	—
Nadakaze	„	„	No. 27	„	1925
Akikaze	1,345	1920	No. 28	„	1926
Shiokaze	„	„	No. 29	„	„
Tachikaze	„	1921	No. 30	„	1926
Hokaze	„	„	No. 31	„	1926
Yukaze	„	„	No. 32	„	1926
Numakaze	„	1922	No. 33	„	1927

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Second Class Destroyers

Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched	Name	Displacement (tons)	When launched
Sakura	600	1911	Nashi	850	1919
Tachibana	„	1912	Nire	„	„
Matsu	665	1915	Kaki	„	„
Kashiwa	„	„	Kuri	„	1920
Kaba	„	„	Tsuga	„	„
Sakaki	„	„	Kiku	„	„
Kayede	„	„	Susuki	„	1921
Kusunoki	„	„	Awoi	„	1920
Ume	„	„	Hagi	„	„
Katsura	„	„	Fuji	„	„
Kiri	„	„	Tsuta	„	1921
Sugi	„	„	Ashi	„	„
Kashi	835	1916	Hishi	„	„
Hinoki	„	„	Hasu	„	„
Momo	„	„	Tade	„	1922
Yanagi	„	1917	Yomogi	„	„
Enoki	850	1918	Sumire	„	1921
Keyaki	„	„	No. 2	900	1922
Maki	„	1917	No. 4	„	„
Tsubaki	„	1918	No. 10	„	„
Kuwa	„	„	No. 16	„	„
Nara	„	1918	No. 6	„	1923
Kaya	„	1919	No. 8	„	„
Momi	„	„	No. 12	„	„
Take	„	„	No. 18	„	„

Third Class Destroyers

Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't	Name	Disp't (tons)	Laun-ched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't
Shiratsuyu	381	1906	29	8cm.(6)	Mikazuki	381	1906	29	8cm.(6)

Mine Sweepers

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
No. 1	700	235	1923	20	—	7	12cm.(2)
No. 2	„	„	„	„	—	„	„
No. 3	„	„	„	„	—	„	„
No. 4	„	„	1924	„	—	„	„
No. 5	„	„	—	„	—	„	„
No. 6	„	„	—	„	—	„	„
Ushio	581	227	1905	29	2	6	8cm.(6)
Kamikaze	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Hatsushimo	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Nenohi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Kisaragi	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Wakaba	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Asakaze	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Harukaze	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Hatsuyuki	„	„	1906	„	„	„	„
Yugure	581	227	1905	29	2	6	8cm.(6)
Yudachi	„	„	1906	„	„	„	„
Hibiki	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
Minatsuki	„	„	„	„	„	„	„

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Torpedo tubes	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Nagatsuki ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Kikuzuki	,,	,,	1907	,,	,,	,,	,,
Uranami	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Isonami	,,	,,	1908	,,	,,	,,	,,
Ayanami	,,	,,	1909	,,	,,	,,	,,

Mine Layers

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal Speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Tokiwa	9,885	408	1898	21.25	24	20cm.(4); 15cm.(14)
Aso	7,800	425	—	22	22	15cm.(8); 8cm.(14)
Shoriki	2,000	240	1916	13	13	12cm.(3)

Special Service Ships

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Asahi	—	400	1899	—	—	—
Shikishama ..	—	400	1898	—	—	—
Fuji	—	374	1896	18¼	—	—

Target Ship

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Settsu	—	500	1911	—	—	—

Surveying Ships

Musashi	1,502	201	1886	14	15	8cm.(4)
Yamato	1,502	201	1885	14	15	,,
Matsuye	2,550	237	1898	—	14	5cm.(2)
Koshu	2,270	252	1904	10.3	12	8cm.(2)

Transports

Takasaki	5,987	375	1902	10	15	8cm.(2)
Seito	8,300	241	1906	,,	21	,,
Tsurugisaki...	1,970	210	1917	9	14	,,
Sunosaki	9,800	400	1918	14	23	12cm.(2); 8cm.(2)
Muroto	8,751	345	1918	12½	,,	12cm.(2)
Nojima	,,	,,	1919	,,	,,	,,
Noma 11,680		400	—	11½	25	14cm.(2); 8cm.(2)
Notoro 15,400		455	1920	12	26	12cm.(2)
Shiretoko ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Yerimo	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Sata	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14cm.(2)
Tsurumi	,,	,,	1921	,,	,,	,,
Shiriya	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,
Iro	,,	,,	1922	,,	,,	,,
Kamui 19,500		496	,,	15	28	,,
Ondo 15,400		455	,,	12	26	,,
Hayatomo ...	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name	Displacement (tons)	Length (feet)	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Naruto	15,400	455	1923	12	26	14cm.(2)
Mamiya	17,500	475	„	14	28	„

Ice Breaker

Name	Displacement	Length	When launched	Nominal speed (knots)	Armor at water line (feet)	Main Armament
Otomari	2,830	200	1921	13	21	8cm.(1)

Torpedo Carriers

Name	Displacement	Launched	Speed (knots)	Main Arm't
Kanzaki	10,500	1896	—	8cm.(1)
Komahashi	1,230	1913	13.9	8cm.(2)
Jungei	8,500	1923	16.0	14cm.(4)
Chogei	„	1924	„	„

Submarines

The Navy possesses 57 submarines at present. Of these Nos. 1 to 18 are of smaller type and used for training purpose. The others are of 800 to 900 tons and all future ones will be over 1,000 tons. Three submarines have sunk by accident since Aug. '23.

SECTION III—AVIATION

1. MILITARY AVIATION

Two officers who were trained in France and returned home in 1911 were the first airmen in Japan, followed by two others in 1912 and three in 1913. In 1919, an aviation section was created in the War Office and the first military aviation school was opened at Tokorozawa, near Tokyo, in January, '20, to give training in the first year to about 100 students including both commissioned and non-commissioned officers, besides admitting a few civilians. In 1922, two military aviation schools were newly established, one at Shimoshidzu (Chiba Prefect.) and the other at Akeno (Miye Prefect.) Since 1917 the Army has yearly bought powerful machines from Europe, while at the same time efforts were made to produce them at home, with the result that machines of excellent make are now produced at government and private factories.

Japan sent an aviation mission to the Italian front during the European war in August, 1918, it consisting of 22 officers (1 died there) and over 70 artisans. They returned home in August, 1919. Equally noteworthy was the arrival in February, '19, of some 60 French army aviators including 17 officers headed by Col. Faure, for giving training to Japanese aviators. Another noteworthy fact was the participation with marked success of the aviators of the army and navy in the Tsingtao campaign of 1914.

On June 1, '25, the military aviation corps were made independent on equal footing as infantry, cavalry, field artillery, etc.,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and at the same time each air battalion was reorganized into an air regiment. Simultaneously with the independence of the air force two bombing regiments were newly added to the extant force.

Flying Regiments.—The military air force consists at present of 8 flying regiments and one balloon corps, organized with 3,098 officers and men (403 officers, 468 non-commissioned officers and 2,227 privates). The headquarters of the flying regiments are as follows:

1st Regiment (4 air companies) and **2nd** Regiment (2 air companies) at Kagamigahara, Gifu Prefecture.

3rd Regiment (3 air companies) at Yokaichi, Shiga Prefecture.

4th Regiment (4 air companies) at Tachiarai, Fukuoka Prefecture.

5th Regiment (4 air companies) at Tachikawa, near Tokyo.

6th Regiment (3 air companies) at Heijo (Pingyang), Chosen.

7th Regiment (4 air companies) at Hamamatsu, Shizuoka Prefecture.

8th Regiment (2 air companies) at Heito, Taiwan (Formosa).

Balloon Corps (2 companies) at Tokorozawa, Saitama Prefecture, near Tokyo.

At Heijo, necessary equipments were completed in 1921 at an outlay of ¥2,500,000 and the regiment was brought to full strength by the end of 1925. The military air force is now equipped with 500 standing machines.

Expansion of Air Force.—To strengthen the air force to the status comparable to that of the Western powers, the Army authorities drew up in 1925 an expansion program which was put into execution the following year. The expansion involved the creation of 1 bombing battalion, 1 reconnoitring battalion and I fighting battalion, each consisting of 3 companies, as the first period expansion of the present air force. On principle, one air battalion is organized with 3 companies in ordinary time, each company being equipped with 12 machines for a fighting corps and 9 machines for reconnoitring. The 1st and 2nd battalions stationed at Kagamigahara received one additional company each, and the 4th battalion at Tachiarai also one. The remaining six companies, organized into two battalions, are stationed at Hamamatsu and Heito (Taiwan) respectively. The name "battalion" was changed into "regiment" in April '25.

Military Aviation and Accidents

The Army Aviation Board has published the following figures showing the aviation record during the years 1924-25, No. of fliers being counted on the basis of one flier one cruise as one.

	1925	1924
No. of cruise	67,199	64,825
Hours of flight	20,848	18,156
No. of fliers	97,880	93,123
No. of killed	6	9

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

No. of cruise per 1 casualty.	killed	5.446	5,282
	injured	1.296	2,264
No. of flying hours per 1 casualty	killed	2,092.19	2,025.24
	injured	498.10	868.0
No. of fliers per 1 casualty.	killed	10.551	9,597
	injured	2,512	4,113
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Machines	Serious	50.31	35.34
	Slight	206.38	358.05
No. of accidents per 10,000 cruises: Motors	Serious	60.59	61.03
	Slight	165.99	242.14
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Machines...	Serious	125.60	91.00
	Slight	536.70	933.30
No. of accidents per 10,000 hours flight: Motors.....	Serious	157.60	158.00
	Slight	431.70	631.40

The figures for casualty and accidents do not include those of the balloon corps.

3. CIVILIAN AVIATION

Though dating more than 10 years ago the progress of civilian aviation was very slow, chiefly owing to the scanty support extended by the general public to this newest means of communication and transport. The creation of the Aviation Bureau in Aug. '20 first as part of the Army and now under control of the Minister of Communications marks a new era in the history of general aviation in Japan. So marked has been the progress lately made that it is steadily emerging from the stage of curiosity and amusement to that of practical applications and business. As a means of transport, for instance, three or four regular flying services are conducted between Tokyo and Osaka, and between the latter place and Shikoku and Kyushu. The International Convention pertaining to Aerial Navigation that was signed at Paris in Oct. 1919 became effective in Japan in June 1922, and Japan issued in April '21 the Aerial Navigation Law, which, however, was not enforced till 1927.

The Army Aviation Board at first controlled both military and civilian aviation, but with a view to developing the latter which was shamefully backward owing to lack of fund it was transferred to the Communication Department in April, '23. Here again the scarcity of funds has stood in the way of its proper development. The number of flying machines used in civilian aviation is 104 as existing in December, 1927. The long pending scheme to create two aerial routes or landing stations was at last decided in 1925 at an outlay of ¥21,000,000 spread over a number of years. The proposed main aerial routes to be completed in 1927-28 are Tokyo-Dairen via Chosen and Osaka-Shanghai via Fukuoka, while landing stations (aerodromes) are to be established at Tachikawa (Tokyo), Osaka, and Fukuoka (Kyushu). Two more air routes, one to Mukden and the other to Etorop (in the Kuriles) are contemplated. Another arrangement adopted by the Communication Department's Aviation Board for the benefit of the civilian aviation is to grant bounty for upkeep and repairs and also loss of planes, a sum of over ¥90,000 being appropriated

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

for the purpose for the 1925-26 fiscal year. The bounty measure was put into operation in April '25.

The Imperial Aviation Association.—Is the first organization of its kind created in Japan and was incorporated in 1914. It is presided over by H.I. Prince Kuni, Patron, while Baron Sakatani acts as Vice-President. The Association is maintained on donations from interested public and subscriptions paid in by the members, but the fund at its disposal is still very small. Among the notable donations so far made there are ¥500,000 from the Emperor, ¥100,000 each from Mitsui and Mitsubishi firms and ¥50,000 each from the Furukawa and Okura companies. The gift of ¥50,000 from a certain unknown American gentleman who entertains great hope for Japanese aviation should be noted also. In June 1919 the Association was formally admitted into the International Aviation Convention and sent its representatives to the general conferences held at Paris, London, etc. The Association is planning to carry out a trans-Pacific flight in 1928.

Civilian Aviators.—As existing in December '27 civilian aviators possessing 1st, 2nd and 3rd class pilots licenses numbered 254. There were also 51 licensed aviators, including 8 women aviators and 2 Germans.

	No. of Fliers	No. of Flights	No. of Machines	Distance (kilo)	Hours (h.)
1922	74	2,465	25	149,628.8	1,211.14
1923	107	4,815	51	273,765.2	2,331.13
1924	128	7,858	53	404,920.7	2,523.36
1925	188	11,765	73	579,249.8	4,688.28
1926	234	14,747	82	762,353.7	5,948.54

Training of Aviators.—Applicants for the training given at the expense of the Aviation Bureau must be single males of not less than 17 and not more than 20 years of age and who pass first the physical examination according to the Military standard and next examination on scholarship. The latter is modelled on the 3rd year course of the ordinary middle school.

22 private aviation training institutes exist throughout the country, each having its own training ground or aerodrome.

The Aerial Navigation Law was enforced in June '27 and the detailed regulations pertaining to its operation specify the kinds of aviation licenses as aerial navigators, aeroplane (or hydroplane) pilots, airship pilots, balloon pilots (balloonists), aeroplane mechanics, etc. About 40 licensed aviators under the old regulations were qualified under the new, while ten students trained as aeroplane mechanics at the Tokyo Prefectural Technical School were for the first time granted license in 1927 as aeroplane mechanics. At the end of 1927 there were 52 licensed aviators (besides 254 pilots) and 27 aeroplane mechanics or engineers.

Encouragement, Bounty, etc.—Besides giving special prizes to winners in flying contests, and also allowing, as mentioned elsewhere, one time bounty to those carrying on regular commercial air service, in April, 1923, the 2nd prize consisting of ¥3,000 in cash was awarded to the Shibaura Engineering Works for its high pressure magnetic motor and the 1st prize, ¥3,000, to the Japan Auto-car Co. for its paints for coating the wings. Also with similar object of encouragement, the Army either sells

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

at nominal price or loans machines and motors useless to it. In April, 1923, sales of 100 machines and 350 motors and loan of 60 machines and 120 motors were made.

Regular Air Transport Service.—The first air mail service was inaugurated on April 20, '25, on the Tokyo-Osaka and Osaka-Fukuoka route, the service held thrice a week and is subsidized by the government. The Tokyo-Osaka route is conducted by the Tozai Teiki Kokukai of the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun and the other by the Japan Air Transport Co., which also maintains a thrice week service on the Sakai-Oita (Kyushu) via Shikoku route. A weekly service between Tokyo and Sendai and a six times a year service between Osaka and Dairen via Seoul were also opened in 1926.

Manufacture of Aeroplanes

Japan has at present over ten private factories for turning out aeroplanes and their parts and accessories. The Army and Navy arsenals also have a share in this work. The leading private manufactories are as follows:—

Nakajima Aeroplane Works (Factories at Ota-machi, Gumma pref. and Ogikubo, Tokyo).
Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, Nagoya.
Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo Works), Hyogo, near Kobe.
Aichi Watch & Electricity Industrial Co., Nagoya.
Tokyo Gas & Electricity Industrial Co., Iriarai-machi, Tokyo.
Ishikawajima Aeroplane Factory, Ishikawajima, Tokyo.
Kawanishi Aeroplane Factory, Kobe.
Ito Aeroplane Factory, Tsudanuma, Chiba pref.
Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha, Hamamatsu, Shizuoka pref.
Fujikura Industrial Co., Osaki-machi, Tokyo.
Tokyo E. C. Industrial Co., Setagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Of the above manufactories, the first eight undertake manufacture of flying machines and parts and motors, while the Nippon Gakki Seizo Kaisha specializes in propellers only and the last two in balloons and accessories. There are also several other private establishments manufacturing parts of flying machines or various kinds of meters and gauges, etc., for use of aviators.

Aviation Activities in the Recent Years

Picked by successive visits of European and American aviators on their round-the-world-flight since 1924, Japanese aviators, both military and civilian, have shown remarkable activity in 1924-25. First to mention in this respect was the successful flight made by our navy aviators from Yokosuka to Peking in May 1925. For Japan this was a memorable event, being the first sea-plane navigation achieved to foreign land. Far more ambitious undertaking in this field was the aerial visit to Europe across Siberia carried out by the enterprising Osaka and Tokyo Asahi in the latter part of July, '25. The two Asahi planes, Hatsukaze and Kochikaze (home built and fitted with 400-h.p. Lorraine Dietrich engines) piloted by Army flight officers Abe and Kawachi respectively, safely reached Moscow in the latter part of August. They further proceeded on their way and visited

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Paris on September 27, then London on Oct. 12 and Rome Oct. 27. The time required in covering 9,656 kilometres between Yoyogi and Moscow was 66 h. 30 for the Hatsukaze and 67 h. for the Kochikaze, the aviators stopping 16 days at various points en route. Below is given a brief account of aviation activities in 1926-27.

A Flight to the Kuriles.—Two hydroplanes of the Kasumigaura navy air corps started on a trip to Muroton Island of the Kuriles on April 29, '27. The program was to cover a distance of 1,970 sea miles in 6 days. The planes reached Hitokup of the group on the 4th day. Inclement weather interfering, the fliers had to abandon further trip and returned to Kasumigaura on May 12, stopping 3 days at Hitokup.

A Yokosuka-Hokkaido-Maizuru Flight.—Two flying boats of the Yokosuka navy air corps, each manned by a crew of 7, carried out a long distance flight to the northern coast of Hokkaido on May 7-10, '27, covering a distance of over 1,600 miles in 4 days. The boats reached Akkeshi via Ominato on the 2nd day and returned to Yokosuka on the 6th day.

Sasebo-Taiwan Flight.—This was undertaken by three water planes of the Sasebo naval air corps June 27—July 2 covering a distance of over 2,000 miles in 5 days.

A Yokosuka-Bonin Flight.—This was the first non-stopping flight between the main island and the Bonins successfully carried out by two hydroplanes of the Oppama navy air corps on July 11, '27, the distance of 525 sea miles in 7 h. 40 m., i.e. at the speed of 68 miles per hour. The achievement was of great strategic value.

Passenger Carrying Planes.—3 passenger carrying Dornier planes (Comet type) built at the Kagamigahara aeroplane factory of the Kawasaki Ship Yards for the Asahi Shimbun were completed and one of them successfully made a trial flight in 2 h. 25 m. on July 3 between Kagamigahara and Tachikawa (Tokyo), 500 kilometres. The planes are equipped with 400 h.p. Lorraine motors and each accommodates 45 passengers. They are to be employed in the regular passenger service on the Tokyo-Osaka route to be opened shortly by the Asahi.

The Osaka-Shanghai Air Service.—One of the Dornier all steel flying boats, built for passenger service between Osaka and Shanghai by the Kawanishi Air Transport Company (Osaka), made a trial flight to Beppu (Kyushu) on July 12, '27, manned by a crew of 5, and carrying 14 passengers. The next stage to Shanghai also resulted in a success. The Kawanishi Company has purchased four Dornier machines of the same type which are the largest of the kind in Japan, being equipped with radio sets and other up-to-date fixtures, and each can carry 15 passengers.

Foreign Flying to Japan.—To return the visit of the Asahi planes to Moscow on their flight to Europe in 1925 a biplane of the Soviet Volunteer Aviation Assocciation, manned by two aviators, Shestakov (pilot) and M. Fufaiev (engineer), visited Japan in September '27. The Soviet fliers left Moscow in the afternoon of August 20 and hopping via Omsk, Kurgan, Novosibirsk, Krassnoyask, Irkutsk, Chita, Bragovestchensk, Spassk, Heijo and Okayama reached Tachikawa at noon September 1.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The fliers covered the entire journey extending 1,497 miles in 66 h. 45 m., having met with no accident on the way.

Closely following the heels of the Soviet aviators, a Czechoslovak plane pilotted by Lieut.-Col. J. Skala and accompanied by his mechanic Taufer, visited Japan the same month. The Czech plane started from Prague two days before the Soviet plane left Moscow and reached Tokorozawa on September 4 completing a 10,000 kilometre trip after many difficulties en route.

On September 14 the naval air-port at Kasumigaura welcomed two American round-the-world aviators, Edward F. Schlee (navigator) and William Brock (pilot) who left Maine on August 26 on the monoplane Pride of Detroit, reached Shanghai on September 11, landing on the same day at Omura naval aerodrome in Kyushu. Then after the forced flight under stormy weather they reached the Kasumigaura air-port in the afternoon of the 14th, covering 26,000 kil. in 19 days. Their original plan to fly across the Pacific on their return trip had to be dropped for technical reason and they went home by a steamer.

The visit to Japan of the noted Italian explorer Major-Gen. Nobille and the equally famous Norwegian polar explorer Amundsen who arrived in June and spent about a month may be also mentioned.

Aviation Records

Principal records in altitude, speed, time, etc. established by the Japanese aviators excepting the Army aviation are given hereunder:

The Navy Aviation:

An altitude of 8,500 metres was reached by a navy aviator in a flight at Kasumigaura in July, '23, this being the highest on record.

A record speed of 130 miles per hour was established by a navy plane at Kasumigaura aerodrome in January, '22.

A record flight in respect of time and distance was created by a navy plane equipped with a 300 H.P. motor which covered a trip of 1,200 kilometres between Sasebo and Yokosuka, in 11.30 hours without stopping midway, in April, '20.

Another record long distance flight was successfully carried out by a bombing plane of the navy, which in Dec., '24, made a circuit flight from Kasumigaura to Morioka, Morioka to Kasumigaura, Kasumigaura to Omura (Kyushu), and Omura to Kasumigaura. Prior to this, in Sept., '22, a fleet of reconnoitring water planes built at Yokosuka Navy Arsenal carried out a flight between Sasebo and Dairen via Chosen and vice-versa covering the distance of 1,500 miles on both ways, stopping at Chosen.

(The Army does not make public the aviation records.)

The Civilian Aviation:

A record altitude of 5,900 metres was attained by Aviator Nojiri with a Shirado byplane on June 2, '22.

A time record was established by 1st-class Aviator Y. Goto in a round-Japan flight carried out between July 23 and 31, '24,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

on a water plane, in which the aviator made a continued flight of 33 hours 52 minutes. The same aviator also established a record in the non-stopping flight between Osaka and Kagoshima, in the same flight, covering the distance of 780 kilometres. The round-the-country flight made by the aviator covered altogether a distance of 4,395 kilometres, this being the longest distance flight ever made by the Japanese aviators.

A record speed of 67.22 metres per second was created by the late Civilian Aviator Nobuwo Takahashi at the second civilian aviators prize flight contest held on May 21, '20. The aviator used in the flight a Shirado byplane equipped with a 180 H.P. Ispano Suiza motor.

A record long distance flight was made by 1st-class Aviator S. Nakano who successfully carried out a non-stopping flight between Omura and Morioka (a distance of 1,530 kilometres) on a plane made at the Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engine Works, equipped with a 450 H.P. Ispano Suiza motor, on May 25, '26.

Aviation Toll of Death

From Oct. 1912 when the first fatal aviation accident befell our civilian aviator, at New York, till July 1927, the toll of death demanded of our aviators numbered 171 besides three foreign fliers who were killed in Japan. Of the number the bulk were military or naval aviators and their assistants, the civilian martyrs numbering only 47.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER X

RELIGION AND RELIGIOUS WORKS

Confucianism.—In the history of religion and religious beliefs in Japan, the first to be recorded is the introduction of Confucianism, taking this as a form of religious belief, in 285 A.D. in the reign of Ojin Tenno, according to ancient chronicle, though some authorities put the probable date of its introduction some 120 years later. As a system of secular moral teaching with no aid from aggressive propaganda, Confucianism met with no opposition from Shintoism, the native cult of ancestor-worship, also singularly devoid of evangelical zeal. The two could well exist together.

Shintoism.—See later:

Buddhism.—The next notable event in our history was the present of an image of Buddha and the sacred texts to the Japanese Court by a Korean King in 552 A.D. in the reign of Kimmei Tenno. Not long after, Korea sent Buddhist priests and nuns, as well as engravers of images and temple builders, and a regular movement of propagandism was started. This evoked strong opposition from the adherents of Shintoism till at last the trouble even developed into bloody strife between them and those who went over to the subtler and deeper teaching of the strange faith. The influence of Buddhism steadily gained ground and in the reign of the Empress Suiko (593-628 A.D.) Buddhism was elevated to the status of the state religion at the instigation of the Prince Imperial Shotoku who was a devout convert. What contributed far more to the spread of the Buddhist doctrines was the ingenious adaptation by the great Buddhist reformers Saicho and Kukai of the transmigration theory of Hinduism to the Shinto tradition. They were both despatched by the Court to China in 804 and returning home founded new sects acceptable to the general masses, Tendai owing its origin to Saicho and Shingon to Kukai. The Shintoist prejudice overcome by this clever conception, the two rival faiths were brought into a state of alliance, and for more than one thousand years till soon after the restoration of the Imperial regime, a hybrid form of religion, partaking of both Shintoism and Buddhism, known as **Ryobu-Shinto**, was much in evidence throughout the land. Needless to state, the Buddhists managed to secure the lion's share in whatever benefit arose from this alliance.

Christianity.—Meanwhile, between 1549, when St. Francis Xavier landed at Kagoshima, and 1637 when the Shimabara rebellion was suppressed, Christianity as represented by the Roman Catholic missionaries had gained a great influence under the patronage of Nobunaga, the greatest military commander of the day, who tried by means of the newly introduced religion to curb the insolence of the powerful Buddhist communities entrenched on mountains standing near the Imperial seat of Kyoto. Nobunaga's successors, Hideyoshi and Iyeyasu, however,

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

adopted the contrary policy of persecution and prohibition, deported the Jesuits and their native followers to Java, and thenceforward Christianity was forbidden under penalty of severe punishment till the country was thrown open to foreign intercourse about the middle of the 19th century.

The part which the three religions played in the history of civilization and intellectual development of Japan in earlier days demands a brief explanation. In this connection the influence which Buddhism exerted can never be exaggerated. It may truly be said that the rise of Buddhism in Japan is so closely interwoven with the history of her civilization that it is almost impossible to treat the two separately.

Relative number of followers in Japan proper at the end of 1922.

Shintoism, 16,216; Buddhism, 48,420; Christianity, 212, all in thousand. Confucianism has no figure, as it lacks organization.

ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL BY THE STATE

The State treats Shintoism, Buddhism and Christianity as they exist in Japan with equal tolerance and perfect fairness, strictly in conformity with the Constitution which guarantees absolute freedom of faith. The State therefore follows the policy of secular education. In administrative control also the same principle of indiscriminate fairness is acted upon and no difference is observed in the treatment of the three. However, the fact that Japan has not yet formulated special laws to deal with religious affairs is attended by some awkward consequences, though in practice this is more a matter of form than of substance. One of the most important points in this connection is that the Civil Code for allowing religious organizations to register themselves as a legal person does not cover Christianity though in point of fact this apparent discrimination is entirely immaterial, for the Code framers provided at the same time that the working of this provision would be determined by a Law of Religion, which still remains as a serious desideratum. A Shintoist or Buddhist temple, even when organized as a legal person has nothing to gain. On the other hand, Christian churches, as also other religious organizations, may participate in whatever benefit accruing from the acquisition of this particular legal status by having their boards of maintenance registered as a legal person. In 1919 Christian churches possessed 61 such persons, either as corporation or foundation, as against 71 for Buddhist and 4 for Shintoist. Then for administrative convenience official supervision is somewhat differentiated between the two older religions and their younger sister. A Shintoist or Buddhist sect is treated as a self-governing organization, for being constituted as a hierarchical entity it easily admits of such treatment, but Christian sects are entirely distinct in their constitution and preclude it. The consequence is that while the State leaves a duly elected patriarch, so to say, of such sect to take charge of its internal administration and requires him to draw up a constitution or to adopt other measures essential for self-government, in the case of a Christian sect what is required is simply to inform the local governor on matters relative to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

propagandism, such as appointing preachers and establishing churches or similar places for purposes of missionary activity.

SHINTOISM

Shinto (The Way of the Gods), the indigenous cult of Japan that has existed from time immemorial, is essentially a system of nature-worship and ancestor-worship, with especial application to the rites and ceremonies performed to do homage to the Imperial ancestors among whom stands foremost the Sun-Goddess, the Great Ancestress of the Imperial House, and also to the spirits of warriors of worthy deeds and loyal subjects of renowned service. The ancestor-worship as practised by Shintoist devotees is confined to praying for the welfare of the Emperor, as they implicitly believe that the welfare of the Emperor is entirely identical with theirs. The idea comes from the orthodox tradition that as the Japanese nation is one huge family of homogeneous origin, the praying for its patriarchal chief the Emperor covers the whole people. Hence Shintoism is also called by some Mikadoism.

Cleanliness and Purity.—Purity and purification underlie all Shinto service, and hence with true Shinto believers cleanliness in body and heart is a cardinal article of faith. There are two purification ceremonies, one being **harai** or wind-purification and the other **misogi** or water purification. Washing of hands and, if possible, rinsing of the mouth, is thought necessary when one approaches a Shinto shrine for worship. Some zealots even carry this washing practice to the extent of bodily ablution. Death and blood are considered especially contaminating, hence Shinto priests formerly kept aloof from burial services. In the town of Yamada, the seat of the Great Shrine of Ise, dead bodies had to be carried out stealthily under the cover of darkness.

The same idea of cleanliness underlies the **shimenawa**, a straw festoon hung in front of Shinto edifices and similar places of worship for averting, according to popular superstition, pestilence. Another common symbol is the **gohei**, a rod supporting a tuft of cut paper or other things, such pieces of paper being often suspended from the **shimenawa**. The Shinto emblems jealously preserved in the sanctum are a mirror, a sword and curved jewels, after the Sacred Treasures of the Imperial Court. Shinto votives consist of products of the soil and the sea, an evergreen, sake and sometimes woven cloth.

Theologically Shintoism is very simple, for the only thing worth mentioning in this connection is that it believes in immortality of souls. It is devoid of dogma in the religious sense, and hence Shintoism is treated by religious writers as a cult distinct from Buddhism or Christianity. However, during the period of its subordination to Buddhism for about one thousand years, Shintoism acquired religious guise. It has given rise to a number of sects, for instance, this sectarian movement being of modern origin, and active even to-day.

Two Forms of Shintoism.—For administrative expediency Shintoism exists in two forms, i.e. Shintoism embodied in shrines as sacred structures for worshipping the Shinto deities and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

standing aloof from all sects, and next, Shintoism existing as organized for a convenience of propagandism. The former is placed in charge of the Shrine Bureau of the Department of Home Affairs, while the latter comes under the Bureau of Religion, Department of Education.

The non-sectarian Shinto now forms an essential part of the general system of statecraft, and on all important occasions calling for august rites and ceremonies the service of Shinto priests is requisitioned. Of late Shintoism has grown quite liberal in its practices and it has become customary of late for Shinto priests to officiate in funeral services and also at marriage ceremonies.

SHINTO SHRINES AND THEIR "KEEPERS"

Classification of Shrines.—Shinto shrines are classified into seven grades, viz., the **Jingu** or the Great Shrine of Ise, **Kampei** or State shrines, **Kokuhei** or National Shrines, and **Fu** (prefectural), **Ken** (prefectural), **Go** (communal), **Son** (village) and **Mukaku** (unrecognized) shrines. The **Kampei** are subdivided into 1st class, 2nd class, 3rd class and special, and the **Kokuhei** into three classes. Of the 58 first class **Kampei** shrines the greater number are dedicated to the major deities of the age of gods and the rest to Emperors who generally figure on the pages of authentic history. The latest instance of the dedication of a 1st class Kampei-jinja is that of Taiwan-jinja founded in memory of Prince Kita-Shirakawa who died of disease in 1895 in Taiwan where he was sent to subjugate the rebellious natives, and the erection of Meiji-jingu in Tokyo in honor of the illustrious Emperor who died in 1912. It is interesting to note that all special **Kampei-jinja** are dedicated to loyal subjects though a certain two of them have a middle class shrine in their honor. There is no particular distinction between the Kampei and the other grade shrines as to the deities selected for worship, and some popular deities possess more than ten, 17 in the extreme case, **Kampei** or **Kokuhei** shrines maintained in their memory.

The **Kampei** and **Kokuhei** shrines form part of the regular mechanism of state, being maintained at the expense of the Treasury, but shrines of other ranks are under the care of local communities and parishioners. The offerings made on the occasion of regular festivals come from the Imperial Court in regard to the **Kampei**, and from the Treasury for the **Kokuhei**.

Keepers and Priests.—It is decidedly inappropriate to regard those on service at shrines of these two higher grades in the same light as priests of Buddhist temples or churches. The Government use the term **shin-kan** or shinto officers for those on duty at the Great Shrine and **shin-shoku** or shinto-functionaries for others attending the **Kokuhei** and lesser shrines. The **shin-kan** are under the Civil Service Regulations, and they and the **shin-shoku** of the **Kokuhei** shrines are appointed by the Government, but for shrines of lower rank the parishioners make the choice, subject to the approval of the supervising authorities. These latter are under the special appointment regulations and are required, among other things, to possess a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

certain standard of knowledge in national literature and rites. Graduates of the National Literature Institutes, one in Tokyo and the other in Yamada, are qualified to become shin-kan or shin-shoku. The shin-shoku of Kokuhei-jinja, being treated as ranking government officials, receive emolument according to the special salary scale, but for those of humbler rank this question is to be arranged by the shrines they attend.

From what has been described above, it will be seen that those on service at non-sectarian Shinto shrines are quite different in their function from those at sectarian shrines. They are more properly ritualists whose business is to see to all matters relative to rites and festivals as well as the up-keep of their shrines. They keep proudly aloof from preaching and the work of propaganda which demand a deal of attention from the sectarian Shinto priests. Perhaps shin-kan and shin-shoku may better be called "keepers."

Shinto Sects

Thirteen officially recognized sects exist, and they all profess as a cardinal article of faith reverence to deities and observe precepts handed down by the "divine ancestors." The established Shinto sects are; Taisha (revived by Sompuku Senge, 1845-1918); Taisei (founded by Shosai Hiroyama, 1815-'90), Jikko (by Hanamori Shibata, 1809-'90); Kurozumi (by Munetada Kurozumi, 1780-1850); Shiuseiha (by Kunimatsu Nitta, 1829-'20); Mitake; Misogi (by Masakane Inouye, 1790-'49); Konko (Daijin Konko, 1814-'83); Tenri (by Mrs. Miki Nakayama, 1798-1887).

Shrines and Priests

	Great Shrine	State Shrines	National Shrines	Prefectural	Communal	Village Shrines	Ungraded	Total
Shrines ..('26)	1	112	78	857	3,501	44,972	63,188	112,709
Priests ...('26)	73	470	250	1,184	3,260	8,568	910	14,715

BUDDHISM

Buddhism and Civilization.—The debt Japan owes to Buddhism, especially in early days, in the development of her civilization must be said to be incalculable. The study of the masterly specimens of sculpture, painting and architecture, as preserved in Nara and Kyoto, the treasures kept in Horyu-ji itself a splendid Buddhist structure, classical works of ancient writers, and so forth make one doubt whether without the help of Buddhism, accompanied as it was by the introduction of the material civilization prevailing in India, China and Korea, which were more advanced than Japan in those days, it would have been possible for Japan to attain such a high stage of refinement as she presented when she opened her doors to foreign intercourse. Further, Buddhism was a foster mother and guardian of learning when the country was torn by civil strife in the Kamakura and Ashikaga periods, supplied an inspiring factor in moulding the samurais' code of honor universally known as Bushido and has also deeply tinged our literature and art. The high priests of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ancient days guided the people and furnished models in matters of social welfare, taught them how to build roads and bridges, and introduced useful plants from China and Korea, for driven by their fervent desire to study the doctrine they dared even to face the perils of the sea and crossed to China in frail craft.

Buddhism and the Imperial Court.—During the period of its ascendency Buddhism stood in high favor with the Court, reducing Shintoism and Confucianism to comparatively insignificant positions. Such close relation bound it with the Court prior to the Restoration, that Princes of the Blood were customarily installed as head priest at one or other noted monastery. At the time of the Restoration, the Prince-abbot of Ninna-ji, Kyoto, was ordered to return to secular life, and, as Prince Komatsu, was appointed a commander-in-chief of an Imperial army sent to subjugate the rebellious followers of the fallen Shogunate. Prince Kita-Shirakawa was also a Prince-abbot of Kan-ei-ji, Tokyo. It was in consideration of the past relation that the Court conferred titles of nobility on the chief abbots of the three headquarters of the Shinshu sect, when the peerage was instituted in 1884.

Buddhist Sects

The earliest Buddhist sects in Japan were all introduced from China during the Nara period, and these are Sanron, Hosso, Jojitsu, Kusha, Ritsu and Kegon. Of these only Hosso, Kegon and Ritsu have survived, though more as a relic of historical interest than religious sects of living force. As classical models of our ancient Buddhist architecture introduced from China and Korea, the existing temples of these time-honored sects possess inestimable value, these being, as head-temples of the Hosso sect, the celebrated Horyu-ji near Nara, Kofuku-ji and Yakushi-ji in Nara, the Todai-ji in Nara for Kegon, and Toshodai-ji in Nara for Ritsu. The rise of Tendai and Shingon which tried to reconcile the Buddhist doctrine with the Shintoist prejudice marks the development of Buddhism as a popular religion.

For about four hundred years till the rise of a military regency in Kamakura, the two sects swayed not only matters of religious belief but even secular affairs. Their headquarters, one on Mt. Koya and the other on Mt. Hiyei, grew so powerful that they even defied the command of the central government. Corruption and degeneration soon followed and the two sects were reduced to a state of impotence and ineptitude. It was not long before the need for new faith was supplied by the rise of the Zen sect as introduced from China by Yeisai (1140-1215) and Dogen (1199-1253), and especially by the establishment of the Yuzu-nembutsu sect by Ryonin in 1117, the Jodo by Honen in 1174, the Shin by Shinran (1173-1262), the Nichiren or Hokke by Nichiren (1222-1281), and the Ji by Ippen (1239-1289). Of the above, the Zen stands apart as a doctrine that originated in China. It demands of its followers a certain form of bodily and mental discipline as a means of attaining enlightenment and found many zealous believers in those troubled days among warriors who were weary of a life of bloodshed and worldliness, and hence incidentally contributed to the development of Japanese knighthood commonly called **Bushido.** The Zen has

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

three sub-sects, viz., Rinzai, Sodo and Obaku, the last of which was introduced by a naturalized Chinese priest Yingen in 1653. The popularizing movement of the abstruse Buddhist tenets started by Saicho and Kukai was carried still further by Honen and his more famous disciple Shinran and by the fiery Nichiren. The latter two so far modified the teaching of Sakyamuni to adapt it to Japanese needs that there is hardly any similarity between them and Continental Buddhism. Shinran was really a radical reformer and an arch iconoclast. He discarded all ascetic practices such as celibacy and meat eating, and also the worship of the Buddhist images, with the exception of his own as an interpreter of Buddhist truths for all his faithful followers, and finally he denounced the current superstitions about days, directions, and so forth. The four sects of Zen, Jodo, Shin, and Nichiren practically divided the Buddhist world of Japan for about four centuries till the Restoration of the Imperial Government in 1868, the two other sects being of local importance. The long period of undisputed supremacy which Buddhism exercised over the spiritual and intellectual world sapped its sound growth, while the policy which the Tokugawa shogunate adopted of encouraging the Confucian cult as a moral guide for the samurai class robbed it of healthy stimulus. Degeneration and decay followed, and when, with the advent of the Imperial restoration, Japan began to introduce with feverish hurry the civilization of the West, Buddhist priests found themselves left behind in the forced march of the times. They lost touch with the general tendency of the new era with its novel requirements and strange culture. It was only when Japan, after some decades of this hurried transformation, called a halt at the biddance of nationalistic reaction, that Buddhism, already roused from its long torpor and now busy to regain self-consciousness, could recover its lost position to some extent. The Zen, Nichiren and Shin sects are most notable in this respect, and they can count among their followers both clergymen and laymen, some of the ablest thinkers of the day.

Buddhist Temples and Priests

Based on the report of the Department of Education:—

Temples	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1923	4,515	12,121	8,314	5,978	14,212	523
1924	4,513	12,127	8,313	6,777	14,209	523

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1923	19,663	5,922	492	257	41	27	71,314
1924	19,677	3,850	491	357	41	27	71,317

Priests	Tendai	Shingon	Jodo	Rinzai	Sodo	Obaku
1923	2,752	7,281	6,512	4,545	12,024	380
1924	2,729	7,334	6,747	4,613	12,060	348

	Shin	Nichiren	Ji	Yuzu	Hosso	Kegon	Total
1923	15,826	4,182	359	212	19	18	54,110
1924	16,000	3,185	364	224	15	20	54,619

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHRISTIANITY

Early Christianity.—In less than a century ending in 1637, the Christian doctrine spread with such marvellous rapidity among the feudal barons and their retainers in Kyushu, to be propagated in time among higher circles in middle Japan, that the number of churches is recorded, to have grown to over 250 and believers to more than 300,000. The misguided zeal of the Jesuits who tried to meddle with secular affairs and the sinister information laid before the Government by the Dutch traders in Nagasaki against the Portuguese missionaries resulted in the expulsion of the Jesuit fathers and the issue of an edict in 1613 prohibiting Christianity on pain of death. But there still remained a large number of native converts who secretly kept their faith. (See the Catholic Church below). These joined by ex-retainers of the fallen clans, 35,000 strong altogether, at last broke out into open rebellion at Shimabara in 1637. It was suppressed in the following year, and with the extermination of the rebels the cause of Christianity fell to the ground. It was not till 1873 that the prohibition was revoked.

The Revival.—It is interesting to note that Protestantism was the first to come into Japan after the seclusion policy had been given up. In the year following the ratification (1859) of the Treaty between Japan and America, the American Mission Board sent to Japan four pioneer missionaries, Brown and Hepburn in Kanagawa, Verbeck in Nagasaki, and Williams in Osaka. Soon they were followed by many others, including Drs. Thompson, Veeder, Greene and Davis.

Early Centers of Protestant Church.—The Brown's School at Yokohama, established by Rev. S. R. Brown, the Foreign Language School at Kumamoto in '73 by engaging Capt. Janes, U.S.A.; the Sapporo Agricultural College founded in 1876 by the Government by engaging President W. S. Clarke of Amherst Agricultural College, U.S.A.; the To-o-Gijuku School in charge of John Ing established about the same time at Hirosaki; the Fukui School under W. E. Griffis, and Mr. Keiu Nakamura's Dojinsha, Tokyo, which engaged Rev. G. Cochran are reputed as having produced a large number of native Christians who have subsequently become celebrated in various fields of activity. The Doshisha founded in Kyoto by the late Rev. I. H. Niijima in 1875 played and still plays a prominent part in the propagation of the Protestant religion. In 1869 the first lady missionary in Japan was sent by the Dutch Reformed Church in the person of Miss Mary Kidder who opened a school for girls in Yokohama in 1870, the first institution of the kind in Japan.

In less than 30 years after the arrival of the American missions the Christian Church made a rapid progress, for though the effect of the suppression policy sternly pursued for more than two centuries could not be easily removed and the people at large still regarded Christianity with something of awe and horror, the trend of the times was on the whole propitious to the propagation of the Christian doctrines. The intellectual class, eager to introduce European civilization, was not slow to perceive the part which Christianity contributed in building it up. Even when not actually embracing it, these enlightened men were on the whole favorably inclined to its diffusion, and there

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

were many eminent thinkers and politicians who were converted into the new faith.

The expansion suffered a check towards the latter part of the 19th century, and its effect is still felt to-day. Various causes combined to account for this arrested progress, and among them may be mentioned the intense controversy that arose among the Christian members themselves on points of theology, the nationalistic reaction that was stirred up by the repeated failures in the solution of the long pending problem of Treaty revision, the sceptical attitude shown by a section of the intellectual class and also by the Educational authorities towards the cosmopolitan principle of Christianity, this principle being considered inconsistent with nationalistic ideas. It was then that not a small number of the native eminent Christian teachers deserted the Church.

The translation of the New Testament into the vernacular was completed in 1879 and of the Old Testament in 1886. The work was undertaken chiefly by Drs. Brown, Verbeck, Greene and Maclay with a number of native assistants among whom may be mentioned T. Matsuyama, M. Okuno, M. Uyemura, K. Ibuka, and some others.

Though outwardly Christianity is now making but little progress, there is no disputing the deep hold which its doctrine has upon the culture of the country. As Mr. K. Uchimura, one of the foremost non-church Christians of Japan, wrote in 1920, "There are scarcely any newspapers, magazines, stories or novels free from the influence of Christian thought. To say nothing of love and liberty, such ideas as humanitarianism and labor are derived either directly or indirectly from Christianity. It is clear that they are not derived from Buddhism or Confucianism. Not only apostates, but also not a few earnest Christians are actually leading the world of Japanese thought. In this way Christian ideas have influenced and are influencing Japan through Christians both genuine and apostate, and no one can deny this influence." On education, especially the education of girls, Sunday-school endeavors, the systematic charity for reforming depraved children protecting ex-convicts, as well as temperance and purity campaigns, and so on, the Christian Church has set an example for Buddhist and Shintoist sects to follow.

Roman Catholic Church—It revived activity in 1844 when a French priest Fr. Forcade of the Society of the Foreign Missions of Paris established himself at Naha, Luchu Isl. He was appointed Vicar Apostolic of Japan in 1846. In 1859 arrived other priests in Yokohama, Nagasaki and Hakodate. In 1862 a church was opened in Yokohama and when in 1865 another was established at Nagasaki a remarkable incident occurred. About a month after its opening some 3,700 villagers living near the city, who were secretly professing the faith as handed down from their forefathers, came to the church and openly declared themselves Christians, to the utter amazement of the local authorities, for the ban against the religion was still in force technically. This faithful group, thoroughly indigenous and intensely Catholic, formed the nucleus of the existing Catholic Church of Japan. Though less numerous than in the period before the great Tokugawa persecution, it is more completely

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

organized and better equipped for all Christian activities than it was during the most flourishing days in the seventeenth century. The union with the Center of Christendom is emphasized by the presence of an Apostolic Delegate, at present the Most Reverend Archibishop Giardini, resident in Tokyo, while the hierarchy consists of the Archbishop of Tokyo, the Rev. Jean Alexis; the Bishop of Osaka, the Rev. J. B. Castanier; the Bishop of Fukuoka, the Rev. Fernand Thiry; and the Bishop of Nagasaki, the Rev. Januarius Kyubei Hayasaka. This last is the very first native Bishop and was consecrated quite exceptionally by the Pope Pius XI himself in the Basilica of St. Peter, Rome, on Oct. 30, 1927. Besides there are Apostolic Prefects the Rev. W. Kinold, O.F.M., for Sapporo; the Rev. Antonius Ceska, S.V.D., for Niigata; the Rev. J. Reiners, S.V.D., for Nagoya; the Rev. J. M. Alvarez, O.P., for Tokushima; the Rev. Egide Roy, O.F.M., for Kagoshima. The diocese of Hakodate is administrated temporarily by the Rev. Alfred Joseph Hutte and that of Hiroshima by the Rev. Ross, S. J.

Under this hierarchy, a carefully trained body of five Japanese priests, cooperating with about 250 Foreign Missionaries, 300 religious men and 700 women drawn from nine European and two American nationalities as well as Japan, are carrying on the work of propagating and cultivating the faith planted in the 16th century. All parish priests employ the indispensable and invaluable aid of Lay Catechists for the Sunday School, as is the case the world over. Seven Orders of religious men and eleven Orders of religious women (Sisters) maintain various works of charity and education. There are besides three entirely Japanese Sisterhoods, i.e. Bernadette Kai in Hakodate, Seishin-Aishi Kai in Akita, and Hômon-Aiku Kai in Omori, near Tokyo. The Leper Asylum at Koyama, maintained almost single-handed by the Rev. Drouart de Lezey of the Paris Foreign Mission Society and that near Kumamoto conducted by the Franciscan Missionary Sisters of Mary, are noteworthy. Dispensaries and day nurseries are conducted by Sisters in Tokyo and other cities; general hospitals are managed by Sisters in Kanazawa and Sapporo; orphanages in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka and Nagasaki.

Christian education for girls was begun in 1873 by the Sisters of St. Maur, who now have large Academies in Tokyo, Yokohama and Shizuoka. They were followed in 1877 by the Sisters of the Infant Jesus who have schools at Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto, Nagasaki and Kumamoto; in 1878 by the Sisters of St. Paul of Chartres who have schools at Hakodate, Tokyo, Sendai, Morioka and Yatsushiro; by the Sisters of the Sacred Heart in 1908 who conduct an Academy and Normal School in Tokyo and Sannomiya, Kobe. Moreover the Franciscan Sisters of St. George has an Academy in Sapporo, the Sisters Servants of the Holy Ghost in Akita, the Sisters of Charity of Nevers in Osaka, the Sisters of Our Lady of Namur in Okayama, the Tertiary Dominican Sisters in Matsuyama, and the Sisters of Mary Immaculate of Canada in Naze, Amami-Oshima.

The education of boys was begun in an organized way in 1888 by the Marianists who have Middle Schools in Tokyo (1888), Nagasaki (1891); a Commercial School in Osaka (1898); a College for Foreign Boys in Yokohama (1901) and a Missionary Training School in Nagasaki (1888). Their students number in the aggregate more than three thousands.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Catholic University was, at the instance of Pope Pius X, inaugurated in Tokyo by the Jesuits who returned to Japan on Oct. 17th, 1908, after an absence of two hundred and seventy years. The traditional system of education has been modified for this institution to suit local conditions and the training is concluded with the course in Scholastic Philosophy characteristic of Jesuit Universities in Europe and America.

The contemplative life is represented in Japan by the monasteries of Trappists in Hokkaido and Kyushu and that of Trappistines near Hakodate where the Benedictine tradition "work and pray" offers an object lesson deeply appreciated by the Japanese to whom monastic ideals have been familiar ever since the introduction of Buddhism. Catholic journalism is well represented in Tokyo, Osaka and Sapporo.

The total Catholic population of Japan is about 90,000; the number of candidates for baptism is a varying quantity of which no satisfactory estimate may be hazarded.

The appeal of Catholicity to the Japanese mind seems to be its thoroughly international and hence non-political character as evidenced by the above outline, its definite body of dogma with clear-cut answers to the questions proposed by an inquiring mind and its compact and authoritative discipline.

Catholic work in the Pacific Islands subject to the Japanese Mandate has been in the hands of the Spanish Jesuits since the Japanese Government assumed the responsibility. These Missions have an Agent resident at the Catholic University in Tokyo who arranges for their temporal affairs and their relations with the Imperial Government. Propaganda and education are the outstanding features of the work. Catholics there number about fifteen thousand.

The Catholic Missions of Formosa are directed by the Spanish Dominicans who have eleven priests and six Sisters working there. Catholic population is about 5,000.

Korea has a hierarchy of Bishops with sees at Seoul, Taiku and Wonsan. There are 87,000 Catholics in the peninsula.

Statistics of Some Leading Churches in Japan for 1927

	Foreign workers	Japanese workers	Communicants	No. of chapels	Headquarters
Roman Catholic....	218	61	77,191	194	Omori, near Tokyo.
Russian Orthodox..	1	151	74,206	114	Kanda, Tokyo.
Japan Christ	75	303	30,852	288	Akasaka, Tokyo.
Japan Congregational	28	124	20,885	133	Nakanoshima, Osaka.
Japan Episcopal ..	114	246	20,200	219	Ochiaimura, near Tokyo.
Japan Baptist	8	94	4,785	69	Kanda, Tokyo.
Japan Methodist ..	142	265	23,136	219	Aoyama, Tokyo.
Salvation Army ...	4	103	9,045	78	Kanda, Tokyo.
Total including others	689	1,667	219,860	1,568	

Besides there was in 1925 an enrolment of 246,790 in 4,146 Sunday Schools, the number of officers and teachers being 18,032.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHRISTIAN INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

A movement has recently appeared among Japanese Christian churches with the object of severing financial and other connection with the foreign mission boards, mostly British and American, and to take a free hand in their evangelistic work. This independence movement, it is significant to say, was voiced first immediately after the enforcement in 1924 of the new anti-Japanese immigration legislation in America, and has fast gained ground, meetings of influential Japanese Christians, exclusive of those of the Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox churches, having since been held in Tokyo to discuss the ways and means for carrying the movement to realization.

Three of the four largest Japanese churches are altogether independent, they being the Nihon Kurisuto Kyokai (Japan Christ Church), the Kumiai (Congregational Church) and the Nihon Mesojisuto (Japan Methodist Church). There is a place for the missionaries in these churches, but not above that of their Japanese fellow workers. They are absolutely self-governing churches. But foreign mission boards are in some cases making annual grants of money to carry on the work of these churches, so that while the churches are self-governing they are not altogether self-supporting. Leaders in some of these churches have been working towards absolute financial independence also. The agitation regarding the anti-Japanese immigration legislation in America in 1924 has intensified this desire. In the Nihon Mesojisuto Kyokwai, for instance, the Dendokyoku of that church, which has been receiving an annual subsidy from the American churches, is planning, in consultation with the American missionary societies, to become financially independent organization, and the societies will give probably a farewell gift of ¥150,000 to the Dendokyoku to help its achieving this ambitious scheme. This will not change the relation of the missionary to the work; it simply means that the native churches would no longer be dependent upon direct monetary aid from abroad. The missionary, however, will be supported from abroad for his work, which will be complementary to that of the native churches. The present movement, as described, is approved by the missionaries and the mission boards they represent. It is essentially aimed at financial independence. There may be sporadic cases where the movement results in a separation of the individual church from its former mission relations, and there are, indeed, cases where financial stringency in a foreign mission board has caused the withdrawal of missionaries.

A similar movement has been started in Chosen recently, and already the American Presbyterian mission board has decided to discontinue sending its missionaries to Chosen, and to leave the evangelical work entirely to the Japanese and native workers there.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Planted first in 1880 at Tokyo, the Association has spread steadily and now there are 28 regular city Associations having a total membership of 10,846 and 82 student Associations with about 5,827 members. The secretarial force numbers 62 Japanese and 14 American and British. The current budgets of the local associations and of the National Committee aggregate ¥480,000 annually, nearly all of which is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

raised in Japan. The material equipment owned by the Association includes 23 student buildings, 14 city work buildings and a modern summer conference plant at Gotemba, the total value amounting to ¥1,222,125.

The Japanese associations are organized along lines similar to those in the United States, Canada and other lands. The work is divided into religious, educational, social, hostels, industrial, physical and employment departments. The chief divisions are students, city, boys' work and army, with affiliations with other organizations conducting similar work for railway men. The popularity of the Association work is attested to by a recent Imperial gift in recognition of the army work, another Imperial gift to the Tokyo City Association in recognition of its employment bureau service and a gift of ¥50,000 by the South Manchuria Railway Company for additional equipment for the Dairen City Association. There are about 8,000 students in the educational departments of the city associations which have united in a "United Y.M.C.A. Schools" movement which has won deserved recognition from educational authorities.

The National Committee of the Association consists of 50 representative Christian laymen of whom one-third are prominent business men, one-third teachers and Association secretaries and one-third are undergraduate students of the colleges and universities of the country.

Young Women's Christian Association.—The National Committee of the Young Women's Christian Association of Japan was organized in 1904. At present there is a total membership of 6,500 belonging to 5 city Associations, 9 student Associations and 21 high school Associations. The National Committee owns and maintains a conference site at the foot of Mt. Fuji near Gotemba, where summer conferences are held during July and August, with an approximate registration of 600 for 1926. The official organ of the national organization is a monthly publication named the "Young Women of Japan" (Joshi Seinen Kai). The promotion of international understanding and good-will through the service called "friendly relations" is one of the activities of the National Committee, and is centered largely in Nitobe House in Tokyo. The City Associations are in Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kyoto and Kobe. Their activities are, in general, educational classes in English, Home Economics and Business; Bible classes and Religious work; Self-governing clubs among students, high school girls, girls in factories, shops and offices, girls of leisure and young married women; physical education, etc. Tokyo, Yokohama and Osaka have boarding homes for Japanese girls. The Chairman of the National Committee is Mrs. Matsu Tsuji and the national headquarters are at 8 Nishikicho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo.

National Temperance League of Japan.—The temperance movement in Japan was first started in 1886 by S. Hayashi in Yokohama, K. Ito in Sapporo, T. Ando and S. Nemoto in Tokyo. In 1920 the present National Temperance League of Japan was formed by fusion of minor bodies. It is a rather loose federation. The league now comprises 283 local societies with an aggregate membership of some 25,000. Mr. Nemoto's Juvenile Temperance Bill introduced for the first time in the Diet in 1901 was at last approved in the 1921-22 session and promulgated as a law in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

April 1922. The Board of Directors consists of Messrs. H. Nagao (Chairman), S. Aoki, K. Ito and 12 others. (Headquarters, 10 Omote Sarugakucho, Kanda, Tokyo).

Women's Christian Temperance Union of Japan.—(Kirisuto-kyo Fujin Kyofu Kwai).—Organized in 1886, this body represents Japan's contribution to the work of the World's W.C.T.U. or White Ribbon Society. At the close of 1925 members numbered 7,500 with 154 societies throughout Japan. The W.C.T.U. has devoted itself eagerly to the work of social reform of women, and maintains the Woman's Home at Hyakuninmachi, Okubo, Tokyo, for the reform of abandoned women and girls. Besides working for the same cause there are 14 societies for young women with 700 members and 38 for juvenile with 18,000 members attached to the W.C.T.U. President is Mrs. Chiyo Kozaki. Office is at 360 Okubo Hyakuninmachi, Tokyo.

The Salvation Army.—The Salvation Army commenced its work in Japan in September 1895. The Corps & Societies now number 112. Many well established Social Service Institutions are doing a very much needed and useful work. These include 3 Women's Rescue Homes, 3 Workmen's Homes, 2 Discharged Prisoners' Homes (with which is incorporated a section for probationary offenders), a Night Shelter for Men, Children's Homes, a Sanatorium for Consumptives, a Social Settlement, 2 Slum Posts, a Day Nursery and a Dispensary with medical and dental clinic pending the erection of the new hospital to replace the one destroyed by the earthquake of 1923. Other agencies embrace Police Court and Prison Visitation, Free Cessation and Advisory Departments, Labor Bureau, Work for the Blind, Prevention of Cruelty to Children, &c. The Emperor Meiji made an annual donation of ¥1,000 for a period of 10 years towards the Army's social work, while a donation of ¥3,000 was granted to the same funds in the joint names of the Emperor and the Empress. In connection with the Coronation Honors the Blue-Ribbon Medal was bestowed upon Lieut. Commissioner Yamamuro, the Chief Secretary, in recognition of the beneficent work of The Salvation Army, with which he has been connected as an Officer for about 30 years. The Empress Dowager sent her chamberlain to inspect The Army's Hospital for the Poor on her behalf. Government grants are also received towards the maintenance of several of the social agencies.

The Sanatorium for consumptives at Nakano, Tokyo, which was erected in 1916 as a memorial to the late founder of the Army, is regarded as one of the most efficient in Japan, it accommodating 170 patients. During the past three years the Army has rebuilt the old wards, and built and opened two modern and up-to-date wards and doctors quarters, thus greatly increasing the accommodation and efficiency. Toward the cost of increased accommodation the Imperial Government has since granted a considerable sum of money. The splendid organized relief work following upon the disastrous earthquake of 1923 served to emphasise not only the worth of the Army's work, but to exhibit its disinterested and unstinting love and care for the welfare of the people of all classes, but particularly the poor.

In the Officers' Training School nearly 50 young men and women are in residence preparing for Salvation Army officership, and all but 21 of over 370 Officers, Cadets and Employees are

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese. Five captains, three male and two female, and one Lieutenant were sent to London for training in 1925.

The National Headquarters at Hitotsubashi-Dori, Kanda, Tokyo, which was completed in the autumn of 1920 at a cost of ¥225,000 and in which were the administrative offices and a large auditorium, was destroyed in the earthquake. A temporary building was erected at the site of the destroyed building after the disaster.

General William Bramwell Booth, eldest son of the Founder and present head of the Salvation Army, visited this country in 1926 and during his stay here Lieut. Commissioner Yamamuro was appointed by the General as the leader of the Salvation Army in Japan as successor to Commissioner Eadie. General Booth was, during his visit here, received in audience by the Prince Regent at the Akasaka Palace and afterwards was recipient of a substantial cheque for the Army's work from the Imperial Household.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XI

EDUCATION

I. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

History.—Principal landmarks in the history of education in Japan prior to the Restoration of 1868 are the introduction of Chinese classics in 184 A.D., sending of scholars to China for study from 607 to about 900, publishing in 712 of the oldest book extant "Kojiki," introduction of the art of printing in 770, invention of the Japanese alphabet in 809, rise of vernacular literature in the Nara and Heian periods, lady authors and poetesses taking conspicuous part, relegation during the feudal period of literature to position entirely secondary to martial arts and as an accomplishment fit only for priests, courtiers, and other non-military classes.

With the establishment of the Tokugawa Shogunate learning somewhat revived, but it was far from being universal, and of course the education of girls was left sadly neglected. The subjects taught to boys were Chinese classics, history, laws, mathematics and Japanese literature. The plebeian class was contented with acquiring the knowledge of the three R's.

It must be noted that the real educational system dates from the Restoration, when class distinction was abolished and equal opportunity opened to all classes. The Imperial Rescript promulgated in 1872 enjoined that "henceforward education shall be so diffused that there may not be a village with an ignorant family, nor a family with an ignorant member." The public school system put in force in the same year was based upon the French model and the whole country was divided into eight educational districts, each to establish one university, 32 middle schools and 6,720 primary schools. The plan was premature, and was recast in 1879 at the advice of Dr. David Murray, an American educationist who was adviser to the Ministry of Education from 1875 to '97. Space forbids to review the revision subsequently effected. It may be broadly stated that since the Japan-China war ('94-5) the question of girls' and technical education, relatively neglected up to that time, has come to the front, while the world war has democratized the educational system and principle.

Religion at Schools.—A secular system is strictly maintained at all public and Government establishments, though private schools are at liberty to include religion in their curriculum, and are moreover allowed to participate in the privilege of conscription service postponement, provided they are of a standing at least equal to the Middle Schools. When, however, such schools wish to participate in other privileges, such as eligibility to the junior civil service, or to style themselves Middle Schools they must strictly conform to the Middle School Regulations in which

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

religious teaching of all descriptions in the class room is excluded. Of late the authorities seem to have conceived the idea of bringing education and religion into closer contact. The transfer of the Religion Bureau from the control of the Home Office to that of the Department of Education is one of such signs.

Discipline at Schools.—The introduction of the Occidental system of learning and the displacing of the venerable teachers of the old system with younger teachers devoid of prestige have resulted in undermining the laudable custom of mutual confidence that formerly bound master with pupils. The consequence is lax discipline and repeated outbreaks of strikes chiefly on the alleged ground of incompetence of principals or teachers or on other plausible excuses. Happily these refractory occurrences are now gradually lessening.

Educational Reform and Expansion.—The reform effected in 1916 will remain memorable in the history of education. First it has shortened by one year the number of years boys had to spend to complete the university education and next, which is of far more consequence, it means the adoption of democratic principles and liberal spirit as regards the treatment of high and university institutions, both State and private schools being given practically the same status, etc. At the same time the Government decided with the approval of the Diet in 1919 to effect expansion so far as the finances of the State admitted. The measure included establishment of 10 high schools, 17 industrial and 2 special schools in 6 years beginning with 1919, as well as expanding the scope of the existing schools. With the completion of the scheme the Government high schools increased to 25, higher industrial schools to 42, including 10 agricultural, 20 technical and 12 commercial schools. Of the Government special schools those specializing in medicine were all elevated to the status of university.

Co-education.—In the higher seats of learning it is only at the Tohoku and Kyushu Imperial Universities, the Tokyo Academy of Music, and Toyo University that the system receive regular, though still scanty, attention, owing to limited number of applicants. The Tokyo Imperial and Waseda Universities also admit a few women as hearers.

Military Training in Schools.—From the new academic year beginning April 1925 military training was introduced into the regular curriculum of secondary grade schools, the law for the purpose having been passed in the 50th session of the Diet. For universities or others of similar rank the measure is optional. Altogether over 1500 Government and public institutions come under the new system apart from ranking private schools for which it is left to free choice. The military drill is given 3 hours per week at Normal schools, 2 at Middle, High and Special schools, besides four or five days' field exercise. For those boys who pass the examination in practice the term in barracks will be shortened to five months for the Normal school boys, one year for Middle school boys, and ten months to those of High and Special schools. The educational authorities are contemplating to place boys in general under the same system. (Vide Chap. Army and Navy.—Ed. J. Y. B.)

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

General Statistics of Educational Institutions in Japan Proper for the Year 1923-24

	No.	Instructors	Enrolment	Graduates
Elementary Schools				
Government	4	86	2,439	434
Public	25,340	198,864	9,106,546	1,664,055
Private	118	713	28,175	4,257
B. D. D. Schools				
Government	2	52	451	139
Public	15	157	1,733	240
Private	63	401	2,689	432
Normal Schools, Public	98	1,960	33,829	11,299
Higher Normal Sch., Govt.	2	194	1,630	361
Do. for Girls, Govt.	2	151	807	189
Teachers' Institutes, Govt.	11	285	1,107	473
Middle Schools				
Government	2	52	853	136
Public	375	7,971	194,432	22,458
Private	91	2,106	51,395	6,367
Girls' High and Domestic High Schools				
Government	3	54	1,272	244
Public	544	7,276	182,374	39,680
Private	138	2,465	55,755	9,205
High Schools, Government	23	919	13,355	3,368
Do. Private	2	37	355	21
Universities, Government	11	1,728	15,151	3,593
Do. Public	4	160	1,636	379
Do. Private	16	1,336	21,944	6,489
Special Schools (collegiate)				
Government	5	254	3,402	741
Public	4	70	688	297
Private	69	2,622	35,877	7,052
Technical Schools (collegiate)				
Government	35	1,279	11,919	2,769
Public	2	74	1,043	287
Private	6	146	1,305	313
Do. (secondary grade)				
Government	2	13	148	49
Public	654	7,242	147,748	33,293
Private	89	1,864	31,964	6,327
Supplementary Technical Schools				
Government	4	—	736	407
Public	14,873	8,016	1,018,712	302,343
Private	98	283	5,326	1,250
Training Institutes for Technical School Teachers, Govt.	4	—	346	92
Do. Public	33	58	941	823
"Other" Schools, Public	450	571	2,469	7,879
Do. Private	1,244	10,273	185,195	70,039
Total	44,432	259,646	11,163,308	2,207,346

Note 1.—Teaching at the Training Institutes of Technical School Teachers and at supplementary schools is undertaken by those specified higher schools to which they are generally attached.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Note 2.—Schools and Colleges under control of Departments other than the Educational, i.e. Fishery Institute, various military and naval schools and colleges, Peers' School, Peeresses School, Post and Telegraph Schools, are excluded.

Note 3.—"Other" Schools include various schools and colleges that are not recognized by the Government as such.

II. PRIMARY EDUCATION

A. ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

Schools of this grade are divided into ordinary elementary schools and higher elementary schools, both being generally combined. The ordinary elementary school course extends six years and is compulsory, and the higher elementary school course two or three years. The ordinary elementary school receives children of 6 to 14.

Besides ordinary subjects of study the curriculum includes English in the higher course for urban districts. Under the existing regulations text-books for most subjects are compiled by the Education Department and published by the appointed publishers.

In principle elementary education is gratuitous, but according to the local circumstances a small amount of tuition may be charged under special permission.

General Statistics of Elementary Schools (Mar. 1924)

No. of Schools	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1923
Ordinary	—	8,615	93	8,708	9,400
Higher	—	183	—	183	207
Ord & High. Combined	4	16,542	25	16,571	15,975
Total	4	25,340	118	25,462	25,582

No. of Teachers	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1923
Ordinary, Male	63	108,281	429	108,773	107,528
Do. Female ...	11	61,845	254	62,110	60,327
Higher, Male	10	25,503	27	25,540	24,115
Do. Female	2	3,235	3	3,240	3,227
Total	86	198,864	713	199,663	195,197

No. of Pupils	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1923
Ordinary, Boys	1,146	4,078,038	14,030	4,093,214	4,071,920
Do. Girls	1,064	3,905,140	13,065	3,919,269	3,884,557
Higher, Boys	100	726,539	687	727,326	694,157
Do. Girls	129	396,829	393	397,351	369,985
Total	2,439	9,106,546	28,175	9,137,160	9,020,619

No. of Graduates	Gov't.	Pub.	Priv.	Total	Mar. 1923
Ordinary, Boys	177	631,359	1,963	633,499	618,183
Do. Girls	173	581,834	1,844	583,851	561,181
Higher, Boys	37	298,450	305	298,792	282,322
Do. Girls	47	152,395	163	152,605	141,675
Total	434	1,664,038	4,275	1,668,747	1,603,361

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Children of School Age under Obligation to attend Schools

End of March	Receiving the prescribed course of instruction			Not receiving the prescribed course of instruction		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1923	4,708,363	4,460,528	9,168,891	27,846	36,354	64,200
1924	4,734,699	4,512,441	9,247,140	32,422	38,878	71,300
1925	4,725,370	4,533,875	9,259,245	25,106	28,166	53,272

	Total no. of children under obligation			Percentage attending schools		
Continued	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1923	4,736,209	4,486,882	9,233,091	99.41	99.19	99.30
1924	4,793,315	4,580,952	9,374,267	99.45	99.42	99.42
1925	4,750,476	4,562,041	9,312,517	99.47	99.38	99.43

Blind, Deaf and Dumb of School-Age.—Blind or mute children of school-age and their ratio per 1,000 of normal children of the same age-limit are shown in this table.

End of March, 1924	Blind and mute of school-age			Receiving instruction at schools			Defectives per 1,000 normal children
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	
Blind	1,534	1,430	2,964	175	101	276	0.279
Deaf & Mute	3,377	2,881	6,258	584	396	980	0.589

B. KINDERGARTENS

By the enforcement of new regulations in April 1926, kindergartens were legally separated from elementary schools and made an independent unit in the system of education. They admit children from 3 to 7 years of age and aim at supplementing home education of the little ones. The subjects taught are play, singing, observation, speaking and manual work. The new regulations create a certificate for conductors, and every establishment must have those qualified numbering more than half the staff. The enrolment is limited to 120 at one kindergarten, and to 200 when specially approved by the authorities. The number of pupils under the charge of a conductor should not exceed 40.

End of March, 1924	No. of kindergartens	No. of conductors	No. of children
Government	2	12	290
Public	284	961	33,928
Private	515	1,300	32,469
Total	801	2,273	66,687
Total, March 1923..	747	2,246	65,094

C. BLIND, DEAF AND DUMB SCHOOLS

There are at present two government institutions and 78 public and private schools as mentioned elsewhere. In conducting public and private B. D. D. Schools the regulations relating to Elementary Schools should be applied mutatis mutandis. The two government schools are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Tokyo Blind School.—The school system is divided into three, ordinary, professional and normal courses. In the ordinary course instruction is given in the Japanese language, arithmetic, conversation and gymnastics, and in the professional course, music, acupuncture and massage.

The Tokyo Deaf and Dumb School.—The school system is also divided into ordinary, professional and normal courses. The ordinary course includes reading, writing, composition, arithmetic, written composition, written conversation; the industrial course, drawing, carving, joinery and sewing. Pupils in the ordinary course are allowed to study one or two subjects of the industrial course on the application of their parents.

The latest available data for this branch of education are given below:—

End of March 1924	No. of Schools			Teachers	Pupils		Graduates	
	Blind	Mute	Comb'd		Blind	Mute	Blind	Mute
Government	1	1	—	52	202	249	80	59
Public	3	1	11	157	789	944	161	79
Private	37	3	23	401	1,771	918	336	96
Total	41	5	34	610	2,762	2,111	577	234
Total, March 1923	78			591	2,613	2,026	469	228

III. SECONDARY EDUCATION

A. MIDDLE SCHOOLS

A school of this grade teaches boys who are desirous of entering higher institutions or who are intended for active life. A graduate of a Middle School is privileged to become a clerk in the Government service without undergoing the civil service examination. The course of study extends five years and a boy who has finished six years of the primary school education is qualified, theoretically, to enter the school on diploma. But in practice, owing to the number of applicants the boys are obliged to undergo selective examination at most schools, only about 10 per cent. of the number of qualified applicants being admitted according to recent experience.

With the enactment of the new regulations for Universities and High Schools the course has been shortened practically by one year, for boys finishing the fourth year are now privileged, on examination, to enter the High Schools.

Restriction as to Number of Classes and School Days

The regulations restrict the number of boys in each Middle School to the maximum limit of 800, to be increased to 1,200 in 1921, and that of boys in each class to 50. School days must not fall below 220 days per annum, though for 5th year boys the number of days may be shortened to 200.

Reform of Language Teaching

The question of reform in the teaching of English in Japan is now being very seriously considered and there is a general

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

feeling that the system now in force might be improved. Mr. H. E. Palmer, Lecturer in Spoken English, University College, London, and in Methods of Language Study, School of Oriental Studies, London, arrived in Japan in April 1922 and is attached to the Department of Education as Linguistic Adviser. He is a well known expert in Phonetics and modern methods of teaching spoken languages, and is now studying the situation with a view to elaborating a scheme of reform appropriate to the aims of English study in this country.

B. GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOLS

The course of study of high schools for girls extends over four years, but may be extended a year. In addition to general course, supplementary courses not exceeding two years may be provided. For the benefit of those desiring to study such arts as are necessary for females, a domestic course extending over not less than two and not more than four years may be established either in the curriculum or as a special school devoted to the same subject. A higher course of three years may also be provided for the benefit of those who having finished the general course desire to pursue further study. At present this course exists in First and Third Tokyo Prefectural Girls' High Schools, and five other prefectural and one private girls' high schools.

Statistics of Girls' High Schools

Number of girls attending the Girls' High Schools and Girls' Domestic High Schools is as follows for the year ended March 1924:—

	Regular course	Domestic course	Higher course	Post-graduate course	Elective course	Supplementary course
Government	857	258	—	150	—	7
Public	157,706	19,784	516	689	681	2,998
Private	48,769	5,820	55	527	104	480
Total	207,332	25,862	571	1,366	785	3,485

C. HIGH SCHOOLS

As originally constituted, High Schools are places primarily for giving special or professional education and secondary preparatory education for those desirous of entering Universities. The primary object has been lost sight of and at present High Schools are mostly institutions where students wishing to enter a University have to study for three years.

According to the new regulations for Universities and High Schools as enacted in April 1919, the High School consists of two courses, the Ordinary (4 years) and the Higher (3 years), The Higher course may admit those who have finished the 4th year of the Middle School, the 1st to 4th year course of this latter corresponding to the Ordinary course.

For reasons given above the government High Schools (except one) have only the Higher course, and those who have finished it are matriculated at the Imperial Universities.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Higher course is divided into two departments, Literary and Scientific. The necessity of making the students learn two Occidental languages, English and German or French, having been judged disadvantageous, it was arranged in 1911 to make one language compulsory and the other optional, the choice being left to the students.

List of High Schools

(with latest available figures)

Government High Schools

	Director	Instructors	Students	Graduates	Admission
1st (Tokyo).....	T. Sugi	72	1,130	321	360
2nd (Sendai)....	I. Tamamushi	51	822	248	271
3rd (Kyoto).....	G. Mori	59	929	287	308
4th (Kanazawa)..	T. Muto	46	820	239	265
5th (Kumamoto)	S. Mizobuchi	51	936	257	297
6th (Okayama)..	B. Komatsu	42	846	263	287
7th (Kagoshima).	T. Yui	45	679	179	219
8th (Nagoya)....	R. Komatsubara ...	51	848	259	264
Niigata.....	S. Hatta	31	427	124	131
Matsumoto.....	M. Mori	33	457	139	151
Yamaguchi.....	T. Shimbo	35	445	134	141
Matsuyama.....	M. Kaneko	33	489	152	156
Mito.....	T. Matsumura	34	565	167	177
Yamagata.....	M. Hayama	42	584	163	191
Saga.....	M. Ikoma	34	549	159	188
Hirosaki.....	N. Suzuki	37	530	136	179
Matsuye.....	K. Norisugi	40	537	141	185
Tokyo.....	M. Tsukahara	19	238	—	80
Osaka.....	S. Kumamoto	41	380	—	188
Urawa.....	K. Yoshioka	44	371	—	191
Fukuoka.....	O. Akiyoshi	34	376	—	185
Shizuoka.....	S. Hori	22	198	—	200
Kochi.....	Y. Nishikawa	23	199	—	201
Himeji.....	Y. Yamanouchi	39	569	—	200
Hiroshima.....	W. Totoki	40	555	—	200

Public High School

Toyama	T. Nannichi	45	531	—	80

Private High Schools

Musashi (Tokyo).	K. Yamakawa.....	49	142	—	9
Konan (Kobe)....	T. Maruyama	27	169	103	10
Seikei (Tokyo)...	T. Asano	44	184	—	66
Seijo (Tokyo).....	M. Sawayanagi	34	300	—	60
Naniwa (Osaka)..	K. Miura	9	78	—	—

N.B.—The private universities as recognized by the new regulations have attached to them either a High School or a preparatory department which is exactly same as to course as a Government High School.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

The New Regulations for Universities

Among the important innovations effected by the new regulations that came into force on April 1st, 1919, there is the formal recognition extended for the first time by Government to private "universities," those previously existing being anomalous institutions under control of the Special School Regulations. Especially notable is the fact that the new Regulation has placed the State and private Universities on the same status. A single college university will also be recognized in future, and each college of a University is to establish a post-graduate course. The establishment of Universities by prefectures is also provided for.

In return for the advantage conferred on the private University a certain sum has to be deposited by it with the Government, ¥100,000 for one college, while the faculty shall have professors of whom more than one half are to be exclusively attached to the institution.

The second important change is the abolition of the annual examination system, those who attend 3 or 4 years being granted the diploma if they pass the final graduation examination. Those graduates receive the degree of "gakushi" corresponding to M.A.

Since the above enactment 32 State, public and private institutions have been officially admitted to university rank and these added to the 6 Imperial universities make the number of regular universities 38 in total.

A. STATE UNIVERSITIES

Imperial Universities

There are six Imperial Universities, viz., at Tokyo, Kyoto, Sendai (Tohoku University), Fukuoka (Kyushu Univ.), Sapporo (Hokkaido Univ.), and Seoul (Keijo Univ.) as shown in the following tables. Graduates of Gov't High Schools are admitted on diploma in principle. To each University is attached the University Hall extending two years. The latest statistics are as follows:—

The Tokyo Imperial University

Est'ed April 1877. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. Y. Kozai, D. Agr.

College	Dean	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Law	K. Nakada, D.L.	598	1,942	544
Medicine	H. Hayashi, D.M.		611	152
Engineering	Y. Tsukamoto, D. Eng.		952	236
Literature	U. Hattori, D. Litt.		1,092	180
Science	S. Nakamura, D. Sc.		349	92
Agriculture	U. Suzuki, D. Agr.		868	222
Economics	S. Kawazu, D.L.		868	211
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)			7,074	1,749

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Kyoto Imperial University

Est'ed June 1897. Locat. Kyoto. Pres. T. Araki, D.M.

College	Dean	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Law	S. Sasaki, D.L.	374	772	997
Medicine	K. Morishima, D.M.		554	79
Engineering	T. Matsumura, D. Eng.		574	157
Literature	K. Sakaguchi, D. Litt.		574	70
Science	T. Wada, D. Sc.		285	50
Agriculture	A. Kikuchi		833	255
Economics	M. Kambe, D.L.		184	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			4,135	782

The Tohoku Imperial University

Est'ed June 1907. Locat. Sendai. Pres. M. Ogawa, D.Sc.

Science	T. Majima, D. Sc.	219	313	48
Medicine	S. Yagi, D. Med.		210	58
Engineering	H. Yagi, D. Eng.		242	51
Law & Lit	U. Sato, D.L.		401	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			1,190	157

The Kyushu Imperial University

Est'ed Dec. 1910. Locat. Fukuoka. Pres. G. Daikubara, D. Agr.

Medicine	M. Ishihara, D.M.	195	497	1,629
Engineering	T. Suehiro, D. Eng.		316	1,010
Agriculture	M. Yukawa, D. Agr.		244	84
Law & Lit	T. Minobe, D.C.L.		799	—
Total (incl. those at the Univ. Hall)..			1,856	2,723

The Hokkaido Imperial University

In April 1918 the Agricultural Dept. of the Tohoku University was reorganized and made an independent University.

Locat. Sapporo. Pres. S. Sato, D. Agr.

Agriculture	K. Takaoka, D. Agr.	254	320	1,489
Medicine	Y. Kon, D.M.		278	132
Engineering	T. Yoshimachi, D. Eng.		281	—
Preparatory Dept.	M. Aoba		884	2,372
Total			1,763	3,983

Attached to the University are special courses (departments) in agriculture, dendrology, civil engineering and marine products, with a combined staff of 136 and 439 students, graduates numbering 2,031.

The Keijo Imperial University

Est'd April 1926. Locat. Seoul. Pres. C. Matsura.

Law and Lit	A. Hayami	44	164	—
Medicine	K. Shiga, D.M.	29	150	—
Total		73	314	—

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Average Age of Matriculation at Tokyo

Average age of new students matriculated recently in the Colleges of the Tokyo University is as follows:—

	1921–22 Y.m.	1922–23 Y.m.		1921–22 Y.m.	1922–23 Y.m.
Law	24.1	23.1	Science	23.4	22.8
Medicine	22.10	22.0	Agriculture	22.8	22.5
Engineering	21.7	22.1	Economics	23.11	22.8
Literature	24.1	22.1	Average	24.1	22.6

Profession of the University Graduates

The graduates of the Imperial Universities since the foundation to 1922-23 make the following record, as classified according to their condition in life, giving only those that are relatively numerous.

	Tokyo Univ.	Kyoto Univ.	Tohoku Univ.	Hokkaido Univ.	Kyushu Univ.
Studying at Univ. Halls.....	242	218	16	24	21
Administration officials	1,839	288	—	—	16
Judges, etc.	1,056	342	—	—	—
Government technical officials..	2,514	495	78	277	272
Medical officials	1,269	1,158	19	262	—
Professors and teachers.....	3,441		238	339	243
Barristers	876	239	—	—	—
Engineers in private concerns..	2,157	987	115	310	—
Banks and companies.....	4,193	1,088	—	—	266
Practising medicine	1,026	352	15	155	—
Other business	1,504	170	10	—	179
Unemployed or unknown.....	2,308	919	47	362	82
Died	2,155	352	13	96	107
Total with others.....	25,047	6,871	641	1,933	1,224

Figures for the Tohoku and Hokkaido Univ's do not include graduates of the Special Depts.

The Tokyo University of Commerce

This is the first institution of university standing with a single college, and elevated from a Commercial School with the enforcement of the new regulations. It was established in 1875 and as the Tokyo Higher Commercial School it existed for more than twenty years until it was made a university in March 1920.

President, Z. Sano, D.L.

	Faculty	Students	Graduates
College of Commerce	70	921	1,152
Preparatory Department	83	669	526
Commercial Department	81	597	869
Teachers' Train'g Ins'te.....	—	93	397
Total (incl. those at Post-graduate course)	234	2,280	2,944

Universities of Medicine

These were formerly Government medical schools. The first two were made universities with a single college in April 1922, and the others in the following year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name	Location	Pres.	Faculty	Students	Grads
Okayama Univ. of Med.	Okayama	F. Tanaka, D.M....	27	162	105
Niigata „ „ „	Niigata	K. Sawada, D.M...	31	136	82
Chiba „ „ „	Chiba	K. Matsumoto, D.M.	35	396	125
Kanazawa „ „ „	Kanazawa	K. Sudo, D.M.....	32	347	121
Nagasaki „ „ „	Nagasaki	I. Hayashi, D.M...	34	391	145

The last three combine each a pharmaceutical department.

B. PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES

There are four public or prefectural universities, i.e., the Osaka, the Aichi (at Nagoya), the Kyoto, and the Kumamoto University of Medicine. The last two were admitted to university rank on 25th May, 1922, up to which time they were prefectural medical schools. They all have a preparatory department of their own. Their staff, students, etc. are as follows:—

Name	Location	Pres.	Faculty	Students	Grad.
Osaka Univ. of Med.	Osaka	C. Kusumoto, D.M.	54	735	175
Aichi „ „ „	Nagoya	C. Oguchi, D.M...	45	399	66
Kyoto Prefect. „	Kyoto	S. Ogawa, D.M....	88	298	83
Kumamoto „ „	Kumamoto	M. Yamazaki, D.M.	23	206	55

C. PRIVATE UNIVERSITIES

Since the enforcement of the University Regulations in 1919 as mentioned at the beginning of this chapter, altogether 17 private universities have been raised to the same official status as the Government institutions. They had formerly been placed under Special School Regulations as the other private institutions of collegiate standing are. Of the 16, four, i.e., the Ryukoku, Otani, Senshu, and Rikkyo Universities were officially recognized on May 25, 1922, and other four, i.e., the Toyokyokai, Ritsumeikan, and Kwansai Universities and the Jikeikai University of Medicine on June 6 the same year. The latest available figures are given below:—

Keio University

Est'ed 1856. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. K. Hayashi, D.L.

College	Dean	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Economics.....	K. Kiga, D.L.....	28	1,833	499
Law.....	T. Kambe, D.L.....	36	598	151
Literature.....	T. Kawai, D. Litt.....	53	149	33
Medicine.....	S. Kitazato, D.M.....	61	397	88
Preparatory Dept	—	97	3,596	847

The University also combines a middle and a business school.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Waseda University

Est'd 1882. Locat. Tokyo. Pres. S. Takata, D.L.

College	Dean	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Pol. Economy....	S. Shiozawa, D.L.....	35	738	160
Law.....	M. Terao	31	442	94
Literature.....	T. Igarashi, D. Litt....	73	483	86
Commerce.....	S. Hinuma, D.L.....	26	859	229
Engineering.....	T. Yamamoto, D. Eng..	105	654	191
Special Dept.....	S. Sakamoto, D. Jur...	97	2,703	691
High.Norm.Dept..	K. Nakagiri	51	810	156
High School (1st)	K. Nonomura	112	2,138	560
„ „ (2nd)	K. Utsunomiya	74	1,053	458

There is also a technical school attached to the university with a staff of 127 and an enrolment of 3,791.

Other Private Universities

	Location	Est.	College	Faculty	Students
Doshisha Univ.	Kyoto	1874	Law, Lit.	109	1,300
Hosei Univ.	Tokyo	1879	Econ., Law & Lit..	190	5,354
Meiji Univ.	Tokyo	1881	Law, Com., Econ...	213	5,829
Chuo Univ.	Tokyo	1885	Law, Com., Econ...	98	642
Nihon Univ.	Tokyo	1889	Law, Lit., Com....	362	10,860
Kokugakuin Univ.	Tokyo	1890	Lit., High, Norm...	83	989
Jikeikai Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1881	Med.	65	918
Rikkyo Univ.	Tokyo	1874	Lit., Com.	88	926
Ryukoku Univ.	Kyoto	1638	Lit.	124	973
Otani Univ.	Kyoto	1665	Lit.	108	690
Takushoku Univ.	Tokyo	1900	Com.	97	1,137
Kansai Univ.	Osaka	1886	Law, Com.	141	8,395
Ritsumeikan Univ.	Kyoto	1900	Law, Econ.	96	1,810
Senshu Univ.	Tokyo	1880	Econ., Law	104	1,917
Rissho Univ.	Tokyo	1904	Rel., Lit.	95	870
Tokyo Agr. Univ.	Tokyo	1925	Agriculture	110	1,135
Komazawa Univ.	Tokyo	1882	Rel., Lit.	74	772
Nihon Univ. of Med.	Tokyo	1912	Med.	88	865
Taisho Univ.	Tokyo	1907	Rel., Lit.	121	806
Koyasan Univ.	Wakayama	1886	Rel.	38	151

D. ACADEMIC TITLES

Besides the titles conferred by both State and private universities on their graduates, there is a special title called Hakushi granted by them with the approval of the Minister of Education. With the enactment of the new university regulations in 1919, the regulations regarding the conferment of the highest academic degree "hakushi" or "hakase," corresponding to Doctor (of Science, Civil Law, etc. as the case may be), has been revised and democratized. The privilege of conferring it is no longer reserved for the Imperial Universities and the Council of Hakushi; the Presidents of all the Government, public and private Universities are

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

equally given the same privilege, subject to the approbation of the Education Minister. The title is of twelve kinds, as:—

Mar. 1927	Law	Medicine	Pharmacy	Engineering	Literature	Science	Agriculture	Dendrology	Veterinary	Commerce	Economics	Pol. Science
Living	186	2,416	45	399	153	227	162	41	22	4	10	1
Died	55	112	11	75	56	39	19	3	6	0	0	0
Total	241	2,528	56	474	209	266	181	44	28	4	10	1

Grand total: Living 3,667; Died 375.

V. TECHNICAL AND PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

A. GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Under the direct control of the Department of Education there are 46 Technical and Special (professional) Schools of higher grade, which give instruction to those desiring to pursue some practical business or profession, such as industry, agriculture, commerce, medicine, etc. There are also schools for similar purposes maintained by prefectures or private persons which are given the same status as the above. (Vide VI.)

The development of this branch of education has been quite phenomenal recently. Graduates of Middle Schools (Girls' High Schools for females) are eligible, but as the applicants for the Government schools of this grade outnumber the available accommodation, they are taken partly on diploma and partly on examination.

The course extends three or four years, and some of the schools are provided with a post-graduate course. Of the Government schools only the Academy of Music admits girls also.

List of Government Technical Schools

(With latest available figures)

Higher Agricultural and Forestry Schools

Location	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduate
Morioka	Y. Kagami	45	365	117
Kagoshima	K. Yoshimura	33	380	102
Tottori	G. Yamada	29	215	61
Miye	T. Uyehara	36	325	100
Utsunomiya	Y. Sato	46	346	72
Gifu	E. Kusaba	30	264	—
Miyazaki	T. Miyahara	28	192	—

Higher Sericultural Schools

Uyeda	O. Harizuka	29	215	69
Tokyo	I. Honda	46	322	127
Kyoto	T. Yamada	32	243	116

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Higher Commercial Schools

Location	Director	Faculty	Students	Graduates
Kobe	S. Tazaki	71	1,208	237
Nagasaki	S. Kimura	38	629	167
Yamaguchi	K. Washio	37	571	120
Otaru	F. Ban	40	527	141
Nagoya	R. Watanabe	39	658	209
Oita	Y. Yamazaki	24	466	138
Fukushima	J. Ito	28	472	162
Hikone	K. Yano	34	438	131
Wakayama	I. Okamoto	34	481	138
Takamatsu	G. Sawada	37	461	—
Yokohama	T. Tajiri	34	423	—
Takaoka	T. Tadami	24	315	—

Higher Technical Schools

Tokyo	K. Nakamura	109	942	247
Tokyo (Shiba)	H. Matsuoka	57	369	96
Osaka	M. Tsutsumi	69	609	175
Kyoto	U. Murakami	32	281	58
Nagoya	H. Mori	48	447	142
Kumamoto	N. Miura	48	431	139
Yonezawa	S. Shibata	43	330	72
Kiryu	H. Nishida	46	243	70
Yokohama	T. Suzuki	49	406	101
Hiroshima	T. Kawaguchi	42	360	92
Kanazawa	N. Aoto	35	390	92
Sendai	T. Shimbo	43	358	92
Kobe	S. Hirota	44	371	98
Hamamatsu	T. Kawaguchi	41	359	120
Tokushima	S. Komizo	38	326	77
Nagaoka	T. Fukuda	34	292	—
Fukui	S. Seki	29	290	—
Meiji (Fukuoka)	C. Tomoda	55	354	81
Yamanashi	S. Matsuda	26	228	—

Mining School

Akita	M. Hiraoka	34	179	52

Higher Mercantile Marine Schools

Kobe	B. Shimaya	61	779	193
Tokyo	S. Ozeki	47	816	64

List of Government Special Schools

Pharmaceutical Schools

Toyama	R. Takahashi	22	243	82
Kumamoto	G. Yasuka	27	274	94

Foreign Language Schools

Tokyo	J. Nagaya	85	1,032	248
Osaka	K. Nakame	63	955	269

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Fine Art Academy				
Tokyo.....	N. Masaki	74	812	109
Academy of Music				
Tokyo.....	N. Murakami	65	704	85

B. PUBLIC & PRIVATE TECHNICAL & BUSINESS SCHOOLS OF SECONDARY GRADE

These are divided into three grades, (A) the Middle School grade for 14-17 year boys, (B) the Higher elementary school standing for 12-15 boys and (C) the Continuation (or supplementary) grade for 12-13 or older boys and girls. They are granted a small aid from the State for 2 years at a time, the total sum disbursed on this account averaging ¥356,852 in five years according to recent statistics. The latest available data (March 1924) are shown below:—

	No.	Techdical	Agricultural	Fishery	Commercial	Nautical	Others	Total
A	Schools ...	76	147	10	165	12	—	410
	Teachers ..	1,415	1,777	82	3,111	146	—	6,531
	Pupils	19,917	29,156	1,075	73,524	2,632	—	126,304
	Graduates .	3,759	8,788	241	10,059	701	—	23,548
B	Schools ...	31	173	2	47	2	80	335
	Teachers ..	349	1,090	8	392	12	732	2,583
	Pupils	3,698	22,775	188	9,675	326	16,894	53,556
	Graduates .	1,001	7,040	52	2,462	26	5,540	16,121
C	Schools ...	119	11,862	205	410	2	2,377	14,975
	Teachers ..	380	5,164	52	432	—	2,371	8,299
	Pupils	10,868	763,874	10,877	34,538	308	204,309	1,034,774
	Graduates .	5,477	204,922	2,718	17,354	39	73,490	304,000

VI. PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS OF HIGHER GRADE

Quite a large number of public and private institutions of collegiate standing exist. Many of them give technical or professional education, and there are some which style themselves 'Universities,' though they are not officially recognized as such but are placed under the Special School Regulations. They are anomalous, being in reality liberal education institutions.

Their course sometimes extends five or six years according to the length of the preparatory course which extends two or three years. As shown in the ensuing list there are several institutions for women.

Statistics of Public & Private Collegiate Institutions

(March 1926)

	No. Schools	Staff	Students	Graduates
Public	5	156	1,465	490
Private	72	2,501	35,034	6,431
Total	77	2,657	36,499	6,921

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Public Collegiate Institutions (1927)

Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Faculty	Students
Chiba Horticultural Sch.	Chiba	1909	Hort're	23	150
Kyoto Sch. of Plot. Art	Kyoto	1909	Painting ...	33	264
Osaka High Com. Sch.	Osaka	1879	Com.	60	980
Fukuoka Girls' Coll.	Fukuoka	1922	Lit., Dom. Science ..	38	317
Osaka Girls' Coll.	Osaka	1924	Lit., Dom. Science ..	60	391

Principal Private Collegiate Institutions (1927)

Aoyama Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1879	Theology	130	2,100
Aoyama Gakuin, High. Course	Tokyo		Eng. Lang. & Lit.		
Baika Women's Coll.	Osaka	1922	Lit.	24	201
Bukkyo Semmon Gakko	Kyoto	1912	Buddhism ..	24	150
Butoku-kai Sch. of Martial Arts	Kyoto	1912	Fencing, Judo	26	134
Buzan Univ.	Tokyo	1913	Buddhism ..	33	90
Daito Bunka Gakuin	Tokyo	1923	Jap. & Chin. Classics ..	46	236
Doshisha Girls High Sch., High. Course	Kyoto	1912	Eng. Lit. & Dom. Sc'ce	60	740
Japan Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1901	Dom. Sc'ce, Jap. & Eng. Lit.	118	1,740
Jochi Univ.	Tokyo	1913	Lit. Com. ..	31	200
Joshi Eigakujuku	Tokyo	1900	Eng. Lang. & Lit.	28	396
Kwansai Gakuin	Hyogo	1889	Theology, Lit. & Com. ..	89	1,118
Kwanto Gakuin	Yokohama	1905	Eng. Lit. & Theol. ...	17	50
Kyoto Univ. of Shingon Sect	Kyoto	1898	Buddhism	27	49
Kyoto Women's Col.	Kyoto	1920	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit.	76	620
Kyushu Dental Col.	Fukuoka	1913	Dentistry ..	52	458
Meiji Gakuin, Div. Dept.	Tokyo	1887	Theology ...	10	60
High. Course			Eng. Lt. ...	32	474
Nihon Dental Col.	Tokyo	1909	Dentistry ..	75	675
Okura High Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1900	Commerce ..	76	594
Osaka Dental Col.	Osaka	1917	Dentistry ..	60	618
Osaka Pharmac. Sch.	Osaka	1917	Pharmacy ..	21	378
Rinzai Sect Univ.	Kyoto	1888	Buddhism ..	35	86

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name	Location	Founded	Subjects taught	Faculty	Students
Takachiho Higher Com. Sch.	Tokyo	1912	Com.	20	204
Teikoku Women's Col.	Tokyo	1910	Jap. Lit., Dom. Sc'ce	45	283
Tendai Sect Univ.	Tokyo	1897	Buddhism ..	16	59
Tohoku Gakuin	Sendai	1886	Lit., Theol..	36	328
Tokyo Dental Col.	Tokyo	1889	Dentistry ..	83	622
Tokyo Trinity Sch.	Tokyo	1885	Theology ..	18	35
Tokyo Women's Med. Col.	Tokyo	1900	Medicine ...	45	703
Tokyo Women's Univ.	Tokyo	1918	Dom. Sc'ce, Lit., etc...	55	358

N.B.—The above lists do not include those public and private institutions which have been given the same status as the Gov't Univ. since the enforcement of the new Univ. Regulations in April 1919.

VII. TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR TEACHERS

Each prefecture has one or more Normal Schools for preparing teachers for primary education, while there are four State Higher Normal Schools to train teachers for Middle, Normal, and Girls' High Schools. For this latter purpose some private universities and schools of collegiate grade maintain Higher Normal Departments.

A. PREFECTURAL NORMAL SCHOOLS

Each locality is under obligation to maintain at least one normal school, with an elementary school attached to it to give practical training to the students in the method of instruction. In April 1925 an important revision was effected in the regulations for normal schools with a view to turning out better and more efficient teachers. The regular course was lengthened from 4 to 5 years, while the preparatory course which formerly might be added according to the local circumstances was abolished. At the same time improvements were carried out in the subjects of study. Law and economics were newly introduced in the curriculum and English was made compulsory for male students.

The instructors, students and graduates classified as to sexes are as follows:—

	Schools for			Instructors		Students		Graduates	
	Male	Female	Mixed	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1921-22 ..	48	37	9	1,582	236	18,344	8,998	5,193	2,836
1922-23 ..	49	37	9	1,620	243	19,735	9,631	5,508	3,235
1923-24 ..	52	39	7	1,705	255	22,791	11,038	6,971	4,328

B. HIGHER NORMAL SCHOOLS

The Higher Normal Schools are State institutions and consist of the Tokyo Higher Normal School and the Hiroshima Higher Normal School, and the Women's Higher Normal Schools in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo and Nára. Schools of secondary and primary grades are attached to each of these schools to provide opportunities of practical teaching to the students. A kindergarten is also attached to each Higher Normal School for girls.

The existing Higher Normal Schools are generally divided into three courses, i.e. a principal, and a post-graduate course, besides a special course and an elective course. The principal course is divided into five sections, Japanese and Chinese literature, English language, geography and history, mathematics and physics, chemistry and natural history. The course of study in the main school extends over 3 years in the principal, and from one to two years in the post-graduate course.

The Women's Higher Normal Schools

The School in Tokyo comprises literature, science and art course, also a special course (mathematics, physics, chemistry, household management, Japanese language and gymnastics). The course of study extends four years in literature, science, and art, and two years in the special course.

The Nara School comprises Japanese and Chinese, history and geography, mathematics, physics and chemistry, and natural science.

Statistics of the Higher Normal Schools

		Instructors	Students	Graduates	Applicants	Admission
Tokyo.....	1921-22	104	842	193	245	—
	1922-23	116	903	172	1,103	296
	1923-24	124	951	202	1,162	270
Hiroshima.....	1921-22	73	533	114	199	—
	1922-23	60	599	106	582	212
	1923-24	70	679	159	1,191	214
Tokyo(Women's)	1921-22	74	472	127	135	—
	1922-23	66	440	107	709	128
	1923-24	65	440	107	867	117
Nara (Women's)	1921-22	40	329	90	105	—
	1922-23	38	337	68	395	106
	1923-24	36	367	82	555	108

C. SPECIAL INSTITUTE FOR TRAINING TEACHERS

The institute was specially organised for the purpose of training qualified teachers for normal schools, middle schools, and girls' high schools and so to supplement the work of regular training institutions for teachers. It was first opened at the beginning of the year 1902-3, but has been rearranged and at present there remains only one institute for girls in charge of the Tokyo Women's Higher Normal School, which is provided with a course of housekeeping and sewing.

Besides the above the Tokyo University of Commerce, Agricultural College of Tokyo Imperial University and the Tokyo Higher Technical School have each an institute for training teachers of commercial, agricultural and technical schools of secondary grade.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

VIII. SCHOOLS UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF GOVERNMENT

There are several schools which are not governed by the Education Minister and these are described below. Besides, the Army, Navy, Government Railways and Communications Department have respectively institutions for training or instructing their officers and employees.

The Peers' School ("Gakushu-In")

Founded in 1877 as a private institution and maintained by the Peerage with a subsidy from the Imperial Household Department since 1884, the school consists of boys' and girls' department, each covering primary and secondary education grade, with a High School course for the former. The graduates of the course are admitted without examination to the Imperial Universities, in case there is accommodation available. Children of humbler classes are admitted to the school within a certain limit. In Aug. 1926 the Boys' Dept. had 843 boys and Girls' Dept. 824 attendants.

Fishery Institute

Founded in 1899 by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, it gives instructions in the theory and practice of the aquatic products industry, and is divided into Regular Course (catching, manufacture & rearing), Pelagic Fishery, Post-graduate and Special Courses, the first two extending over three years. In Aug. 1926 the teaching staff comprised 77 and enrolment 294. Location; Etchujima, Tokyo. Pres. K. Okamura, Dr. Sc.

The Jingu Kogakkan

Founded in 1881 as an institution of higher grade for giving instruction in the Shinto classics, it is under control of the Ise Grand Shrine Office. Its course extends over four years and there is besides a special course of two years for training Shinto priests. In May 1924 the instructors numbered 24 and the student roll 260 for regular and special courses. Location; Uji-Yamada, Mlye Pref. Pres. M. Morita.

IX. SOCIETIES AND COUNCILS

The Imperial Academy of Japan

This institution corresponds to the Royal Society of Great Britain or the Académie Française. It was established in 1879 for the promotion of science and art, with the view to exercising a beneficial influence on culture in general, and its members are selected from amongst seniors of learning. In 1906 it joined the International Academic Union.

The officials of the Academy consist of one president, manager, and two sectional chiefs, (1) Literature and Social affairs

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and (2) Sciences. The full number of members was formerly 60, but it was increased to 100 in May 1925, to be appointed by H.M. the Emperor. Members above 60 years old may receive an annuity. An Imperial edict was announced in 1910 to grant ¥2,000 a year for 20 years, to encourage the work of the Academy. Barons Mitsui, Iwasaki and Sumitomo have each offered ¥1,000 a year for ten years respectively and the late Dr. Takamine and Baron Fujita, lump sums of ¥5,000 and ¥22,000 respectively. Several other funds have lately been added by private persons and corporations. In 1925 it has decided to publish proceedings in German, English and French besides those in the vernacular. President is J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc., and Director M. Anesaki, Dr. Lit. Membership 91.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute

This is a laboratory founded in Tokyo in 1917 at the instance of the late Dr. J. Takamine to promote the fundamental development of industries through scientific researches. Its fund amounting to ¥6,200,000 consists of Imperial donation, State grants and contributions by leading businessmen.

The chief officials are:—President, Prince Fushimi; Vice-President, Viscount E. Shibusawa; Superintendent, Viscount Dr. M. Okochi; 12 directors and 23 research staff.

At present more than 300 persons (including four ladies) are engaged in researches and practical application of their results. The subjects of researches now undertaken number 137, while 49 patents have been acquired from foreign and home governments, and some of them form new industries.

Scientific Research Council

This was created in June 1919 under the control of the Education Minister to unify researches in science and its application in foreign countries and Japan by keeping in connection with the International Scientific Research Council. It despatches representatives to the conferences of the International Research Council, answers inquiries and consultations of the State ministers concerned, and make suggestions about matters relating to science and its practical application.

It consists of the General Affairs Department and several research departments to which the members are attached according to their respective specialities. The members number less than 100 to be appointed by the Government at the Council's recommendation.

The chief officials and the scientific departments are as follows:—

Chairman—J. Sakurai, Dr. Sc.
Vice-Chairman—A. Tanakadate, Dr. Eng.

Departments	Membership	Director
Astronomy	11	S. Hirayama, Dr. Sc.
Geodesy	13	S. Nakamura.
Chemistry	15	T. Takamatsu, Dr. Eng.
Physics	15	H. Nagaoka, Dr. Sc.
Geology & Geography...	7	N. Yamazaki, Dr. Sc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Biology & Agriculture...	8	H. Ando, Dr. Agr.
Medicine	11	S. Sato, Dr. Med.
Engineering	23	Baron C. Shiba, Dr. Eng.
Mathematics	6	S. Takagi, Dr. Sc.

* The figures include those connected with two or more departments.

X. FINANCIAL MATTERS RELATING TO EDUCATION

The Educational Stock Fund

The sum of ¥10,000,000 set apart in 1899 out of the Chinese Indemnity is the origin of this fund, being chiefly intended to promote the cause of national education by granting loans to civil corporations to be used for educational purposes. The accounts are as follows:—

End of March	Loans	Bonds	Deposits	Total sum existing
1922	¥5,014,421	84,384	1,360,681	6,459,489
1923	5,269,803	82,150	1,203,551	6,565,504
1924	5,245,217	93,400	1,236,353	6,574,970

Note.—The bonds are calculated on purchase price, fractions being cut off.

Educational Expenses Paid out of Provincial and Communal Treasuries

	1919–20	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24
Elementary schools	¥135,812,270	¥204,557,546	¥217,547,768	¥232,942,528
Normal „	6,911,840	10,318,347	12,121,637	12,295,159
Middle „	10,796,979	18,639,614	23,735,302	24,901,692
Girls' High schools.	7,071,627	14,393,520	20,575,026	18,708,506
High schools	—	—	—	41,520
Universities	—	1,583,669	3,433,596	3,982,686
Special schools ...	1,725,809	1,347,658	523,105	533,572
Technical schools ..	14,820,438	26,088,162	32,966,857	31,126,424
Continuation schools	—	97,583	238,239	305,141
B.D.D. schools	109,345	143,618	213,288	311,384
Other schools	542,964	721,972	802,604	691,538
Kindergartens	580,136	913,011	922,043	1,049,639
Libraries	625,900	1,077,745	1,286,841	1,245,398
Others	13,189,619	23,315,477	29,730,566	27,170,063
Total	192,186,922	303,100,339	344,096,872	355,304,250

State Aids to Compulsory Education

The Treasury grants every year a sum of 40 million yen of which ¥4 millions is set apart for special local corporations, while one-third of the rest is distributed among poorer corporations and the remaining two-thirds, i.e. ¥24 millions among the other urban and rural corporations in proportion to the number of pupils and teachers. The rate of distribution for the last sum in the fiscal year 1925-26 was announced by the Education Minister as ¥65.18 per one teacher and ¥1.48 per one pupil.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

XI. SCHOOL HYGIENE & COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

Health of Male Students in Government Institutions

Health data of students in the Imperial Universities, High Schools and various Professional (collegiate) Schools are as follows:—

	No. of students examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1921-22 ..	26,396	41.23	36.28	22.49	53.72	46.28
1922-23 ..	29,962	41.83	36.08	22.09	53.28	46.72

Health of Female Students in Government Institutions

Health data of girls in Higher Normal Schools, in Girls' High Schools attached thereto, and in other professional schools are:—

	No. of girls examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
1921-22 ...	1,015	39.41	46.60	13.99	79.12	20.88
1922-23 ...	982	40.73	42.87	16.40	81.37	18.63

Health of Pupils in Public and Private Schools

Health returns of boys for the 1919-20 year stand thus:—

Schools	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Elementary	1,232,018	51.63	44.94	3.40	—	—
Middle	151,635	53.25	43.56	3.19	77.18	22.82
Normal	15,725	62.47	36.40	1.13	71.93	28.07
Technical	46,427	57.62	39.68	2.70	77.06	22.94
Special	2,492	44.06	54.94	1.00	60.71	39.29
Total or av...	1,448,297	52.09	44.58	3.33	76.58	23.42

The data for girls for the 1919-20 year are as follows:—

Schools	No. of pupils examined	Constitution (percent)			Eye-sight (percent)	
		A	B	C	Normal	Abnormal
Elementary	1,065,659	46.62	49.00	4.38	—	—
Girls' high	103,426	51.98	44.98	3.04	83.73	16.27
Normal	7,719	60.43	38.79	0.78	81.37	18.63
Special	206	53.40	46.60	—	73.79	26.21
Total or av...	1,770,010	47.18	48.58	4.24	83.55	16.45

The health data as regards height and weight of elementary school children for the 1922-23 year are given below:—

	Boys			Girls		
	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight kan	No. examined	Height (shaku)	Weight kan
7	141,180	3.54	4.704	135,179	3.49	4.533
10	139,817	4.01	6.244	129,799	3.96	6.001
13	51,414	4.42	8.056	34,528	4.45	8.193
16	471	4.81	10.231	165	4.68	10.223

N.B.—shaku=11.93 inches; kan=3.75 kg.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Competitive Entrance Examination

The steadily growing number of aspirants to schools of higher and university grade compels the authorities to erect the barrier of competitive examination, so that the rejected students, theoretically qualified to get admission on their diploma, have to shift themselves as best as circumstances admit. The admission ratio is very low in the 25 Government High Schools than that for institutions of similar or higher grade, as the following figures for the years 1924-25 and 1925-26 show:

Admission ratio of 25 Government High Schools

	Applicants to Lit. course	No. admitted	Applicants to Science c'se	No. admitted	percent of admission
1924-25	11,728	2,524	12,550	2,522	21.6
1925-26	25,012	2,538	16,057	2,574	20.7

The condition at the Government special schools is not much better, the record for 1926-27 admission being as follows:—

20 Technical and Mining schools.....	46%
10 Agr., Forestry and Sericulture schools.....	37%
12 Higher Commercial schools.....	48%

The congestion is much eased in the Government universities, the record for Tokyo, the mecca of Japanese students, reading thus for 1925-26:—

	Law	Economics	Medicine
Applicants	973	328	350
Admissions	650	258	150

XII. LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS

A. LIBRARIES

The number of libraries in March, 1926, totalled 3,904 comprising one govt. (Imp. Library), 2,547 public and 1,357 private establishments. There are also libraries belonging to the Imperial and other Universities. Of the above the Imperial Library and the Library belonging to the Tokyo Imperial University surpass the rest as to accommodation and so forth. The libraries of Kyoto Imp. University, of the Cabinet and of the Imperial Household Department are also worthy of mention.

	Mar. 1924		Mar. 1925		Mar. 1926	
No. of	Gov't & pub.	Priv.	Gov't & pub.	Priv.	Gov't & pub.	Priv.
Libraries	2,192	1,377	3,251	1,260	2,547	1,357
Volumes (1,000)..	3,885	2,409	5,389	2,424	4,581	2,610
Visitors (1,000)...	17,530		23,174		21,059	

The Imperial Library

The Library in Uyeno Park, Tokyo, is the largest in Japan. Its recent statistics are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

End of March	No. of volumes: Jap. & Chi.	No. of volumes: European	No. of volumes: Total	No. of days open during the year	No. of visitors	Aver. no. of visitors per day
1924	263,446	86,729	270,115	295	280,003	949.2
1925	537,112	108,874	645,986	325	383,676	1,180.5
1926	550,865	110,753	661,618	319	401,277	1,257.9

The Imperial University Libraries

The number of volumes stored at the end of March, 1923 was as follows:—

	Jap. and Chin. books	European books	Total
Kyoto University	276,142	258,711	534,853
Tohoku University (Sendai).....	93,527	63,448	156,975
Hokkaido University (Sapporo)....	36,677	47,355	84,032

Reconstruction of the Tokyo Imperial University Library

The Tokyo Imp. University Library when fully restored will remain a lasting monument of the intellectual and cultural fraternity of the world. The Library with its 800,000 volumes, both Occidental and Oriental, was by far the biggest and the best in the Orient, and it was totally destroyed by the disastrous earthquake fire of Sept. 1, 1923. To effect its speedy restoration with the sympathetic cooperation of intellectual organizations, both at home and abroad, the University authorities sent in November of the year Mr. K. Takayanagi, Prof. of Law, to Europe and America. His mission was a complete success. In the United States he obtained, among other gifts, Mr. Rockefeller's donation of ¥4,000,000 unconditionally given, except that the sum is to be used for the construction of a model library building. Similar hearty response came to his appeal in England, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, etc. Lord Balfour in England, M. Poincare in France, and Premier Mussolini in Italy actively assisted him for the success of his mission. The British Government appropriated £25,000 to help supplement the British book donation collected under the auspices of the British Academy. He brought home in March 1925 circa 300,000 books, collected either by purchase or as a gift. These foreign books, together with those got at home, will be housed in the big Library Building, with which Mr. Rockefeller's name will be forever associated, and will form the nucleus of this famous resort of learning in the Far East.

Public and Private Libraries

Public and private libraries present a far poorer show than the preceding two. In the provinces, the Osaka Library (Prefectural) possessing 140,000 books heads the list as to number. The Hibiya Library of the Tokyo Municipality added in 1921 2,000 new books published in U.S.A. and contributed to the city by the Carnegie Peace Commission. Among private libraries may be mentioned the Nanki Bunko founded by Marquis Tokugawa in 1921, the Ohashi Library founded in Tokyo in 1906 by Mr. Ohashi, the Nakanoshima Library in Osaka founded by the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sumitomo family, Shokado Bunko by the Iwasaki family, etc. Private universities, especially Waseda and Keio, have each a big one. Both Dr. Morrison's famous library acquired by Baron Iwasaki in 1917 for ¥350,000 and Mr. Kuhara's private library now in course of formation at an estimated cost of some ¥3,000,000 are also noteworthy. The former contains over 200,000 books on China and has been much enlarged and reorganized into a Seminary devoted to Oriental research, under the name of Toyo-Kenkyu-Sho, established in the grounds of Baron Iwasaki's residence, Tokyo.

B. MUSEUMS

The museums that exist in most important cities in the country are generally of limited scope and of commercial interest, as described elsewhere. The three museums that are under the control of the Imperial Household Department, in Tokyo, Kyoto and Nara, are more general in nature. The exhibits displayed are principally historical relics, specimens of arts and industry. Of these, the Tokyo Imperial Museum, the largest in Japan, was the first founded and dates from 1872. This museum has, among the articles exhibited, various costumes, utensils, &c., showing the customs and habits at different times and places, as also specimens of various natural productions. A zoological garden is attached to this museum. The Hyokei-Kwan, (erected in 1910 in commemoration of the wedding of the late Emperor and the Empress) makes a part of the Imp. Tokyo Museum, and is devoted to the display of objects of fine arts and art industry. The Tokyo Educational Museum formerly belonging to the Tokyo Higher Normal School has been opened to the public since 1914.

XIII. MORAL EDUCATION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE

A. MORAL EDUCATION

The Imperial Rescript on Education (1890) is regarded as the cornerstone of moral education in Japan. Even little children under ten have to learn by heart the text of the Rescript, though they can hardly be expected to understand it, as it is couched in the grave Chinese classic style. At the same time it is supplemented with text-books on ethics in which stories of famous men and women are predominating features.

Secondary Schools.—The Department of Education enforces the following general directions about it.

"The teaching of morals must be based on the precepts of the Imperial Rescript on Education; its object is to foster the growth of moral ideas and sentiments, and to give the culture and character necessary for men of middle or higher standing, and to encourage and promote the practice of virtues. The teaching should be carried out by explaining essential points of morals in connection with the daily life of pupils, by means of good works or maxims and examples of good deeds; and be followed by a little more systematic exposition of the duties to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

self, to society, and to the State; elements of ethics may also be given."

The Higher Institutions.—The Minister of Education issued in 1909 an Instruction with the object of having this neglected subject attended to regularly in schools of this grade, the text being as follows:—

"Education aims mainly at producing worthy men, and it requires no emphasizing that great importance should be always attached to the building up of character, whether it be at common or special schools. I am aware that for this reason the Government schools have never been slack in paying attention to the point. The students of those institutions are those who received a moral education while at the middle schools or lower stages; but they still lack firmness in their ethical ideas and are liable to fall victims to temptations of various kinds, while they are at a period of life when they are in need of moral culture. It is desirable that from now onward the Government schools devote more energy to the moral training of their students and foster and temper moral ideas in them, not only by giving lectures on ethics at stated intervals, but also by seizing every opportunity for the purpose, so that they may grow firm in their resolution to put in practice what they are taught. The principals, instructors and teachers of the schools are exhorted to make themselves with one mind and heart the centre of moral uplifting and personally influence their students and endeavor to the end that the Emperor's wishes contained in the Rescript on Education and also in the Imperial Message to the people (about thrift) may be carried out."

In the opinion of a competent foreign authority the present system of moral education in Japan is defective on account of the scarcity of hostels where students who are away from home may be placed under proper care, the compulsory and mechanical system of ethical education and absence of religious influence.

B. PHYSICAL CULTURE

"Judo", or "Jujutsu"

This manly art of self-defence which has become popular in both hemispheres owes its development to the reform effected by Mr. J. Kano who (see Who's Who) established for this purpose in 1886 a special training hall styled Kodokwan, now in Koishikawa, Tokyo. The reform consisted in eliminating the dangerous features from the various styles formerly in vogue and developing a new system suited both for the purpose of mental discipline and physical culture. By 1894 Mr. Kano's persevering efforts had begun to bear fruit, and branch halls were started in several provinces. The fame of the new style began to spread not only in Japan but even to foreign countries, especially after the Russo-Japanese War, and of Mr. Kano's pupils not a few went over to America and Europe to teach the art to foreigners. Several foreigners staying in Japan have been initiated in it. At present in almost all Japanese schools of secondary grade and above the exercise is practised as a method of physical culture. Private clubs and schools for the practice of "Jujutsu"

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

are to be found in all cities and towns. Some fifty thousands have been trained and in Mar. 1917 the graduates roll numbered over 20,000. The ancient custom, known as "cold practice" of going through the training before dawn during midwinter, presents a lively scene.

Fencing

In former days fencing and swordsmanship occupied the foremost place in the physical and mental training of the gentry classes. As practised today at schools, the art is merely a faint memory of the past greatness and importance. The practice sword is made of split bamboo, about four feet in length, with a hilt twelve inches in length for the double grasp. The points counted as effective hits are the head, both sides, the right hand and throat. The traditional method of the two-handed use of the sword is still preferred by the Japanese to the single grasp popular in Western countries. It is among policemen that the training is more actual and realistic than at schools, for these guardians of peace are required, from the nature of their duty, to practise fencing as a regular lesson and for actual purposes. The "cold practice" to encourage hardihood and endurance is also adopted in fencing as in "jujutsu."

Physical Culture for Girls

Physical culture is no easy business for girls attending the secondary grade schools, not merely because active exercises by girls are still regarded with disfavor by some conservative mothers, but chiefly because Japanese female garments, though attractive to look at, are not well adapted for active movement. Nevertheless, physical culture is steadily gaining ground, and in the girls' higher schools the subject of gymnastics, 3 hours a week, is included, and girls are made to go through training in fancy steps and figure movements, some callisthenics, and so on. In the Female Higher Normal Schools the Swedish system and some other exercises are given. In the Japan Womens' University a hybrid system is in force, combining the halbert training which daughters of "samurai" had to acquire in former days with some forms of callisthenics.

Physical Education Research Institute

With the object of conducting scientific research into physical training at schools and training leaders in physical education, the Physical Education Research Institute was founded in December, 1924. It has eight research departments, with a suitable force of staff. The Departments are Anatomical, Physiological, Chemical, Hygienic, Pedagogics and Phylosophy, Drill and Gymnastics, Athletic and Budo (judo and fencing).

Associations for Physical Culture

The most conspicuous among associations for physical culture is the Military Arts Association, organized in 1898 in Kyoto for the purpose of promoting military arts and developing the military spirit. Its roll reaches 2,167,376 members with Admiral

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

R. Yashiro as president. The gymnastics practised in the association are "jujutsu," fencing, archery and boating. Every year in May and August a tournament is held.

The National Physical Education Society, at Omori, Tokyo, was voted an annual subsidy of ¥30,000 by the Diet in 1893 for a period of five years. A large Imperial gift was also granted. Two gymnasia were established in Tokyo, one in Osaka and another in Hokkaido. The graduates are granted teaching certificates for all the common and higher schools of the country.

The Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium of Tokyo was destroyed in the quake-fire of September '23, but the skeleton left being judged available it was decided to reconstruct it on the premises of the former structure practically in the same style as before, only slightly enlarged. A swimming-pool, bowling-alley, race-course (1-26 m.) and other sporting facilities are provided as before. The work of construction was started in the spring of 1926 and was finished in about 7 months.

Young Men's Training Institutes

With a view to training young men in general both physically and mentally to develop their citizenship regulations for the young men's training institutes were promulgated in April 1926, and the work was started in July. So popular is this undertaking that at the end of the month 15,130 institutes with the aggregate roll of 1,128,386 members existed throughout the land. Of the 12,064 autonomic corporations only 256 lacked this training organization. These institutes may also be established by private persons or bodies employing many young men, such as factories, mines and business houses. They train youths from 16 to 20 years of age free of charge, in the course of morals, civics, military drill and ordinary and technical subjects, for the period of four years. For those who finish the course with good record the regular conscription may be shortened. Each institute is supervised by a director to be appointed from among elementary school masters, and the training is conducted by leaders comprising elementary school instructors, ex-service men and other persons judged competent for the work.

XIV. FOREIGN STUDENTS STUDYING IN JAPAN AND JAPANESE ABROAD

By "foreign students" are principally meant students coming to Japan from other countries for purposes of study. Of these the Chinese students are by far the most important both in number and other respects. It was some years after the close of the Japan-China war that they began to arrive in Japan to acquire modern learning. The first batch of the students arrived in 1900. After the Russo-Japanese war the number swelled at one time to 25,000 approximately. That was the high water-mark, for soon a reaction set in and the departures began to exceed new arrivals. Several reasons account for this decline, such as the unfavorable impression which the action of students gave to the Peking (then Imperial) Government, on account of the radical ideas they carried home, and also the fact that there

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

is no longer, as there was at first, a promising field of employment for adventurous Chinese lads with a mere smattering of "new learning" acquired in Japan. A large number of these students has occupied ministerial and other high posts.

At the end of March 1924 foreign students studying in Japan totalled 2,272 consisting of 1,850 male and 422 female. Of the total number 409 were those attending universities and 878 various schools of higher grade.

Japanese Students Studying Abroad

The number of students of both sexes which Japan has sent to Europe and America since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse must reach enormous figures, especially when students who have gone abroad at their own expense are included. These foreign-going students are in most part selected nowadays from among those who have undertaken teaching at Government institutions for several years after they completed their academic courses. The allowance made differs according to the places of study and also subjects thereof. In general it is ¥4,320 for one in Europe or U.S.A. besides about ¥700 for "the outfit allowance." Up to March 1926, 2,026 were sent by the Education Department alone, of whom 375 were staying in various countries in July the same year. Other Govt. Departments have also their own students abroad.

XV. TEACHERS' & MEDICAL LICENSE EXAMINATION

Teachers' licenses examination and also the examination to grant licenses to those aspiring to become medical practitioners and pharmaceutists are annually held.

License for High School Teachers

In view of the sudden expansion of the Govt. and other educational organs demanding reinforcement of the required complement of the staff, the license examination of the higher grade was first carried out in the spring of 1920. Of 35 applicants for English and Mathematics 6 only (all English) passed it with success.

The total number of the licenses given stood as follows:—

Year ended March	License exam.	License without exam.	Total
1923	9	323	332
1924	4	311	315

License for Secondary School Teachers

This service to supplement the staff of qualified teachers for secondary grade schools, normal schools, middle schools and higher girls' schools was started in 1895. The Examination Committee also takes charge of grant of license without examination to graduates of higher institutions both Government and private. Figures for the 3 years are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year ended March	License without exam. Male	License without exam. Female	License on exam. Male	License on exam. Female	Total
1921	391	307	461	104	1,263
1922	511	384	564	97	1,656
1923	1,446	749	799	179	3,173
1924	(2,513)		(785)		3,298

XVI. SUNDRY TOPICS

The Boy Scouts Organization in Japan

This movement is still primitive in Japan, as it practically dates from the visit of our Crown Prince (the present Emperor) to Europe in 1921, when he received Gen. Baden-Powell in audience and inspected Boy Scouts of England. It is true Mr. Griffin of Yokohama organized about 1913 the foreign Boy Scouts and similar associations existed in Hokkaido, Shizuoka, etc., but these were insignificant. The formation of the Association of Boy Scouts of Japan in 1921 at a grand meeting held in Shizuoka led to the general activity of this movement, and today upwards of 280 bodies exist throughout the country. On the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to Japan in 1922 all the different associations sent their representatives to Tokyo and for three days they conducted a Jamboree. The Association of Tokyo took active part on the occasion of the September disaster in the field education work for the benefit of child-sufferers. Though the Boy's organization in the modern sense is new, the spirit actuating it was pretty well represented by the juvenile bodies that formerly existed both among the masses and the two-sworded classes. For the latter the "Kenji-no-sha" (Association of Robust Boys) that existed more than two centuries ago in the clan of the Lord of Satsuma (Princely House of Shimazu) is most noteworthy. The essential aim of this feudal organization was to inculcate in the minds of samurais' boys, seven to twenty-five years, the spirit of Bushido or Japanese chivalry. The young men's societies among plebean classes, of the type that originated in the feudal period, numbered in 1921, according to the Department of Education, 1,557 with a total membership of over 200,000.

The Badge of the Boy Scouts is designed upon the three ancient sacred treasures of the Imperial House, i.e. Mirror, Sword, and Jewels. The Association is presided over by Visc. Shimpei Goto, and its Board of Directors consists of Count Y. Futara, Visc. M. Mishima, Messrs. M. Ozaki, M. Oseko, etc. It sent its representatives to the world's Jamboree held at Copenhagen in the summer of 1924.

American Scholarship for Japanese Girls

To execute the proposal of the International Committee of the A.A.U.V., the Association of University Women was composed of English and American college women residing in Japan and Japanese women who have studied abroad. Already an offer of scholarship was made by the University of Michigan and Vassar College, and in 1925 a graduate of the Japan Women's College in Tokyo was recommended to the latter after examination by the above-mentioned association.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XII

LABOR

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

The first organization of labor dates back to 1890 when printers organized themselves under the title of Doshikai. Seven years later an association came into existence for the introduction of labor union system in this country. But the forerunner of Japanese labor union in the real sense of the word is the Yuai-kai which was founded in 1912, chiefly through the effort of Mr. Bunji Suzuki, and its roll contained over 50,000 members. It was expanded in 1920 into the General Federation of Japanese Labor.

The following figures showing the number and membership of labor unions in Japan are based upon the investigation of the Social Affairs Bureau of the Home Office. Here the term "labor union" is used in its broader sense, including some friendly societies.

	End of 1924	June 1925	June 1926
No of unions.....	401	494	408
Membership	222,296	234,698	260,348

According to the same authorities the following representative organizations existed in December 1926 (the figures in brackets showing the component unions):—

Naval Workers' Union (5).....	42,513
General Federation of Japanese Labor (53).....	23,305
National Council of Trade Unions.....	18,693
Japan Seamen's Union (9).....	37,000
General Federation of Workers in Gov't undertakings (7)	13,565
Tramway Workers Union (7).....	13,923
Seamen's Association	7,678
Kaiyo Toitsu Kyokai (Mariners' Federation) (6).	13,988
Federation of Japanese Trade Unions (12):.....	4,000
Federation of Miners in Ashio Copper Mine (7)..	8,300
Typesetters & Printers Union (10).....	4,167
Japan Marine Cooks' Union (8).....	7,817
Federation of Mechanics Unions (7).....	3,615
Shibaura Labor Union (2).....	2,100

Labor organizations in Japan have been given over to theory and liable to lean to the left, but the reverse tendency of similar bodies in Europe after the War and the situation in this country after the great earthquake calamity, especially the adoption of universal manhood suffrage in the 50th session of the Diet, conduced to draw their attention to practical aspects of the labor problem. This drift may be clearly perceived in the fact that the work people who had studiously dissociated themselves from politics first began to contest seat in the election of village, town

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and city assemblies. Encouraged by their success, slight as it was, election campaign was attempted with partial success in the prefectural general election carried out in 1927, and similar movement was directed to the general parliamentary election held in February '28.

As a first step to realize this ambitious project the formation of a proletariate party was planned by leading labor organizations and farmers' unions, and the Rodo-nomin-to (Laborers' and Farmers' Party) was brought into existence in March 1926, as briefly described in the chapter on Politics. The active part taken by the proletarians in the general prefectural election held in 1927 is significant, when they secured about 30 seats. Their power is no longer negligeable in active politics. (Vide Tenantry Dispute, Supplement, 1927 edition).

The Central Federation of Japanese Labor

When the Yuai-kai was reformed as a Federation, its program was completely overhauled and a new one adopted, plainly tinged somewhat with radical thought. It replaced the harmonizing idea with the class-war principle. Mr. Suzuki still remains as honorary president, but the power of control is in charge of some executive committees elected from among the members. The autocratic method which Mr. Suzuki followed for several years has been given up by the Committees.

The resolution passed at the general meeting of the association in 1922 include the following items:—

(1) Adoption of 8-hour day or 48-hour week (6-hour day or 36-hour day week in the case of mine workers).
(2) Establishment of minimum wage scale.
(3) Abolition of night work.
(4) Abolition of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations.
(5) Recognition of the Soviet Government.
(6) To make the Mayday a national holiday throughout the country.
(7) Cooperation of the whole nation in economic activities.

The Federation publishes a monthly organ, "Rodo" (Labor).

At the annual meeting held in Kobe in May, 1925, a trouble arose between the supporters of the executive members of the Federation and the anti-executive elements which represented a left faction. It ended in the following month in a rupture and the Kwanto Local Council, the exponent of the "anti's", as well as 26 unions supporting it, seceded from the Federation to organize a new body styled the National Council of Trade Unions.

NUMBER OF LABORERS

The latest figures on laborers are not yet available, pending completion of the statistics of the census taken in Oct. 1925. To sum up, therefore, the results of investigations made by various government departments in recent years, the total number of laborers in the country amounts to 9,608,448, without considering the difference of the dates of inquiry for convenience sake.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Laborers	No.	Date	Investigated by
Factory	2,006,812	June 30, 1926	Social Bureau
Mine	389,217	„	„
Agricultural	3,117,582	Oct. 1, 1920	Agr. & Com. Dep't
Fishing	789,236	„	„
Forest	715,709	Mar. 31, 1921	„
Commercial	1,109,000	Est. from Census on Oct. 1, 1920	
Traffic	820,419	„ „ „ „ „	
Casual	810,647	End 1922	Home Dep't
Salt fields	46,564	End 1922	Monopoly Bureau
Total	9,805,386		

DATA ON FACTORY LABOR

Factories and their Workers

At the end of 1909 there were 32,228 factories employing over 5 workmen. Taking the figure as 100, the index number decreased to 98 after five years, i.e. at the end of 1914. Then in 1919 it rose to 136, to increase in 1921 to 153, which proved the highest in recent years. For this remarkable growth of labor the rapid development of foreign trade and the prosperity of commerce and industry during the European War are responsible. The following shows the number of factories with over 5 workmen, and their operatives, as investigated by Com. & Ind. Dep't.:—

Year	No. of factories	No. of laborers		
		Male	Female	Total
1914	31,717	383,957	564,308	948,265
1921	49,380	757,345	878,466	1,635,811
1922	46,427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133
1924	48,394	859,783	929,835	1,789,618
1925	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381

Years	Index No.		Percentage of laborers	
	Factories	Laborers	Male	Female
1914	100	100	40.5	59.5
1921	156	173	46.3	53.7
1922	146	178	49.3	50.7
1923	151	186	47.5	52.5
1924	153	188	42.4	51.9
1925	155	191	47.5	53.4

As a general rule the number of female operatives always exceeds that of the male. But the recent statistics show a tendency of decrease in the former and increase in the latter. This may be attributed to the growing predominance in recent years of machine and tool manufacture and chemical industry, which have to depend chiefly on male workers. It is noteworthy in this connection that over 80 per cent. of factory girls in Japan are employed in spinning and weaving mills.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

No. of Workers as Classified by the Kinds of Factories

(End of 1925)

Factories	No. of workers	Percentage
Textile	972,681	53.7
Machine and tool	224,177	12.4
Chemical	104,810	5.7
Food and drink	170,648	9.4
Miscellaneous	123,199	6.7
Special	36,846	2.0
Total	1,808,381	100.0

No. of Factory Laborers as Classified by Age

At the end of 1925 the total number of factory laborers amounted to 1,878,718, of which 1,808,381 or 97% were regular operatives and the others were employees chiefly consisting of sundry men. Of the regular operatives those under 16 years numbered only 263,132 or 14.00% of the whole laborers. Male operatives 16 years old or above claimed 43.26% and female 38.97%. Only 2.12% of those under 16 were male, while the females occupied as much as 11.87%. This large percentage of girls under 16 is accounted for by the great number of females employed in filatures and cotton mills.

		Regular operatives (percent)			Other
	Total (percent)	16 & above	Under 16	Total	employees percent
Male	48.30	52.59	15.14	47.13	78.21
Female	51.16	47.46	84.85	52.85	21.79
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Male	100.00	89.54	4.39	93.93	6.01
Female	100.00	75.43	22.99	98.42	1.57
Total	100.00	82.25	14.00	96.25	3.74

Wages

According to the investigation made by the Bureau of Statistics, the average daily wages of factory workers stood at ¥1.75 in 1924 and ¥1.74 in 1925, to fall to ¥1.70 in 1926. Similar figures for male operatives were ¥1.97, ¥1.94, ¥2.34 respectively, while those for the female were ¥0.96 in 1924, ¥0.96 in 1925 and ¥0.96 in 1926. The average for male workers in 1926 was ¥1.48 over that for the female. Below is given the average movement of daily wages in 1926 as classified by factories:—

	Jan.	Mar.	May	Jul.	Sep.	Nov.	Av.	Av. for 1925	Av. for 1924
Total Average									
Factories	669	702	720	698	699	697	698	670	680
Male	¥2.10	2.18	2.19	2.45	2.42	2.49	2.34	1.94	1.97
Female	¥0.95	0.97	0.91	0.97	0.97	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.96
Weaving and dyeing factories									
Factories	213	216	218	215	216	215	215	212	213
Male	¥1.50	1.48	1.51	1.58	1.59	1.61	1.56	1.45	1.41
Female	¥0.95	0.92	0.91	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.94	0.93	0.92

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Machine and tool works									
Factories	96	114	119	115	114	112	112	148	150
Male .....¥	2.45	2.63	2.63	2.92	2.86	2.98	2.81	2.43	2.54
Female .....¥	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.45	1.39	1.45	1.29	1.17	1.09
Chemical works									
Factories	163	172	176	168	170	168	169	137	139
Male .....¥	2.25	2.21	2.18	2.53	2.49	1.97	2.39	1.98	1.90
Female .....¥	1.03	1.04	1.03	1.21	1.17	1.19	1.13	0.88	0.82
Food and drink factories									
Factories	77	78	79	78	78	81	79	78	80
Male .....¥	1.86	1.82	1.92	2.10	2.09	1.99	1.99	1.83	1.62
Female .....¥	0.95	0.88	0.89	0.94	0.96	0.94	0.93	0.88	0.89
Miscellaneous factories									
Factories	113	115	121	115	114	119	114	83	87
Male .....¥	1.84	1.72	2.23	2.27	2.34	2.48	2.46	1.87	1.94
Female .....¥	0.80	0.82	0.89	0.90	0.87	1.69	1.00	0.90	0.91
Special works									
Factories	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Male .....¥	2.43	2.35	2.32	2.32	2.38	2.43	2.37	2.35	2.27
Female .....¥	1.26	1.22	1.19	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.24	1.17	1.10

Working Hours

According to the investigation carried out by the same authorities, the average working hours at factories were 10.34 during the second half of 1925. The longest average hours worked were 11.27 by weaving and dyeing factories, of which filatures showed an average of 12.27. The shortest average 9.51 is recorded for machine and tool works.

Average working hours as classified by factories

Total average			10.34
Weaving and dyeing factories			11.27
Reeling	12.27	Cotton ginning	10.47
Spinning	11.23	Weaving	11.14
Machine and tool works			9.51
Machine	9.47	Tool	9.55
Ship and rolling-stock	9.41	Metal working	9.55
Chemical works			10.30
Pottery	10.33	Leather	9.22
Paper-milling	11.29	Rubber mfg.	10.12
Food and drink factories			10.35
Brewing	10.21	Tea mfg.	10.30
Sugar mfg.	11.46	Confectionery	10.38
Miscellaneous			10.12
Printing	9.45	Wood, bamboo and vine work	10.23
Paper work	10.47	Straw plait	11.35
Special works			10.25
Electricity	10.31	Metal refining	9.40
Gas works	10.22		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Holidays

During the second half of 1924 the total average of holidays given to workers was 27.6 days. The average for special works was 28.1 days, followed by 28 days for food and drink factories, 27.4 days for chemical works and miscellaneous factories, 27 days for weaving and dyeing factories, and 26.7 days for machine and tool works.

Recess

In the same period the total average of recess per day stood at 1.3. As classified by factories the longest average was 1.24 for food and drink factories, followed by 1.7 for weaving and dyeing factories, 1.5 for special works, 1.4 for chemical works, 1 for miscellaneous factories and 0.46 for machine and tool works.

THE FACTORY LAW

The Factory Law, put in force on September 1st, 1916, was revised in March 1923 and carried into effect on July 1st, 1926. The main feature of the revision is the widened scope of application, and factories employing 10 workers are included as against the minimum limit of 15 in the old system, and also larger kinds of factories engaged in dangerous or unhealthy work.

Working hours.—The maximum working hours are fixed at 11 hours (formerly 12), but this is applicable only to factories employing the protected workers, i.e. male operatives under 16 years of age (formerly 15) and female operatives, there being no restriction as regards those employing adult males. The factories enforcing 11 hour day or less must allow their workers at least 2 off-days every month, and when a day's work exceeds 6 hours over half an hour's recess must be given, and when 10 hours over 1 hour's.

Night work.—The protected workers must not be employed in night work, from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m. (former—4 a.m.), but the factories such as filatures where work is divided into two shifts or more may be exempted from this provision till the end of June, 1929. In case these factories employ protected workers by dividing work into day and night shifts, the workers must be given at least 4 off-days a month, and the shifts must be changed in less than ten days.

Women in Maternity.—Women must not be employed 4 weeks before and 6 weeks after child-birth. But 4 weeks after child-birth they may be employed, when so desired by them, in work judged harmless by the physician. Women with children less than one year old must be allowed to suckle them twice a work-day, each time not exceeding half an hour.

Workmen's compensation.—Workmen injured by accident, falling ill or killed while attending to their duty are entitled to compensation by the employers as follows:—

1. Allowances for medical treatment till cured.
2. Allowances for temporary disablement:—not less than 60% wage-rate daily from the first day till cured, but not less than 40% from 181st day.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

3. Allowances for permanent disablement:—
   a. Invalidism for life.—not less than 540 times the daily wage-rate.
   b. Disablement for life.—not less than 360 times the daily wage-rate.
   c. Damaged working capacity, health permanently injured, or, in case of women, facial disfigurement.—180 times of the daily wage-rate.
   d. Permanent though slight disablement without damaging working capacity.—not less than 40 times the daily wage-rate.
4. Allowances for bereaved family.—not less than 360 times of the daily wage-rate of the deceased operative.
5. Funeral expenses.—20 times the daily wage-rate, but 20 yen when the sum amounts to less than 20 yen.

The investigation made by the Social Bureau, Home Department, puts the number of factories under the control of the old law at the end of 1924 at 27,073 with 1,493,811 workers, but the revision added 19,294 factories with 142,724 employees including 38,009 females and 2,800 males of protected age.

JAPAN IN THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE

In the first International Labor Conference held at Washington in Oct., 1919, Japan was represented by two Gov. delegates; Messrs. Minoru Oka (formerly Dir. of the Industrial Bureau, Department of Agr. & Com.), and Eikichi Kamada (ex-President of the Keio Univ., Mem. of House of Peers), and for the capitalists by Mr. Sanji Muto (Pres. of Kanegafuchi Cotton Mill) with Uhei Masumoto, Chief-Eng. of Toba Dockyards, for employees. As female adviser Government choice fell on Mrs. K. Tanaka. The preliminary conference held in Tokyo which was attended by seventy-five representatives from the various provinces and from the principal trade unions presented exciting scenes, the union men severely criticising the method followed by the Government for selecting the labor representatives.

Japan also participated in the second conference held in June, 1920, at Genoa and in the third held at Geneva in Oct. '21. In the 4th session at Geneva Mr. Y. Tazawa, manager of the Kyocho-kai (the Harmonization Association), was sent as workers' del., whom the Japanese Federation of Labor refused to recognize as its representative. He criticized the attitude of the Japanese Govt. toward the draft treaty passed at the Washington Conference, saying that its essential parts still remained unadoptd by it. His proposal that the post of a national correspondent of the I. L. B. be created in Japan was approved. At the 5th conference held at Geneva in Oct. 1923, a protest was made as to the qualification of the Japanese labor delegate, Mr. R. Uno, of the Osaka Technical Education Association. In view of repeated troubles in connection with the selection of the labor delegates and their advisers the Government adopted a new method of electing them for the 6th international session in 1924. Representative labor unions with a membership of over 1,000 were entitled to cast one vote per every 1,000 of their members. Then

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Government made appointment from the candidates elected, after taking into consideration the nature of the subjects of discussion at the session.

By this method Mr. B. Suzuki, Chairman of the General Federation of Japanese Labor, was elected labor representative to the 6th, 7th and 10th international conferences, while at the 8th and 9th conferences Mr. I. Narazaki of the Japan Seamen's Union, represented labor interest as the agenda of the sessions mostly related to maritime affairs.

Among the treaties and advices adopted at the past conferences the following are now enforced or enacted in Japan:—(1st Conf.) part of the treaty relating to unemployment; treaty relating to minimum age of child labor in manufacturing industries; advice on the prohibition of the use of yellow phosphorus; advice on the protection of women and children from lead poisoning; (2nd Conf.) treaty relating to minimum age of child labor on the sea; treaty relating to seamen's labor exchange.

In August last Japan ratified the treaty relating to minimum age of child labor in manufacturing industries which was adopted at the 1st international labor conference. The treaty which prohibits the use of children under 14 years recognizes an exception for Japan concerning the use of children of over 12 years who finished the course of elementary schools and children of age between 12 and 14 years at present engaged in manufacturing industries.

RECENT LABOR DISPUTES

In recent years, the troubles have grown more serious both in number and character. In 1919, there were 2,388 cases involving 335,225 workers, and of this number 497, affecting 63,137 workers, developed into strike. In 1920 there were 1,069 disputes, involving 127,491 workers, of which 282 developed into strikes and affected 36,371 workers. During 1921 there occurred 896 labor troubles involving 170,889 workers, of which 266 cases ended in strikes. 333 cases of strikes participated in by 54,526 workers occurred in 1924, the similar figures for 1925 being 293 cases with 40,742 participants and for 1926 459 cases with 67,234 workers. Since the panic in April 1920 contraction has been the ruling policy in business and industrial enterprises. In 1921-22 especially many workshops were closed down, followed by wholesale dismissal of workmen. Most labor disputes were mainly over the question of wages and dismissal allowance instead of over matters of principle such as collective bargaining and shop-committee. It also deserves mention that opposition to the lowering of wages gained a great force in 1922. This means among other things that in the troubles the position of laborers was one of self-defence. Among the more serious disputes that broke out during the year may be counted those at the Yokohama Dockyard Co. lasting from Feb. 21st to March 13th and involving 4,000 workers, at the Sumitomo Copper-rolling Works, Osaka, participated in by 2,000, and at the Osaka Electric Light Co., with 1,200 participants. They originated either directly or indirectly through dissatisfaction concerning dismissal allowances and the reduction of wages.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Data for Strikes

	Cases	Participants	Participants per cases	Strikes counted by number of days
1923	263	35,126	133.5	—
1924	333	54,526	163.7	—
1925	293	40,742	139.0	—
1926	495	67,234	144.4	—

Average Number of Strikers Per Case Classified by Occupations

(1915-1925)

	Cases	Strikers	Average per case
Mining	268	71,198	228
Spin. and weaving.....	287	65,457	228
Dyeing	329	42,149	128
Mech. and metal workers	583	69,578	119
Ship-building	74	65,912	890
Chemical industry	290	34,691	129
Salt-fields	86	16,238	188
Total incl. others ..	3,152	470,794	137

Strikes Classified by Causes

	1924		1925		1926	
	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants	Cases	Participants
For higher wage.....	134	23,637	100	7,903	226	14,610
Against its decrease..	30	3,227	41	6,245	47	4,643
For better treatment	100	21,818	83	12,855	133	32,578
Against foreman	15	1,431	16	1,471	30	2,978
Others	45	4,413	53	12,268	59	12,425
Total	333	54,526	293	40,742	495	67,234

Strikes Classified by Result

		Compromise effected	Demand accepted	Demand withdrawn	Demand refused	Total
1923	Cases	120	38	—	110	270
	Participants	14,379	6,908	—	14,937	36,259
1924	Cases	135	66	—	132	333
	Participants	19,707	11,608	—	23,211	54,526
1925	Cases	114	52	—	127	293
	Participants	10,744	11,922	—	18,076	40,742
1926	Cases	161	139	2	193	495
	Participants	14,412	11,999	38	40,785	67,234

Strikers Arrested

	Sedition		Under Art. 17 Pub. Saf. & Ord. Police Reg.		Under other laws		Total	
	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.	Cases	No.
1923	4	148	6	21	19	68	29	237
1924	7	143	13	80	37	160	57	383
1925* ...	3	87	1	6	25	86	29	197

N.B.—* Figures by the end of October.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

It was after the economic panic of 1920 that the unemployment question came to arrest the keen attention of thinkers and the public in this country as one of the important social problems. The slump in the share market in March that year precipitated a general economic inactivity and plunged all lines of industry into a paralyzed condition. Factories had to close one after another, and a general curtailment of operations was resorted to, a large number of factory workers and other laborers being thrown out of employment in consequence thereof. Of all lines of industry that were affected then the worst was dyeing and weaving, followed by engineering, chemical industry, mining and others in the given order. The situation remained little improved in the following year, and in 1922 the situation was made worse on account of the naval armament reduction carried out in conformity with the navy treaty concluded at the Washington Conference, which resulted in the dismissal of a larger number of workmen in the navy and private dockyards. The large discharge of workers in the Government factories and navy arsenals on account of the army and navy adjustment, in March, 1923, followed next month by similar cashiering of Government officials and clerks, added further gravity to the unemployment question, the number of the unemployed at the end of April, 1923, footing up to 250,000. The disastrous earthquake that occurred in the Kwanto district on September 1 that year, when a large number of factories, large and small, were destroyed in the afflicted district, threw out of employment numberless workmen, thereby swelling the unemployment roll. 226 factories and mines dismissed workers through dull business in the course of that year while 333 others had to stop work on account of the seismic disaster. The number of those thrown out of work was roughly estimated at 60,000 all told.

In 1924, the situation remained dismal owing to a large dismissal in May at the Army and Navy arsenals and other factories and the Mint and of about 20,000 Government officials and clerks through the administrative and financial adjustment in November. There being no effective measures for mitigating the serious unemployment situation the outlook remains as gloomy as ever. The number of those without employment at the end of September, 1925, was roughly estimated at something like 450,000 throughout the country. The system of unemployment insurance does not exist in Japan and the unemployment relief work of the labor unions is still in undeveloped condition. The private petty employment agencies that exist since old time form the sole organ for the relief of unemployment, together with the employment supply law or labor exchange regulations, put into force in June, 1921. In accordance with the said regulations a central labor exchange office was established in Tokyo and three local exchange offices at Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, each local office with a number of branch offices, totalling 168. Recently, with a view to relieving the increasing gravity of the position in the labor market the Government has provided measures for facilitating the flotation of public loans in principal prefectures for raising funds for various public works.

The results of the services rendered by the above mentioned labor exchange offices during the five years ending 1925 is shown in the following statistics:

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Vacancies notified	Registrations	Engaged	Rate of Engaged per 100 registered
1921	338,054	312,783	151,304	48%
1922	450,729	453,267	199,962	44%
1923	817,427	720,488	312,550	43%
1924	1,095,567	979,346	444,382	45%
1925	853,950	877,983	288,598	32%

Census of Unemployed.—On October 1st, 1925, the Government first took unemployed census in the principal industrial cities and their adjoining districts. The total population in the investigated areas amounted to 11,628,817, of which 2,355,015, or 20%, were subjected to investigation. These consisted of 615,331 salaried people (drawing less than 200 yen monthly), 1,533,433 workmen and 206,251 day-laborers, or 27%, 64% and 9% respectively of the number investigated. The total number of unemployed amounted to 105,612, Tokyo figuring on the list with 39,106 (37%), followed by Osaka with 18,380 (17%). The situation in the two cities is further given below:—

	Total unemployed	Tokyo	Osaka
Salaried men	20,178	8,367 (41%)	3,658 (18%)
Workmen	44,065	12,741 (29%)	10,391 (24%)
Day-laborers	41,352	17,998 (44%)	4,331 (10%)
Total	105,595	39,106 (37%)	18,380 (17%)

Causes of Unemployment.—Based on the above unemployment returns a certain statistical authority has made a careful analysis as to causes of unemployment. The analysis is briefly tabulated below:—

Subjective Causes

	Physical disability	Personal consideration
Salaried men	31.7%	68.3%
Workmen	29.5%	70.5%
Day-laborers	31.0%	69.0%

Principal causes of the objective origin are:—

	Service abolished, etc.	Absence of work	Weather	Admi'tive Con'tion, etc.
Salaried men	72.7%	—	—	20.4%
Workmen	80.8%	—	6.3%	—
Day-laborers	24.3%	40.2%	34.9%	—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XIII

SOCIAL PROBLEMS AND FACTS

THE SITUATION

So far as the socialist movement is concerned, the two years of 1923 and 1924 were the most eventful in Japan. In June 1923 a communists' plot was revealed and many of them were arrested, while in September the same year the earthquake disaster gave rise to a reactionary movement which was accelerated by the rumor of Korean attacks. Then in December the so-called Tora-no-mon "lese majeste" affair caused a great shock to the whole nation. As a result the authorities began to exercise stricter control over secret societies and movements, until at last the Peace Preservation Law was enacted in the 50th session of the Diet. That the attitude of the authorities towards the "dangerous" thoughts is growing in severity may be inferred from the fact that in 1925 the Education Minister ordered the dissolution of the societies of university students for the study of social science, on the ground that they were liable to lead to practical movement. Some of the students were arrested on the charge of lese majeste.

DELIBERATIVE ORGANS

With the sudden development of social, especially labor, movements after the European War, various organs have been established to conduct researches and investigations into the subject. The principal ones now existing are as follows:—

The Kyocho-kai (Tokyo).—Organized in 1919 by Government authorities, university professors, business men, social workers, under the principle of the "harmonization of capital and labor." Carries on investigation of social problems and issues a monthly.

Ohara Social Research Institute (Osaka).—Established by Mr. Ohara, a millionaire in Okayama. Is one of the most important research organs for social problems in the country, with Dr. Takano as the chief and a number of able experts on the staff.

Kurashiki Institute for the Research of the Science of Labor (Kurashiki, Okayama Pref.)—Also founded by Mr. Ohara. Investigates the scientific aspects of the labor problem.

Industrial Labor Investigation Office (Tokyo).—Established in 1924, chiefly by representatives of labor organizations and scholars, to investigate political, economical and social affairs of the country, for the purpose of furnishing rational and fundamental data for the labor movement.

Arima's Agrarian Research Institute (Tokyo).—Established by Mr. R. Arima (now Count) who has the most advanced and

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

democratic ideas. Is devoted to the study of agrarian problems, which are now growing in importance and attracting the serious attention of the public.

SOCIAL BUREAU AND NEW LAWS

To keep pace with the advance of the times the Govern ment created the Social Affairs Bureau under the control of the Home Office for the administration of labor and social works. In 1922 the Seamen's Labor Exchange Law and the Health Insurance Law were enacted. In the following year the Diet passed the Bill for the Minimum Age of Industrial Laborers and the Revision of the Factory Law.

In 1925 the regulations controlling the enlistment of laborers were enforced, while the following year marked a memorable period in the history of labor legislation in the country, for the 1st of July, 1926, saw the enactment of the Health Insurance Law, the enforcement of Labor Dispute Conciliation Law, and regulations providing for the minimum age of industrial laborers; the revision of the Factory Law and Regulations for Miners' Compensation; and the abolition of the long-disputed Art. 17 of the Public Safety and Order Police Regulations penalizing the instigation of strikes.

TENANCY DISPUTES

The tenancy disputes have become so wide and so serious that in not a few cases they even invited police intervention. According to the Home Office, the number grew from 408 in 1920 to 2,206 in 1925, though declining to 2,208 in 1926, and of the figure for 1925 1,380 came from floods and other natural disasters, 255 from the proposed increase of farm-rent, etc. In the number and nature of disputes, Osaka Prefecture headed the list, followed by Hyogo, Fukuoka, Aichi, Kagawa, Okayama, Gifu and Niigata Prefectures. As the number of disputes increased, tenants' unions also grew in number, increasing to 3,926 at the end of 1926 from only 241 in 1918. Many of them combine themselves into federations, of which the most notable are the Japan Farmers' Union, All-Japan Federation of Farmers' Unions, Central Japan Association of Farmers' Unions, etc. As an expedient to minimize tenancy troubles harmony associations have been organized recently by landed farmers and tenant farmers in various prefectures, the number of such organizations reaching 1,491 at the end of 1926 with membership of 164,585. (Vide Supplement, 1927 Edition)

The Tenantry Arbitration Law came into force on December 1st, 1924. The number of cases brought before the arbitrators was 222 in 1925 and 1926 and 1,158 in 1927 (Jan.-Oct.), out of which 96 and 508 respectively were successfully settled while 66 and 247 were withdrawn.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES

The co-operative societies in Japan were established under the Co-operative Societies Law enacted in 1909, the object being

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to supply to middle class producers, agricultural, industrial, etc. funds at a low rate of interest and without mortgage. The societies are juridical persons and are classed as Credit Societies, Sales Societies, Purchase Societies and Productive Societies. These different lines may be combined in one society, so that there are altogether eleven other kinds consisting of two to four different lines. In order to make a society easily accessible to people, it is provided that one subscription should not exceed ¥50, while to prevent aggrandizement one member is not allowed to own more than ten such shares. Special privileges are afforded to co-operate societies by the Government, as exemption of taxes on income and business, reduction of registration taxes, while the hypothec banks are permitted to advance funds without security and redeemable in five year instalments. At the end of 1925 there existed 14,260 societies with a total membership of over 3,000,000.

Mention must be made here of the "shohi-kumiai" (consumers' co-operative societies). These do not form an independent class in the Co-operative Societies Law, but come under the purchase society. They numbered about 247 out of the 379 independent purchase societies as existing on Mar. 31, '25. There is an essential distinction between the consumers' co-operative societies and the other classes of co-operative societies. The one is merely a society for consumption, while the others are capitalistic organizations aiming at profit. At the time of the enactment of the Law there already existed a consumers' society organized by subordinate government officials, called the Kyodosha. Since then this special kind of co-operative society made but insignificant progress, but in 1918 and the following few years, when the sudden advance of the prices of commodities menaced the living of propertiless classes, considerable stimulus has been imparted to its development.

The investigation effected by the Ohara Social Research Institute puts the number of the societies at the end of 1925 at 212. The membership and percentage of the organizations as classified by their nature were as follows:—

Kinds	Membership	Percentage
Public clerks	22,476	19.92
Other salaried men	9,101	8.07
Company employes	44,729	39.64
Laborers	1,220	1.08
Others	35,297	31.29
Total	112,823	100.00

MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATIONS OF WORKMEN

In almost all Government or private establishments of a large scope the mutual aid system of workmen or their families is in force. The following shows the summarised figures for 1925 for all associations, Police, Monopoly Bureau, Mint & Government Railways (for 1924), Forestry Bureau (1923):—

Total Membership	519,653
Receipts	
Fees	¥13,361,450
Government Grants	10,635,602

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

for similar positions experience great difficulty in getting work. This fact is eloquently explained by the statistics filed at the labor exchanges, according to which during the year 1924, 270,000 men applied for employment and 240,000 vacancies were open, whereas the same year 17,000 women sought work and 41,000 were required. Women workers, including typists, conductresses and clerks, are in great demand, but the salaries offered them are still low, partly because of tha general economic depression and partly because women are willing to work for less amount than men, this latter fact accounting for the growing popularity of women workers.

The official returns taken in 1920, the latest available, shows that number of women as bread winners throughout Japan proper stood at 8,937,000, or about 31 per cent. of the total female population numbering approximately 28,655,000. Those engaged in manual labor claimed 7,527,000 and those in other work 1,401,000, the ratio being 84% to 16%. The detailed figures are as follows:

Agriculture	6,045,000
Commerce	796,000
Marine product industry	47,000
Factory and mine workers	1,435,000
Domestic service	5,000
Others	183,000
Other than manual work	426,000

Women Workers in Tokyo and Osaka

The returns for the two premier cities are not synchronous, the figures for the former city being based on the census of October 1920 while those for the other are as later as 1924. For lack of better available returns, however, they are used here to show the condition of women workers in leading urban districts. The returns of Osaka cover only 1,433 women clerks and are therefore less instructive than those of Tokyo.

Comparative figures for women workers in Tokyo and Osaka

Total No. of workers	137,373	—
% to total female pop.	13.71	—
% of married workers	83.60	3

% of Workers in Principal Occupations in Tokyo Trade 39.3; Industry, 28.6; Office work, 21.0.

Earnings of Largest Working Occupation in Tokyo.

Occupation	Total no. workers	Monthly earnings in Yen Maximum	Minimum	Average
Factory girls	53,814	70	15	26
House maids	35,000	20	10	15
Office clerks	15,000	75	30	35
Hair-dressers	9,180	700	80	150
Waitresses	5,000	200	20	70
Mid-wives	4,617	500	80	150
Restaurant, etc. maids	3,200	300	15	80
Primary school teachers	1,598	100	45	70

The returns by the Social Bureau of Osaka give the average of ¥1.10 for daily earners and of ¥41.15 for those on monthly

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

basis. As salaried women the foreign language typists get the maximum of ¥58.69 and the telephone girls the minimum of ¥35.65.

LOCAL YOUNG MEN'S LEAGUE

These are young men's patriotic institutions derived in principle from the local young men's associations that were first created at Kamakura toward the end of the 12th century with the object of promoting and protecting the public welfare and the interests of different localities. To adopt themselves to the need of the times, the young men's leagues of today serve as something like auxiliary organs for helping the development of local autonomy. They are, for instance, doing various useful works such as attending to the promotion of the welfare and happiness of local people, spread of education and advancement of culture, relief of the poor, exploiting wild land, road-making and so forth. Encouragement and guidance have been extended them by the authorities, and stimulated by the strong patriotic sense which was the growth of the wars of 1884-5 and 1904-5 they have spread all over the realm. At the end of March '25 14,885 such leagues existed throughout the country with a total membership of 2,544,734, the year's estimated outlay amounting to ¥2,744,068. One thing noteworthy is that they are in close touch with the Imperial Court and the memory of Emperor Meiji. The Meiji Shrine's outer court has been placed at their disposal for erecting the "Nippon Seinen Kan" (Japan Young Men's Hall), while every autumn the League gives a grand national athletic meeting at the stadium in the same court. A similar league of young women's associations throughout the country was formed in October 1927.

THE "SPECIAL" CLASS PEOPLE

These special people are scattered all over Japan and are estimated to number somewhere about 1,200,000. They were placed on exactly the same legal status as ordinary people when the feudal regime was abolished in 1867, but long custom dies hard, and while ordinary people still treat the "newly emancipated" class as outcasts, the latter continue, perhaps obliged by force of circumstances, to live apart in their own community as before.

Ethnologically and physically they are indistinguishable from the ordinary people. They come of a mixed stock just as the other. To be more specific, they are supposed to be descendants of aborigines, refugees of civil wars, disgraced Samurai, escaped criminals and above all those of the "emibe" origin, the "uncleon family" who cared for the dead in the early stage of Japanese history. As we know, they were never a caste quite in the Indian sense, but the introduction of Buddhism has resulted in ostracizing those belonging to this class, who were engaged, as many of them are still now, in tanning and butchers' work considered unclean by Buddhists.

The Suihei-sha ("Equality" Society)

Inspired by the wide-spread spirit of social upheaval, these people have lately grown markedly self-assertive, even aggres-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

sive, as if to redress by their own hand the wrong to which they were subjected for centuries. In 1923 fierce quarrels occurred between them and their neighbors in Gumma and Nara prefectures. At the slight provocations which they formerly bore with meek submission they openly declared war upon their "haughty" neighbors. Blows were freely exchanged and much blood was shed, and in Nara troops had to be called in to restore order. In Gumma the Equality men assaulted a law court in order to set free their comrades confined there. In the Equality National Convention held at Kyoto in March 1922 the resolution was passed to (1) effect absolute emancipation of the Equality people on their own exertions, (2) demand freedom of occupation and economic enterprises, and (3) boldly push forward to attain ideal perfection open to humanity. The Society has now a membership of 200,000 and its branches exist in almost every prefecture.

ELEEMOSYNARY WORK

Administrative Organs

The administrative arrangement for dealing with matters relating to relief and reformatory works has been repeatedly remodelled and enlarged in view of the steadily widening scope of charity, relief and social business demanding Government attention.

As regards legislative measures for eleemosynary and similar purposes, there are, to mention those that are now in force, relief arrangement for the destitute and helpless, treatment of unclaimed travellers fallen sick or who die, succor of sufferers from natural calamities, protection of persons afflicted by insanity and tuberculosis, reform of refractory boys, provision for controlling lepers, aids to private charity work, training of officials and others connected with such work, education of blind, deaf and mute, protection of discharged prisoners.

STATE AND COMMUNAL RELIEF FOR PAUPERS

The relief rules announced in 1874 provide that decrepit persons, infants, disabled persons and invalids with no relatives to care for them may be granted relief as follows:—

Decrepit (above 70 years old) or
disabled person .....1.8 koku of rice per year.
Infant (under 13).....0.7 koku of rice per year.
Invalid..3 go of rice for man and 2 go for woman per day.

To those who take care of foundlings 0.7 koku of rice may be granted per head every year for bringing them up.

(1 koku=5.12 American bushels. 1 go=1/1000 koku.)

Paupers and foundlings given relief under the above rules at the State and communal expenses and cases of destitute sick travellers attended to by the local authorities are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Paupers No.	Paupers Dis'ts by state and communes	Foundlings No.	Foundlings Dis'ts by state and communes	Sick travellers No.	Sick travellers Dis'ts by communes
1919	7,880	334,562	1,392	84,683	1,979	258,021
1920	7,565	427,053	1,128	116,321	1,881	285,453
1922	7,908	443,395	755	120,681	2,013	289,067
1923	7,574	431,493	666	96,439	2,288	390,194
1924	8,111	446,763	682	92,735	2,433	390,194

Relief to Sufferers from Natural Calamities

The law of 1899 relating to relief funds for sufferers from extreme calamity provides that each prefecture should lay aside a sum of not less than ¥500,000 as a fund for giving relief when such calamity overtakes the whole or part of its jurisdiction. When the amount of the relief exceeds 5 per cent. of the funds at the beginning of the year one-third of the sum thus disbursed is supplied by the State Treasury. The aggregate funds in hand on April 1st 1923 amounted to ¥67,006,728. The total disbursements from the funds for the three years ending March 1923 are as follows:—

Year ended March	Shelter	Food	Clothing	Medicine	Temporary lodgings	Providing with work	Total incl. others
1920 ..	4,719	119,425	17,376	224	61,412	20,117	229,613
1922 ..	4,542	173,405	19,465	958	36,400	52,173	292,283
1923 ..	19,689	84,360	15,722	633	30,705	62,134	224,699

Social Work Summarized

The social undertakings either under State, communal or private management made the following record as at the end of 1925:—

	No. of establishments	Funds existing	Expenses	No. of beneficiaries
Controlling organizations ..	42	¥ 481,659	¥ 264,914	—
Charity hospitals	39	8,439,993	1,439,773	*2,203,289
Lunatic asylums	3	163,950	450,542	* 207,772
Tuberculosis hospitals	4	404,163	297,723	* 152,212
Leper hospitals	11	123,544	896,787	* 690,006
Est'ts giving med. treatment free or at cost.....	53	831,575	1,225,892	*2,851,209
Relief to families of soldiers in service or deceased	15	48,180,979	6,941,262	—
Military relief	—	—	915,064	29,118
Intelligence offices	140	1,368,291	526,260	688,172
Providing work	27	898,404	600,922	—
Providing shelter	46	585,866	130,745	601,354
Public markets	409	—	—	37,925,207
Housing	12	30,677	54,469	**1,532
Dining halls	73	—	—	10,015,065
Public bathhouses	266	—	—	18,202,528
Public pawnshops	41	—	849,000	—
Relief for aged.....	27	1,979,268	690,256	2,235
Relief for paupers or sufferers from calamity.....	—	—	431,493	11,565
Nurseries	116	1,261,895	338,217	14,774

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	No. of establishments	Funds existing	Expenses	No. of beneficiaries
Ragged schools	71	707,192	249,822	17,667
Schools for nurse-maids....	11	21,709	6,746	692
Orphanages, etc.*	115	5,378,408	1,256,139	5,626
Schools for blind and deaf-mutes	81	3,348,209	532,074	6,255
Schools for feeble-minded..	4	1,011,658	61,349	92
Protection of school-children	13	78,959	25,735	670
Correction of stammering..	2	57,720	13,501	171
Protection of laborers' children	4	1,000	1,415	320
Child welfare offices.....	11	34,901	41,159	41,373
Free maternity hospitals...	15	134,749	107,814	15,532
Reformatories	55	—	666,566	3,023
Settlement work	5	49,000	3,656	—
Protection of women.....	10	77,644	41,283	2,864
Personal consultation offices	16	—	194	†3,821
Miscellaneous	60	2,376,664	328,231	—

Note.—* Received counted by number of days; ** no. of families; † no. of cases.

The number of establishments does not coincide with the real number of charity bodies as one or more works are often combined in one institution.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XIV

JUSTICE, PRISONS AND POLICE

1. Justice

THE JUDICIAL SYSTEM

The Japanese Courts consist of (1) Local Courts (Ku-Saibansho), (2) District Courts (Chiho-Saibansho), (3) Courts of Appeal (Koso-In), and (4) the Supreme Court (Daishin-In). The Local Courts are held by single judges; District Courts and Courts of Appeal are collegiate courts, divided into several divisions, each consisting of three judges; and the Supreme Court is a collegiate court, also divided into divisions, in each of which five judges sit. All the courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction, but the scope of jurisdiction possessed by the various classes is defined by law. In addition to the ordinary courts there is one called the Court of Administrative Litigation (Gyosei-Saibansho) which tries actions brought by the injured party to protest against encroachment upon individual right by an illegal administrative disposition.

Actions.—(1) Procedure in Court. All proceedings are oral, unless it is otherwise provided by law. For persons unacquainted with the Japanese language an interpreter must be provided. In an action to which a foreigner is a party, the oral proceedings may be in a foreign language, if the officials and all the other persons concerned are acquainted with such language, but no instance of an actual application of this provision of the law has ever been known.

(2) Appeal, Revision and Complaint.—An appeal lies against a judgment rendered in first instance by a District or a Local Court. It must be lodged within one month from the service of the judgment. Proceedings before the Court of Appeal are oral, and new allegations of facts and new evidence may be introduced.

Revision applies to judgments rendered in the second instance by a District Court or a Court of Appeal. It is only for errors in law. The time for claiming revision is the same as for appeal.

Complaint can be made against any ruling or order of the court other than a judgment, by which an application relating to the proceedings is refused, and in such other cases as are prescribed by law. A decision on a complaint is generally made without oral proceedings. No period is fixed for a complaint, except that in certain cases an immediate complaint is provided for, which must be made within one week from the service of the order or ruling.

(3) Summary Proceedings.—When a claim is for a fixed sum of money, or for the presentation of a fixed quantity of other

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled	In other ways	Remaining in suspense
Cases appealed	1921	14,483	1,372	3,358	2,077	560	59	7,057
	1922	15,436	1,489	3,588	2,045	668	44	7,602
	1923	16,274	1,408	3,649	2,089	731	45	8,352
	1924	18,260	1,522	4,133	2,319	916	54	9,316
	1925	19,958	1,605	4,275	2,523	1,014	72	10,469
	Average ..	16,881	1,479	3,801	2,211	777	54	8,559

	Year	Total no. of cases	Quashed	Rejected	Withdrawn	Reconciled or in other ways	Remaining in hand
Cases complained	1921	1,607	1,016	177	125	16	273
	1922	2,051	1,253	242	184	37	335
	1923	2,661	1,710	347	156	49	399
	1924	3,499	2,285	360	266	55	533
	1925	4,007	2,608	341	272	59	727
	Average .	2,764	1,774	292	201	43	453
Cases demanding revision	1921	1,224	170	754	95	—	205
	1922	1,354	175	781	95	—	302
	1923	1,334	153	643	111	1	427
	1924	1,569	196	806	166	—	401
	1925	1,599	223	868	156	—	352
	Average .	1,416	183	771	125	—	337

Nature of Civil Cases Settled at 1st Instance

Year	No. of cases	Personal	Land	Buildings & ships	Money	Cereals	Goods	Documents	Others
1921	192,012	5,035	5,262	7,628	109,555	1,319	2,983	528	59,702
1922	211,609	5,032	5,095	8,528	123,816	1,353	2,976	544	64,265
1923	232,025	4,690	4,861	8,427	139,802	1,467	3,182	491	69,105
1924	260,434	4,916	5,656	9,220	158,300	2,263	3,233	590	76,256
1925	280,506	5,366	6,205	9,813	172,063	2,857	3,233	593	80,199
Average ..	235,322	5,008	5,416	8,723	140,705	1,856	3,157	549	71,911

Cases of Bankruptcy and Rehabilitation

Year	No. of cases	Adjudicated for Bankruptcy: Individual	Partnership	Partnership Ltd.	Joint stock Co.	Total	Cases remaining in hand	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation: Sanctioned	Rejected
1921 ..	622	153	1	10	20	184	438	3,250,457	11	—
1922 ..	730	106	2	11	36	155	575	10,809,531	7	1
1923 ..	722	97	1	16	29	143	579	5,637,421	3	1
1924 ..	609	46	5	5	8	64	545	2,416,049	5	—
1925 ..	548	23	3	2	8	36	512	2,133,031	6	1
Average	646	85	2	9	20	116	530	4,849,298	6	1

Cases of Insolvency and Rehabilitation

Year	No of cases	No. of debtors	No. of creditors	Amount of credit	Rehabilitation: Sanctioned	Rejected
1921	287	310	291	477,720	91	—
1922	404	437	431	1,123,240	73	1
1923	2	2	2	2,066	24	2
1924	—	—	—	—	14	1
1925	—	—	—	—	9	1
Average	139	150	145	320,605	42	1

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Criminal Cases

Daily life constitutes an important factor in awarding judgment on cases of criminal offences according to the revised code put in force in 1909 and professional gamblers, pickpockets and other scum of society are visited with graver sentences than was possible under the old code. Chiefs of gamblers, pickpockets and others in Tokyo and elsewhere who used to levy percentage on their followers and were leading very luxurious lives with impunity have even been sentenced to as long as 15 years. Sentences inflicted on these classes being generally much longer, the number of prison inmates suddenly increased for some period after the enforcement of the new code.

The condition of criminal cases handled in course of three years of latest available figures is as follows:—

		No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases in hand
Search carried out.	1923	303,459	299,008	4,451
	1924	324,921	320,346	4,575
	1925	365,450	360,025	5,425
Preliminary trial...	1923	4,210	3,740	470
	1924	4,121	3,548	573
	1925	4,499	3,839	660
Summary judgment.	1923	56,092	54,622	1,470
	1924	59,387	58,850	539
	1925	65,685	65,098	587
First instance	1923	31,398	27,184	4,214
	1924	29,656	27,445	2,211
	1925	31,987	29,785	2,202
Appeal trial	1923	7,568	6,378	1,190
	1924	7,930	7,043	889
	1925	7,325	6,446	879
Trial for complaint.	1923	2,422	1,940	482
	1924	2,882	2,448	434
	1925	2,583	2,132	451
Cases for complaint.	1923	41	40	1
	1924	86	84	2
	1925	89	83	6
Revision trial.....	1923	24	23	1
	1924	42	39	3
	1925	44	37	7
Grand total	1923	405,214	392,935	12,279
	1924	429,025	419,803	9,222
	1925	477,662	467,445	10,217

Sentence Carried Out

Year		No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100, populat
Decision at 1st Instance	1923	37,153	—	25,562	10,423	35,985	64
	1924	39,507	17	27,172	11,143	38,332	66
	1925	38,827	29	29,740	8,097	37,866	65

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Year	No. of offenders	Capital punishment	Imprisonment and confinement	Penalty fine, etc.	Total	Offenders per 100,000 population
Summary Judgment	1923	93,754	—	—	93,754	93,754	159
	1924	107,905	—	—	107,905	107,905	182
	1925	114,364	—	—	114,364	114,364	191
Summary Judgment for Police offence	1923	419,138	—	50,487	348,284	398,771	715
	1924	528,125	—	70,356	407,500	477,856	890
	1925	632,416	—	—	584,825	584,825	1,055
Grand Total.	1923	550,045	—	76,049	452,461	528,510	938
	1924	675,537	17	97,528	526,648	624,093	1,138
	1925	785,731	29	29,740	707,410	737,179	1,311

Foreigners Criminal Cases

1925	Capital punishment	Imprisonment	Fine	Total
Criminal	1	103	98	202
Special	—	—	13	13
Total	1	103	111	215

AGE-LIMIT FOR JUDICIAL OFFICIALS

With the approval of the 1920-21 Diet age-limit for judicial officials has been inserted in the Constitution of the Court of Justice. The President of the Supreme Court, hitherto allowed to remain in office indefinitely, must retire when he attains 65 years of age while judges and procurators in general are to resign at 63 years. They may all be allowed to retain their office 5 years longer with the approval of a general meeting of the members of the Supreme Court or the Courts of Appeal.

JUVENILE COURTS

Opened on 1 Jan. 1923 there are only two Courts, in Tokyo and Osaka. The cases handled by them during 8 months from Aug., '24, to Apr.,'25 are tabulated below:—

		Cases disposed of				
1924	No. of cases	Without trial	Placed under protection	Transferred to procurators	Finished	Cases in hand
Aug.	1,325	456	153	1	611	714
Sept.	1,959	1,060	289	2	1,354	605
Oct.	1,851	864	377	—	1,241	610
Nov.	1,829	868	319	1	1,191	638
Dec.	2,285	1,481	418	—	1,902	483
1925						
Jan.	1,187	447	246	—	693	494
Feb.	1,413	508	298	2	789	624
Mar.	2,055	1,016	359	—	1,376	679
Apr.	1,873	841	794	1	1,210	663

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Jury System

The Jury System Bill, approved in the 46th session of the Diet and promulgated in April, 1923, is to be enforced in 1928. The idea of the new legislation lies in making common people participate in judicial affairs instead of entrusting the decision on such matters to the judicial officials exclusively, thereby to enhance the public trust in the decision of the courts of law. The measure applies only to criminal cases.

The cases to be submitted to trial by jury are limited to crimes punishable with the death penalty, life servitude or imprisonment, or servitude or imprisonment for a period exceeding 3 years, all of which come under the jurisdiction of the "chiho-saibansho" or district courts. They are submitted to trial by jury only upon the request of the accused, such request being invalid unless it is made within 10 days from the date on which the accused receives summons for a public trial, and in case the accused confesses to the crime for which he was prosecuted the case will not go to a jury. The crimes mentioned hereunder are excluded:

Crimes committed by the members of the Imperial family; Cases of Lese Majeste; Crimes connected with civil war, or war with a foreign country, or prejudicial to international friendship; Crimes of sedition; Crimes stipulated for in the Army criminal law, the Navy criminal law and the military secret protection law; Crimes concerning public election.

The jury for each criminal case is made up of 12 members, selected from among Japanese male subjects of over 30 years, who have had their dwellings in the same city or town or village for over 2 years and are payers of direct tax not less than ¥3 and who can read and write. The judgment of the jury does not affect the judges who reserve the right to dismiss a jury and empanel another as often as they please if they were not satisfied with the verdict. The jury is not authorised to inquire into the crime: it has only to decide whether the accused is guilty or not, etc.

II. PRISONS AND PRISONERS

Just as in Western countries associate and solitary confinement arrangement is in force in Japanese prisons. All prisoners under the age of 18 are kept in cells different from those for older ages. Japanese generally living in a house which is practically one big room, though usually divided into a number of smaller rooms with sliding doors, the solitary confinement seems to be too sudden a change, and is apt to exert a morbid influence upon the prisoners. The solitary system is therefore sparingly enforced in Japan. Prisoners in penal servitude from compulsion and other inmates from option, are made to work at the workhouse, and rewards at certain rate are given. Workhouses are closed twelve days in a year, and a prisoner whose father or mother dies is allowed release from labor for three days. Moral instruction is given on holidays or Sundays, and ordinary education is given under 4 hours a day for prisoners of primary education grade and under 2 for those of higher grade. Those of still higher grade are left to their own devices, 3 books being allowed at one time, exclusive of a dictionary. The daily ration

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

per capita of prisoners consists of .95 pint of inferior rice and barley mixture and side-dish costing not more than 10 sen. The bath is opened once in every 5 days in warm season and 7 days in the other. An interview, for 30 minutes or less, with relatives is allowed once every day for detention prisoners, once a month for those under sentence of imprisonment and once every two months for those in penal servitude. The number of letters to be sent or received is one in every ten days for a detention criminal, one in every month for an imprisonment and one in every two months for a servitude criminal. Taken altogether, the national characteristic of simplicity and light-heartedness is reflected even on prison life, and while the management is less stern, prisoners look less gloomy and dejected than the convicts in Western prisons. Then Japanese prisoners appear to be more amenable to reform and better able to mix in society after discharge.

Number of Prison Inmates

Dec. 31	No. of prisons	Convicts	Criminal defendants	In separate cells	Infants	Total
1923	167	38,751	2,783	127	9	41,670
1924	160	36,626	2,653	129	12	39,420
1925	160	39,418	3,476	222	19	43,135

New Convicts Classified (1925)

Crime	Convicts	Crime	Convicts
Theft	11,565	Obscenity, illicit sexual intercourse, &c.	197
Gambling	2,160	Trespass into another's house	192
Fraud and usurpation...	4,769	Perjury	38
Forgery of documents...	581	Sedition	27
Battery & assaults.....	1,642	Abduction	—
Stolen goods concealed, &c.	274	Others	596
Murder	737	Military law	36
Burglary	508	Forestry law	56
Incendiary	412	Military summons	28
Disturbing official duty..	118	Post and telegraph rules	1
Concealment, &c.	22	Other laws	6,077
Forgery of coins.....	29	Total	30,111
Abortion	46		

Capital Punishments Classified

Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total	Year	Murder	Burglary	Incendiary	Illicit Manf. of Explosives	Total
1919	23	16	4	—	43	1922	15	22	1	—	38
1920	14	20	1	—	35	1923	15	16	—	—	31
1921	22	26	1	—	49	1924	4	13	—	—	17

New Convicts Classified by Ages

Year	Under 18	18–20	21–30	31–40	41–50	51–60	Over 61	Total
1922	792	1,255	8,781	5,655	3,665	1,306	411	21,895
1923	564	1,034	8,427	5,311	3,205	1,174	358	20,073
1924	690	1,256	9,780	5,933	3,305	1,286	423	22,673
1925	737	1,464	10,256	6,500	3,571	1,441	463	24,435

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

New Convicts Classified by Education

Year	High school education	Middle school education	Elementary school education	Elementary school unfinished	Illiterate	Unknown	Total
1923 ..	68	820	11,974	5,904	1,276	31	20,073
1924 ..	81	1,047	14,581	5,680	1,251	33	22,673
1925 ..	85	1,021	16,096	5,906	1,293	40	24,435

New Convicts Classified by Property

Year	With property	With small property	Without property	Indigence	Unknown	Total
1923	171	1,219	14,909	3,673	101	20,073
1924	296	1,196	17,091	4,043	47	22,673
1925	162	1,237	18,071	4,881	84	24,435

Sick Rate and Mortality of Prison-Inmates

Year	No. sick inmates	Average No. of sick inmate per day	Sick rate per inmate per annum	No. of mortality	Mortality per 1,000 inmates
1923	62,574	171	1.54	450	10.4
1924	44,728	123	1.22	392	9.9
1925	42,021	115	1.02	320	7.4

Number of Prison-Inmates whose Names are Cancelled

Year	Serving out the term	Amnesty	Provisional release	Died	Escaped	Total
1923	23,635	—	1,515	512	390	26,052
1924	25,834	—	1,761	385	21	28,001
1925	24,726	—	1,345	326	11	27,375

Ratio of Prison-Officers and Prison-Inmates

Year	No. of officers, etc.	Inmates per officer	Male inmates per turnkey	Fem. inmates per female keeper
1923	7,905	5.6	6.0	6.7
1924	7,486	5.6	6.0	6.8
1925	7,747	5.9	6.4	6.1

	Number of workers (in 1000)			Wages (1000 yen)			Wages per day per capita (sen)		
Year	Gov't work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work	Govt. work	Cont. work	Trust work
1923	3,437	6,669	1,336	1,075	3,122	748	31.3	46.8	38.6
1924	3,349	5,937	1,777	1,090	2,958	686	32.6	49.8	38.6
1925	3,833	6,176	1,996	1,350	2,490	696	35.2	40.3	40.3

Wage earning rate of convicts stands still very low in Japan, compared with that in England and Germany, being 42 percent of U.S.A. Formosa, however, is an exception, for the wages earned by its convicts meet the expenses of maintenance, and its prisons are practically self-supporting.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Revenue of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Earnings from labour	Ordinary: Rental of property	Ordinary: Other receipts	Ordinary: Total	Extra-ordinary	Total
1923	5,979,738	17,767	118,107	6,115,612	82,932	6,198,544
1924	5,928,972	915	14,320	5,944,207	42,476	5,988,570
1925	6,231,029	960	17,066	6,249,055	43,003	6,344,045
1926 (est.).	5,684,317	887	14,398	5,699,602	43,738	5,744,557

Expenditure of Prisons (in yen)

Year ended March	Ordinary: Salaries of officers	Ordinary: Wages and sundries	Ordinary: Expenses for inmates	Ordinary: Total with others	Extra-ordinary	Total
1923	612,702	6,381,751	5,876,393	12,903,587	2,554,387	15,457,974
1924	613,120	6,333,684	7,131,447	14,087,904	3,010,814	17,008,718
1925	569,806	6,079,542	7,717,017	14,375,753	1,589,235	15,965,189
1926 (est.)	570,370	6,078,548	5,313,630	11,971,254	2,190,658	14,161,912

Annual Earnings and Expenses per Prison-Inmate (in yen)

Year ended March	Income (Earning) of wages and works of inmates	Expenses: Ordinary	Expenses: Extraordinary	Expenses: Total
1917	46.645	112.625	9.834	122.459
1918	61.971	141.365	11.270	152.635
1919	83.747	162.542	13.966	176.508

III. POLICE

The Japanese policeman has generally earned a well deserved praise for integrity and clean-handedness. Exceptions may occur now and then, but the most important point is that, whereas in other countries, police constables are generally known to wink at peccadillos for a consideration, the rules and tradition in Japan bid these petty guardians of public peace sternly to uphold the honor of the service. Whenever a distinguished foreign visitor wishes to reward a policeman for a signal service rendered him the latter feels annoyed, and when the reward is received, with the cognition of his chief, owing to the insistent offer of the visitor, it is generally used for purposes of common benefits. With a pittance of a salary, ¥45-70 in the service of the Metropolitan Police Board, besides a petty allowance below ¥7, the lot of policemen is a sufficiently hard one, and they certainly deserve better treatment from the central and local treasuries. As a consolation, a policeman of diligent and meritorious services may rise to the post of a chief police commissioner drawing ¥900-2,400 a year. New policemen are admitted on examination, and they are then made to go through six months' training at regular headquarters. A Police Friendly Society is in operation for the purpose of mutual aid and protection.

Police Offences

Police offences are liable to detention not exceeding 20 days or fine under ¥20. Offences liable to detention are four, they

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

being hiding in others' building or ships, prostitution, vagrancy and intimidation. Offences liable to either detention or fines number 37, some of them are:—beggary and forced selling of anything, exaggerated or false advertisements, practical joke or obstruction to others' business or festival or other ceremonial procession, or obstructing traffic or disorderly act on the road, fortune-telling etc., practising hypnotism, tattooing one's own or other's body, intruding on scenes of fire, flood or other calamity, shadowing others without justification, mixing foreign ingredients in articles of food or drink, selling unripe fruits or rotten meat. Offences liable to fine number 17, some of which are:—wantonly discharging fire-arms, refusing summons of competent officers, when doctors and midwives refuse summons of clients, exposing shoulders bare, presenting any other indecent appearance, or committing a nuisance on the road, maltreating animals, etc. Police offences are summarily judged at police offices concerned, and this system dates from 1885. By the revised criminal code enforced in 1909 cases liable to this judgment are limited to those not more than 20 days' detention or to fines not exceeding ¥20. An attempt was made in the 1909-10 session of the Diet to abolish this police court judgement system and to transfer it to the jurisdiction of Local Courts, but the measure was not adopted.

Peace Police Regulation

The formation of societies or fraternities and public meetings of a political character are under the control of the Peace Police regulations in force since 1900. Any political association or fraternity must, according to the regulations, be duly reported to the police authorities concerned, within 3 days after its organization, together with the rules, articles of association, etc. When a public meeting or an open air meeting of a political character is to be held its promoter or promoters must apply in writing to the police authorities and obtain their permit. The Regulations forbid men in active service of the Army and Navy, those in reserve service temporarily called out, police officers, Shinto and Buddhist priests, teachers and students of schools, and minors to join or promote such societies or meetings. Women were also included in the list, but were expunged from it in the 1921-22 session, as a step towards their political emancipation. Art. 17 of the Regulations provides for the control of various labor movements.

Peace Preservation Law

The Peace Preservation Law, approved in the 50th session of the Diet, was put into force on May 11, 1925, with a view to providing against the spread and infusion of dangerous thought. The principal item of the Regulation is Article I, wherein it is provided that any one who has organized a society with the object of altering the national constitution (kokutai) or of repudiating the private property system, or any one who has joined

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

such an organization with full knowledge of its object shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labor for a term not exceeding 10 years. Persons who attempt to commit such acts, have discussed or instigated others as regards the execution of such acts, are also properly punished according to the law. The Regulation also applies to foreign residents and visitors.

Police Offices and Police Force

Police stations in Japan proper are subordinate to the Police Bureaux attached to the Prefectural governments except in Tokyo-fu where the Metropolitan Police Board is placed under control of the Home Office.

The recent condition is as follows:

	Offices incld. branches	Superintending generals	Police inspectors	Assistant inspectors	Police men
1923	—	293	1,726	2,473	52,461
1924	1,261	268	1,665	2,643	53,966
1925	1,218	274	1,449	2,653	54,351

Suicides and Suicidal Acts

	1925		1924		1923	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
By hanging	4,388	1,896	4,075	1,687	3,919	1,708
„ drowning	1,659	2,028	1,304	1,917	1,401	1,832
„ edged tools	408	147	357	144	321	121
„ fire arms	99	16	106	10	127	17
„ poisons	947	856	941	888	1,048	900
„ being run over by trains	1,295	556	1,186	540	1,037	454
Total incl. others.	9,210	5,712	8,435	5,375	8,196	5,181

Principal Causes of Suicides

	1925		1924		1923	
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.
Mental derangement	2,004	1,153	1,916	1,145	1,888	991
From illness	2,129	1,363	2,069	1,431	2,609	1,479
Poverty or misery.....	464	160	394	124	298	120
Love or jealousy.....	278	384	257	312	261	314
Remorse	125	44	114	49	110	42
Domestic discord	177	320	169	291	184	308
Fear of detection of crimes or impending punishment	133	19	116	22	154	20
Pessimism	179	109	1,434	942	1,286	830
Business failure and debts.	224	17	200	26	198	23
Divorce	34	61	28	75	27	74
Total incl. others.....	9,210	5,712	8,435	5,375	8,198	5,134

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Suicides by Age

	Number		Ratio Percentage in 1,000	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Total	11,261	11,488	1,000.0	1,000.0
10-14	100	108	8.9	9.4
15-19	1,142	1,214	101.4	105.7
20-24	1,746	1,820	155.0	158.4
25-29	1,121	1,138	99.5	99.1
30-34	796	786	70.7	68.4
35-39	700	734	62.2	63.9
40-44	770	757	68.4	65.9
45-49	765	811	67.9	70.6
50-54	715	649	63.5	56.5
55-59	745	782	66.2	68.1
60-69	1,386	1,371	123.1	119.3
Over 70	1,263	1,311	112.1	114.1
Unknown	12	7	1.1	0.6

No. of Sufferers from Robbery, Peculation and Fraud

Numbers of houses, boats or persons that suffered from robbery, fraud, etc. are as follows:—

Year	Robbery by force	Larceny	Pickpockets	Fraud and blackmailing
1923	940	211,367	4,399	78,645
1924	1,128	274,593	9,108	133,688
1925	1,717	315,338	10,888	114,405

Number of arrests made by police officers is classified as follows:—

Offence	1925	1924	1923
Riot	1,318	732	1,605
Incendiarism	13,395	12,553	11,021
Forgery of coins.....	94	104	69
Forgery of documents.....	672	537	631
Obscenity	2,190	1,809	2,666
Gambling and lottery.....	103,634	91,074	83,845
Disgrace of official honor.....	470	475	504
Murder	2,384	2,325	2,502
Battery and assaults.....	28,791	27,168	24,050
Accidental battery and assaults	8,039	7,240	6,205
Abortion	895	620	856
Desertion	298	243	265
Abduction	1,809	1,474	1,345
Larceny	88,554	78,900	69,062
Robbery by force.....	1,514	1,125	880
Fraud and blackmailing.....	63,689	54,083	49,677
Violation of military and naval laws	353	261	342
Violation of police regulations..	171,642	146,597	136,702
Violation of adm. rules.....	330,139	226,987	219,018
Total including others.....	1,078,203	874,939	808,626

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

UNNATURAL DEATHS

	Offence	1925	1924	1923
	Murdered	2,943	3,331	2,943
Accidental deaths	Tidal waves	76	38	96
	Floods	5	7	121
	Shipwrecks	661	550	624
	Fires	359	415	15,450
	Earthquakes	394	40	28,708
	Snow or frozen	240	212	378
	Landslips, Collapsed houses, trees, etc.	208	259	324
	At mines	786	913	692
	Beasts and poisonous insects.	85	129	125
	Railway and tramcars, etc...	7,684	6,899	7,528
	Falling ill on the road	1,293	1,203	1,343
	Total incl. others	19,103	19,168	64,042

Number of Foundlings

Year	Living		Found dead		Total		
	Male	Female	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total
1923	58	35	14	12	72	47	119
1924	59	57	25	19	84	76	160
1925	76	54	21	20	97	74	171

Fires

Year	No. of cases	No. of houses destroyed or damaged	Building area "tsubo"	Amount of damage Yen 1,000
1923	15,782	401,340	17,688,398	1,058,502
1924	17,474	18,573	415,054	62,448
1925	17,636	22,851	466,736	120,025

CRIMINAL CASES IN 1926-27

The Matsushima Licensed Quarter Scandal.—Soon after the close of the 51st session of the Diet in March '26 a criminal case known as the Matsushima Licensed Quarter Scandal was brought up before the Osaka District Court. It was a case of graft pure and simple and arose from the oft-tried and alluring design of removing the licensed quarter of Matsushima in the heart of the city of Osaka to a suburb. Among those implicated in this notorious scandal were a number of M.P.s who had collected no small sum of money from interested land-agents and others as fund for securing official permission for the removal. This explains why the local Governor, Minister and Vice-Minister of Home Affairs of the time, Leaders of influential parties and some others were summoned as witnesses.

The Reconstruction Bureau Case.—Another notorious criminal case that attracted wide public attention was that in which a Department Chief of the Bureau, Kennosuke Inaba, the Director of the Financial Bureau of Gov. Railways, Shinji Sogo, and 12 others were involved. They were charged for having taken bribes from contractors, land-agents, and others in connection

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

with the plots purchased by the Reconstruction Bureau or articles supplied by them. On 29 June all the recipients were sentenced to imprisonment for the term varying from 2 months to 1 y. 6 mos. and the givers to one of shorter term or a small fine. Most of the accused appealed.

Lese Majeste Case of Sociology Students.—37 young men, mostly students of the Gov. Kyoto and Tokyo Universities, and of various private institutions of high standing, all members of a sociological society, were arrested in April 1927 on the charge of lese majeste and for having infringed the Publication Law. They were judged guilty at the Kyoto District Court on May 30 and were sentenced to imprisonment for the term of one year to 8 months. One of the accused was a young peer who had resigned the title at his own accord.

16 M.P.s charged for Assault in the House.—The trouble originated in the disgraceful scene enacted in the House on 24 March when Dr. Kiyose, a Shinseikai Club M.P. and an Osaka lawyer of note, was assaulted by 16 M.P.s of Seiyukai as he was attacking Gen. Baron Tanaka, President of Seiyukai, about the secret fund pertaining to the Siberian Expeditionary Army when the General was Minister of War. The speaker and his friends were roughly handled by the 16 excited M.P.s and even slightly injured. Given to rowdyism as it too often is, the House presented on that particular day the most disgraceful scene unknown before. The motion of non-confidence in the President for incompetency was moved by the opposing partisans, and he resigned the post, the Vice-President following suit. The offenders were accused by Dr. Kiyose before the Tokyo District Court for assault and battery and for obstructing discharge of public duty, and in July ten of them were pronounced guilty by the Preliminary Judge, the other six being acquitted.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XV

MEDICINE AND SANITATION

1. MEDICINE

Japan first came into contact with European civilization through medicine which was introduced, strictly speaking, by that pioneer Christian missionary, St. Francis Xavier who arrived in Kagoshima in 1549. Though medicine was to him and other missionaries nothing more than a useful expedient for promoting their work of evangelization, their peculiar medical teaching took firm root in such places as Osaka and Sakai, where this Western practice of medicine was known as Namban (South Barbarian) school as distinguished from Chinese school which was universally in vogue throughout the land. For about two centuries beginning with the middle of the 17th century, Nagasaki was the only point of contact which the semi-hermit Japan had with the outside world, and whither our young aspirants in medicine and other useful knowledge flocked from all parts of the country to get initiated into the wonderful arts and sciences by the doctors whom the small Dutch colony maintained for its benefit and for the enlightenment of such Japanese as came to them for instruction. Among the foreign doctors engaged by the colony were Thunberg (1776-77), Swedish, and von Siebold (1823-29), Austrian, who besides practising medicine and teaching it to native students, left valuable works on Japanese flora and other scientific subjects. But it was after the throwing open of the country to foreign intercourse that large number of Western medical scholars, either in combination with missionary work or as specialists, began to arrive in Japan. It is interesting to note that the first medical doctor engaged by the restored Imperial Government was an Englishman, Dr. William Willis, who was placed in charge of the first military hospital established in Tokyo. For the Naval hospital created some years after Dr. W. Anderson, the author of a famous work on Japanese fine art, was engaged. Among the Americans who contributed much to the development of the European school of medicine in Japan stand first Dr. J. C. Hepburn, the pioneer medical missionary sent to this country, also well known as compiler of the first Japanese-English dictionary; Dr. Alexander E. Vedder, an American naval surgeon who after resigning his post on board a warship opened practice in Yokohama, at the same time taking pupils; Dr. Eldridge, who came to Hokkaido with General Capron and rendered valuable service in framing our regulations and training our officers as regards quarantine. It may be added that the first dentist, as the term is now known, was also an American, Mr. Eastlake.

In the later stage in the history of development of Japanese medicine, German specialists almost held the field. For this preference of German physicians the advice which Dutch physicians in Nagasaki are said to have tendered to the authorities was responsible. These Germans took the place held by Englishmen

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and Americans and also were given chairs in an Imperial university created in the meanwhile. When the graduates went abroad for further prosecution of studies they naturally choose Germany as the place of their sojourn, and though in naval surgery the British method and in dental surgery the American predominated, on the whole the Japanese medicine has taken the German system as its model. Among the German physicians who taught Japanese students, the names of Dr. Baelz for internal medicine and Dr. Scriba for surgery will long remain in the history of Japanese medicine.

Medical Practitioners, Dentists, Pharmaceutists, etc.

Medical practitioners, dentists, pharmaceutists, midwives, etc. must be those who have graduated from schools of recognized status or have passed an examination. At the end of 1925 the practitioners in Japan proper totalled 45,326, including 29 foreigners and were classified as follows as to status;—university graduates 6,311; graduates of medical schools (Gov., public and private) 21,836; passed examination 13,541; from established right (in practice before the enforcement of the law), 2,447; others 171. Statistics for the other classes of professionals are as follows:—

	Dentists	Pharmaceutists	Midwives	Nurses	Acupuncturists
1924	9,983	12,267	41,707	42,367	68,109
1925	11,392	13,569	42,877	47,264	30,799

The figures for nurses for 1924 include 89 males with those for acupuncturists include shampooers and moxicauterists. Of the latter 35,431 were blind and 32,679 not blind.

Hospitals

Hospitals occupy a most important part in the welfare scheme of Japanese people who, owing to inadequate provision even in the best families and to imperfect training of housewives in nursing, prefer to enter hospitals when cases are serious. Figures for 1925 are as follows:—

	No.	No. beds	Ave. no. in-patients per hospital	Ave. no. out-patients per hospital
Public	82	8,364	1,380.71	9,740.82

Private hospitals number 1,684; charity hospitals, 42; infectious diseases hospitals, 1,461 and isolation-wards, 8,264; hospitals for prostitutes, 161.

CHARITY HOSPITALS

Statistics for charity hospitals at the end of 1924 are as follows:—

	No.	No. beds	No. In-patients	No. Out-patients
Public	16	3,609	11,437	33,316
Private	26	1,685	10,885	195,436

The following are some of the more important ones:
Saiseikai.—The work of this charity organization is now

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

divided into two kinds, one consisting in establishing free hospitals, and the other in distributing free tickets for treatment in the provinces. The fund subscribed by June, 1918, totalled about ¥24,302,400 of which over ¥15,117,500 is called. It has now hospitals, sanatoriums and dispensaries in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures. Work was started in May, 1912, and the number of patients treated in the hospitals in Tokyo alone during the year 1923 was 2,989 in-patients and 19,247 out-patients, the figures corresponding to 107,141 in-patients and 580,560 out-patients in number of days treated. In the provinces, patients treated during the same year totalled 22,680, corresponding to 658,669 in number of days treated. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

St. Luke's International Hospital.—The Institution was founded in 1895 by, and is under the direction of, the American Episcopal Church Mission. It cares for the sick and suffering of all nations, irrespective of race, colour, language, or creed. Dr. S. Osada, the first director, was succeeded in 1900 by Dr. R. B. Teusler, the present director. The director receives his appointment from the Bishop who is the head of the Mission. The property of the Hospital is held by the foundation of American Episcopal Missionaries, and it also receives an annual appropriation from the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church in America. The Hospital intends to accommodate 200 free patients and 100 paying patients. The staff consists of three or four foreign and 12 to 15 native doctors. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Dojinkai.—The Society was founded in 1902 for diffusing medical knowledge in China and other Asiatic countries and to establish for that purpose free hospitals and to supply doctors and nurses. Maintains such hospitals at Peking, Seoul and about 30 other places to which 320 practitioners and nurses have been despatched. During the decade ended 1917 the society's hospitals cared for 213,936 days patients of all nationalities. The Hon. Pres. is Prince Kuni, Vice-Pres., Dr. Tamba. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Izumibashi (Mitsui) Charity Hospital.—This is the largest private charity hospital in Japan and was founded by the Mitsui family which gave ¥1,250,000 for the purpose. The work began at the end of 1908. ¥1,500,000 was added in 1919 to the fund. During the year 1923 46,063 days' patients were received in the hospital besides 289,165 out-patients. The staff numbers 53. (Location, Kanda, Tokyo).

Tokyo Charity Hospital (Jikei-iin).—This is a private inst. est. 1882; during the year ended Mar. 1921 had 48,280 in-patients, besides 294,357 out-patients in number of days treated; in March, 1921 possessed fund of ¥1,408,090, disbursing from ¥80,000 to 1,000,000 annually. The Hospital is under special patronage of the Court. (Location, Shiba, Tokyo).

The City Charity Hospital of Tokyo.—The Hospital was opened in 1911 at an estimated expense of ¥60,000 and with scope for 400 patients at one time. It is attended to by Naval surgeons. In 1923 about 800 in-patients and 11,954 out-patients were given treatment. (Location, Tsukiji, Tokyo).

Leper Hospitals

It was by foreign missionaries that all the private asylums and hospitals for lepers were first founded in Japan, and it was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

through their agitation that both the public and the Government began to adopt definite arrangements for sheltering and segregating this unhappy class of fellow mortals. In the session for 1906-7 the Imperial Diet voted a measure for establishing five leper hospitals at State expenses, one each near Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Takamatsu and Aomori. The country is divided into 5 districts each of which has such a hospital. In December 1924 the inmates at the five Govt. leper hospitals numbered 2,392 besides 260 at private ones, distributed as follows:—

Zensei Hospital, Tokyo-fu (1st District)	.....	849
Hokubu Hoyo-in, Aomori (2nd Dist.)	.....	189
Hoyo-in, Osaka-fu (3rd Dist.)	.....	543
Ryoyo-in, Kagawa prefecture (4th Dist.)	.....	321
Kyushu Ryoyo-jo, Kumamoto (5th Dist.)	.....	490
Total	.....	2,392
Fukusei Hospital, Shizuoka-ken	.....	94
Tairo-in, Kumamoto (private)	.....	83
Kwaishun Hospital, Kumamoto	.....	83

Lepers throughout Japan number some 25,000, but hospitals can at present accommodate only 6.4% of them.

Morphine & Cocaine & Salts; Medical Opium

All these drugs are placed under the strict control of the Home Minister who forbids their sale or transfer to any person other than specialists or those chemists who have secured a license for dealing in them. Opium is a Government monopoly, and for the export or import the sanction of the Home Minister is necessary. A small quantity of poppy is cultivated in Osaka and Wakayama prefectures.

Patent Medicine

The patent medicines on the register of the Home Office at the end of 1924 numbered 124,304 as against 113,279 in 1923 and 94,166 in 1922, while the retail-dealers in them numbered no less than 225,058 at the end of 1924 as against 203,396 and 183,799 in 1923 and 1922 respectively. The value of the revenue stamps as used on patent medicines amounted to ¥8,795,956 in 1921 and ¥8,246,648 in 1922, and as the stamps to be affixed are 10% of the declared value the total amount of such value was tenfold the stamp revenue as accruing to the Treasury. The stamp duty on patent medicines was, however, abolished in April, 1926.

II. SANITATION

Sanitation in the modern sense may be said to have its genesis in Japan in the despatch of Sensai Nagayo (d. 1910) to America and Europe not long after the establishment of the Imperial Government to investigate matters of public hygiene. His mission forms the opening chapter of the history of our sanitation. It should, however, be noted before proceeding further that prior to that memorable incident Japan was indebted to the Dutch physicians in Nagasaki for vaccines.

As the existing system of sanitary administration stands, there is the Sanitary Bureau in the Home Office as a central

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

organ for controlling all matters of public hygiene, and subordinate to it are a number of consulting bodies and also experimental or investigating institutes or laboratories. Thus the two Hygienic Laboratories, one in Tokyo and the other in Osaka, take charge of matters relative to medicines, foods, beverages, and hygienic examinations and investigations; the Institute for Alimentary Researches studies questions of national alimentation; the Central Board of Health presents its views in response to inquiry put by the Home Minister as regards public health or the health of domestic animals, and so on.

Epidemic Laboratories

Two epidemic laboratories exist in Tokyo, one affiliated to the Tokyo Imperial University and the other (private) conducted by Dr. Baron Kitazato, a noted bacteriologist. Epidemic research work in Japan, it should be mentioned, dates from his return in 1892 after prolonged study under Dr. Koch. At the instance of Yukichi Fukuzawa and the late Baron Morimura a laboratory was established in Tokyo with Dr. Kitazato as its director, and seven years later it was transferred to State control on the earnest recommendation of the late Dr. T. Hasegawa, then an M.P. From that time till its thorough reorganization in 1914, the Laboratory was the only centre of bacteriological research and training in Japan, almost all our medical experts having been initiated here into the theory and practice of this special investigation. When in 1914 the Laboratory was transferred from the Home Department to the Department of Education, the Director and all his assistants resigned and established the Kitazato Epidemic Laboratory. The Government Laboratory was placed in charge of the late Dr. Baron Aoyama, Dr. H. Hayashi, and others; it is now supervised by Dr. Nagayo, Prof. of the Medical College, Tokyo Imperial University.

Removal of Foul Matter

For 101 cities and two towns where the law for removal of foul matter is in force the average amount of such refuse removed per household in 1923 was 202.34 kan (1 kan=1,525 lb.) of rubbish, 54.31 kan of dirt, and 2.72 koku (1 koku=130.2 gal.) of night-soil. Roughly 2,000,000 households were cleaned of such matter, the filth removed totalling 461,236,747 kan of rubbish, 118,376,665 kan of dirt, and 3,544,190 koku of night-soil. Of the six premier cities of Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya, the average figure per household for 1924 and 1925 stands as follows:—

	1925 Average per household			1924 Average per household		
	Rubbish & dirt (kan)	Dregs of fuel (kan)	Night soil (koku)	Rubbish & dirt (kan)	Dregs of fuel (kan)	Night soil (koku)
Tokyo	185.88	92.89	1.54	188.74	118.29	1.75
Kyoto	151.54	31.95	0.79	154.91	23.83	0.64
Osaka	148.42	17.75	—	224.46	37.14	—
Yokohama	160.00	59.26	0.61	212.13	29.18	—
Kobe	232.75	80.57	9.56	236.50	102.08	9.60
Nagoya	157.49	8.72	5.50	162.37	10.89	5.29

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tuberculosis

The alarming spread of pulmonary tuberculosis recently has begun to draw the attention of both the Government and the public to the necessity of devising measures for fighting the evil. Even the Army and the Navy are not free from it, though the case is far more serious among the elementary school teachers. The Department of Education has discovered that in the two prefectures of Okayama and Fukushima about six teachers are affected per 100. The Government has ordained that teachers affected with diseases judged prejudicial to the health of pupils shall be granted medical allowance ranging from ¥50 to ¥250, and from ¥100 to ¥400 when they are permanently placed on the retired list.

In 1914 and 1919 a law was enacted for establishing sanatoria for consumptives in cities that have a population of more than 300,000, and for a city of at least 50,000 souls. The latter is to be established and maintained by a public corporation when the Home Minister judges its creation is necessary for the benefit of those who have no means to receive treatment. The National Treasury is to give a subsidy of 1-5 to 1-3 of the expenditures defrayed by the city. There are six sanatoria coming under the law, and eight others are in contemplation.

A tuberculosis research society was organized in 1916 with Dr. Kitazato as president, while in 1917 the Takeo Tuberculosis Laboratory at Osaka was opened.

In 1925-26, cases of pulmonary tuberculosis killed 81,546 as against 79,410 in the preceding year. What is significant about this dreaded disease is that of that number 31,828 were young persons of 15 to 24 years old, or about one half of the total, then those who were 25 to 29 years old numbered 11,220. Altogether the disease cut short the career of younger people whom the nation could ill spare. The toll of death from other tuberculose diseases in the same year numbered 34,410 of which those from 15 to 24 amounted to 13,289.

To check the spread of consumption which victimizes 217,927 throughout the country a number of smaller hospitals for treating the disease at early stages are about to be established by the Home Office at various important places. Regular hospitals for treating tubercular patients now number only 14 throughout the country with accommodation for about 2,000 patients. The Government is giving a subsidy of about ¥155,000 annually.

Burial and Cremation

Though existing grave-yards are generally left uninterfered with, those in newly-risen industrial towns have not unfrequently been removed by administrative order. A new cemetery must be laid out in a place at least 120 yards from the nearest dwelling houses. Cremation still claims a lesser half of all the bodies buried, being for 1924 ⅀42.16 to ⅀57.84 for uncremated burials. Cremation gained 1.6⅀ over the figure for 1921. The grave-yard occupies roughly 52,288 acres in Japan proper.

Vaccination

Vaccination is compulsory and is to be undergone twice, first in the period ending June of the following year of birth and next

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

when the child completes its ninth year. For 1926 the total cases of the 1st period vaccination numbered 2,593,358 (of which 1,664,676 successful), while the 2nd period numbered 518,318 (129,036 successful).

Trachoma

Control of the infectious eye-disease trachoma is regulated by a law which provides, among other things, that the Treasury allows aids to a prefecture 1/6 of the expense incurred in enforcing preventive measures, while in turn a civic corporation is granted by the prefectural treasury 1/6 to ¼ of its expenditure for similar purposes. The Home Office has trained a large number of specialists for fighting the spread of the disease.

Infectious Diseases

The infectious diseases as recognized by law are cholera, dysentery, typhus fever, scarlet fever, small-pox, exanthematous typhus, diphtheria (including croup), plague, paratyphus, and epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis. In 1920 the National Treasury spent on its own account for prevention of infectious diseases roughly ¥1,600,000 while the aids granted to the prefectures for the same purposes amounted to a little over ¥1,000,000.

Epidemic Mortality

		Enteric fever	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Small pox	Cholera	Pest	Total with other four
1923	Cases	52,636	20,270	12,776	1,922	4	1	95,210
	Deaths ...	16,371	7,372	3,111	381	2	1	28,393
1924	Cases	58,368	18,647	13,116	1,702	—	7	100,426
	Deaths ...	12,605	7,234	3,179	266	—	6	24,898
1925	Cases	45,779	14,719	13,858	430	624	—	83,517
	Deaths ...	9,087	6,647	3,374	81	380	—	20,573

Compared with the records for 1900 the number of cases in later years has shown a marked decline, except in the case of enteric fever. Thus the 24,942 cases of dysentery in 1900 compare with 14,719 in 1925, and 646 cases of pest in 1900 with only 7 in 1924. On the other hand enteric fever increased from 25,988 in 1900 to 58,368 in 1924.

The position of other and lesser epidemics in the record of national health, as measles, whooping-coughs, and influenza in 1925-26 is summarized below:—

Measles.—Deaths 15,438 of which children under four numbered 14,318.

Whooping-coughs.—Total mortality 8,456, of which children under four numbered 8,250.

Influenza.—Total mortality 10,806, of which children under four were 3,897; elderly persons of 70-79 years old 1,606; those from 60 to 69 years old, 1,268.

Total Number of Deaths Classified

Deaths through various causes totalled 1,210,706 in Japan proper in 1925, and of the number those under four years of age

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

occupied 38%, the rest being those above 5 years. The mortality rate of young persons of 18 to 35 of age was rather high in 1918-1920 compared with the preceding years, but since 1921 the rate has gradually declined. As regards the causes diarrhoea and enteritis took the largest number of lives with 12%, followed by 11% of pneumonia and bronchial pneumonia, 10% of malformation and congenital weakness, 8% of cerebral hemorrhage and softening, 7% of tuberculosis, 6% of decrepitude and cases from external injuries, etc. and 4% of nephritis or Bright's disease. Next come in order the cases of heart troubles and ailment of digestive organs. The number of mortality in 1925, as classified by causes, is as follows:—

Diarrhoea & enteritis	Pneumonia & bronchial pneumonia	Malformation & congenital weakness	Cerebral hemorrhage, etc.
142,161	129,129	70,094	96,156

Tuberculosis	Decrepitude, etc.	Nephritis or Bright's disease	Total including others
81,546	70,065	59,873	1,210,706

Port Quarantine

The infectious diseases subject to inspection of quarantine officers are cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, plague and yellow fever. The ports where such inspection is carried out are Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Nagasaki, Moji, Shimonoseki, Tsuruga, Wakamatsu, Miike and Kuchinotsu, and, in case deemed necessary, vessels coming from foreign ports, Korea and Formosa may be subjected to similar inspection at Karatsu, Hakodate, Yokkaichi, Nagoya and Kagoshima.

Prevention of Venereal Diseases

Local governors are under obligation to establish and supervise hospitals for giving treatment to those who are engaged in occupations that demand control from consideration of public morality. At the end of 1923 those pursuing this particular trade numbered 48,323 in Japan proper. The ratio of public prostitutes judged as suffering from disease was 1.76% in 1924 and the average number of times a prostitute was admitted into hospital was 1.52. The two extremes of the number of diseased was 4.15% for Gifu and 3.57% for Chiba, and 0.41% for Toyama and 0.20% for Miyazaki.

The Prevention Measures

The prevention law was enacted in April '27, but the date of its enforcement remains undefined. The law provides among other things that the authorities may order the establishment of hospitals of this special kind and grants aid of from 1/6 to 1/2 of the expenses required for their maintenance, and that those who violate the rules are liable to imprisonment of not more than 6 months or a fine not exceeding ¥500. The control of the special patent medicines is also covered by the law.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XVI

PRESS AND PUBLICATION

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Press

Journalism in Japan in its modern sense is little over fifty years old. But it had existed in a crude and incipient form for nearly three centuries. As soon as the country began to settle down in peace and quiet under the stern but benevolent administration of the Tokugawa Shogunate, there appeared in Yedo (present Tokyo) occasional news-letters containing the latest scandals in town and the happenings at the Shogun's court. These sheets were popularly called "Yomiuri," meaning "sold by hawking about" and were printed from wooden blocks. It was in memory of these historical sheets that the present "Yomiuri Shimbun" was named.

The first periodical publication which went under the name of a newspaper was the "Batavia Shimbun" printed in Yedo towards the close of the fiftieth year of last century. Its contents were mostly translations from Dutch papers published in Batavia. It was followed by "Shimbunshi" at Yokohama and the "Seiyo Zasshi," "Chugai Shimbun" and "Koko Shimbun" in Tokyo. None of these, however, was printed more than once a week.

The first Japanese daily newspaper made its appearance at Yokohama in 1871. It was called the "Yokohama Mainichi Shimbun." It was followed in quick succession by the "Nichi Nichi" in '72, "Hochi" in '73, "Yomiuri" in '74, and so on. The spread of education and the steady growth of wealth, combined with epoch-making events like the wars with China and Russia, and the inauguration of a representative system of government, have led in recent years to a remarkable development of the Press both in its influence and its circulation. There are now papers that claim a daily circulation of as much as a little over a million copies.

Deposit of Security.—Two things stand out conspicuous about the Japanese press, of which one is the necessity of depositing with the authorities by any daily or by a periodical discussing current politics a security ranging from 2,000 to 175 yen, according to the place or, in the case of a periodical, to the frequency of publication. This arrangement may be regarded as a sort of property qualification for eligible publishers, in that the Government possesses a lien right over the deposit whenever it has, by decision of a court of law, to exact fine or any other pecuniary obligation from them.

Dummy Editors.—Another peculiarity is that almost all our vernacular papers use dummy editors or publishers, this peculiar device being a relic of bygone days when the censors were authorized to fine or even imprison at their own discretion editors

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

or publishers for an article judged prejudicial to the public order or social decency.

Law.—With the advent of a Parliamentary regime the press regulations were radically amended conformably with the increasingly liberal spirit of the times, and at present no editor or publisher can be fined or otherwise punished except by a decision of a court of law. As amended in 1909 those who are amenable to law are:—

(1) One who actually edits the paper, as well as the nominal editor; (2) One who signs published matter; (3) In regard to a correction or contradiction of matter published, one who demands the insertion of the correction or contradiction.

The 13th article of the Press Law provides for the protection of the interests of private individuals, especially as regards libels. It entitles the party concerned to oblige the newspaper to insert a contradiction in one of the three following issues and using the same type as that in which the original paragraph appeared, and in columns equally conspicuous as those in which the offensive matter was printed. The contradiction must be accompanied by the name and address of sender and must not exceed the length of the original statement, any excess to be paid for at the journal's usual advertising rates. Failure to comply with this requirement involves a penalty of from ¥500 to 2,000.

The newspapers are not allowed to publish details of the preliminary examination of a criminal case before the case comes up for public trial; nor to publish matters relating to criminal cases under preliminary examination when their publication has been prohibited by procurators, nor the proceedings of law cases which are being heard in camera.

The prohibitive ordinances enforced in 1914 by the Foreign, War and Naval Departments in connection with military or diplomatic censorship in time of emergency were repealed on 11th Dec., 1922.

Prices.—The prices of dailies range between 2 and 5 sen per copy, the former rate being limited to provincial papers of four pages. Most papers are issued in the morning, but almost all leading papers in Tokyo and Osaka now issue evening editions except on Sundays.

Circulation and Capital

The daily volume of circulation of newspapers in Japan proper is roughly estimated at 5 million copies per day, i.e. 1 per 11 to 12 people, so that Japan may be said to occupy a respectable position in the world's statistics of newspaper subscribers. In the relative strength of individual papers as regards circulation the Osaka Asahi and Osaka Mainichi stand foremost with a daily circulation of over 1 million each. Even the best circulated paper of Tokyo hardly issues half as many.

The newspaper publication is now a highly risky enterprise, for one must be prepared to lose at least 2 million in starting a new daily. At present there are twelve newspaper cos. with subscribed capital of 1 to 5 million yen.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Advertisement Tariff

The tariff has naturally advanced very high and for papers with large circulation it ranges between ¥1 to 1.60 per line of 15 characters, the two leading Osaka papers exacting the higher rate. The revenue from this source reaches the neighborhood of ¥200,000 a month for some of the best earners. Some leading papers specialise in certain advertisements, for instance, the Tokyo Nichi Nichi ranking first in the line of publishers' advs.; the Chugai Shogyo as regards companies' balance-sheets and Government notices; and the Jiji for the total number of adv. lines inserted. Companies' reports are most acceptable to the newspapers, as they are allowed very little discount, and next come publishers' advs. Patent medicines, toilet articles, etc. are simply space-fillers and therefore yield relatively the least revenue.

Press Statistics

The following returns compiled by the Police Bureau give the number of dailies and periodicals existing at the end of the respective years:—

	With deposit			Without deposit		
	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total	Newspapers	Periodicals	Total
1925	1,139	3,600	4,739	328	1,832	2,160
1926	1,180	3,702	4,882	346	1,960	2,306
1927*	1,241	3,951	5,192	344	2,320	2,664

Figures at the end of July.

Leading Dailies in Tokyo and Osaka

Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '76)—Economic and commercial paper; independent; issues an evening edition. Pres. Yanada, Ed. S. Sato. Office, Nihombashi Kitajimacho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,500,000).

Chuo-o Shimbun (est. '90)—Organ of the Seiyukai; issues an evening edition. Pres. T. Yamaguchi, Ed. K. Tamura. Office, Kojimachi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥150,000).

Hochi Shimbun (est. '72)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Pres. C. Machida, Ed. T. Takata. Office, Yurakucho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,100,000).

Jiji Shimpo (est. '82)—Started by the late Yukichi Fukuzawa; independent; issues an evening edition. Pres. K. Koyama; Ed. T. Akashi. Office, Marunouchi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥4,500,000).

Kokumin Shimbun (est. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. I. Tokutomi, Ed. S. Yamane. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥3,000,000).

Miyako Shimbun (est. '85)—Social paper popular among gay circles. Prop. E. Fukuda, Ed. S. Yamamoto. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,250,000).

Nippon (est. '25)—Independent. Prop. N. Bando, Ed. T. Ayakawa. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Niroku Shimpo (est. '18)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. S. Yano, Ed. K. Sato. Office, Shiba, Tokyo.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun (est. '81)—Independent. Issues an

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama, Ed. M. Takahara. Office, Nakanoshima, Osaka. (Cap. ¥4,000,000).

Osaka Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (est. '25)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Chugai Shogyo Shimpo (Tokyo).

Osaka Jiji Shimpo (est. '95)—Independent. Osaka edition of the Jiji (Tokyo). Prop. K. Hori, Ed. Y. Uyesugi. Office, Sonezaki, Osaka.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun (est. '89)—Independent. Issues an evening edition; also an English edition. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. S. Takaishi. Office, Kitaku, Osaka. (Cap. ¥5,000,000).

Osaka Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. '11)—Independent. Issues an evening edition. Prop. M. Yoshihiro, Ed. E. Yonekawa. Office, Kitahama, Osaka.

Tokyo Asahi Shimbun (est. '88)—Independent; a sister paper to the Osaka Asahi; issues an evening edition. Prop. R. Murayama; Ed. C. Murokata. Office, Marunouchi, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Mainichi Shimbun (est. '70)—Evening paper; independent. Prop. H. Chiba, Ed. T. Himeno. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Tokyo Maiyu Shimbun (est. '98)—Evening paper, friendly to the Seiyukai. Prop. M. Kimura, Ed. H. Namba. Office, Eiraku-cho, Marunouchi, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥320,000).

Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun (est. '72)—Independent, a sister paper to the Osaka Mainichi; issues an evening edition. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. Dr. M. Oka. Office, Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Taisei Shimbun (est. '25)—Independent. Pres. R. Kamiya, Ed. M. Goto. Office, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Yamato Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Kenseikai. Issues an evening edition. Prop. Y. Matsushita, Ed. Z. Tamura. Office, Kyobashi Sanjukkenbori, Tokyo.

Yomiuri Shimbun (est. '74)—Friendly to the Seiyu-honto. Prop. M. Shoriki, Ed. S. Zanaka. Office, Kyobashi, Tokyo. (Cap, ¥1,500,000).

Yorozu Choho (est. '92)—Independent. Issues an evening paper. Pres. T. Hidemura, Ed. K. Hasegawa. Office, Kyobashi Yumi-cho, Tokyo. (Cap. ¥1,000,000).

Leading English Newspapers

The publication of English papers by foreigners, mostly British and American, is a feature of journalism in Japan. What is particularly noteworthy about them is that several of them date much earlier in creation than the vernacular papers. The circulation being necessarily limited, subscription rate is comparatively high. (Prices per annum for daily.)

Japan Advertiser (est. '05)—At home ¥36.00; Abroad ¥50.00. Prop. B. W. Fleisher, Ed. Hugh Byas. Office, Kyobashi-ku Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Japan Chronicle (est. '68)—(formerly Kobe Chronicle incorporated with Hyogo News). At home ¥33.00; Abroad ¥41.00. Weekly ¥15.00. Ed. A. M. Young, Pub. Y. Ozaki. Office, Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Japan Times (est. '97—At home ¥25.00; Abroad ¥37.00. Pres. Y. Ito, Gen. Mng. and Ed. S. Sheba. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho Itchome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kobe Herald & Osaka Gazette (est. '89)—At home ¥20.00; ¥26.00 abroad. Ed. S. C. Wilson; Publishers, Kobe & Osaka Press Ltd. (Reg. Representative, Douglas M. Young. Office, 14-23 Naniwa-machi, Kobe.

Nagasaki Press (est. '88)—¥22.00. Ed. and Mng. E. R. S. Pardon. Office, 20 Oura, Nagasaki.

Osaka Mainichi (English Edition) (est. '22)—At home ¥14.40; Abroad ¥20.40. Pres. H. Motoyama; Ed. M. Kono. Office, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Seoul Press (est. '10)—¥27.50. Pres. Miyoshi, Ed. Miyanaga. Office, Yamatocho, Seoul, Korea.

PERIODICALS PUBLISHED IN TOKYO

(m.—monthly. w.—weekly. f.—fortnightly. t.—thrice a month. *—in English)

Title	Interests & subjects	Publishers
Bungei Club (m)	Literature	Hakubun-kwan
Bungei Shunju (m)	„	Bungei-Shunju-sha
Bunsho Club (m)	„	Shincho-sha
*Christian Intelligencer (m)	Religion	C. I. Pub. Office
Chugaku Sei (m)	„	Hakubun-kwan
Chugaku Sekai (m)	Medicine	Chugai-iji-shimpo-sha
Chugai Iji Shimpo(t)		
Chuo-koron (m)	General	Chuo-koron-sha
"Diamond" (t)	Finance	"Diamond"-sha
"Economist" (f)	Eco.	Osaka Mainichi office
Eigo Seinen (f)	Study of English	Eigoseinen-sha
Engei Gaho (m)	Theatrical	Engei Gaho-sha
Engei-Shincho (m)	„	Shincho-sha
Fujin-Gaho (m)	For women	Tokyo-sha
Fujin-kai (m)	„	Shimei-sha
Fujin-Koron (m)	„	Chuo-koron-sha
Fujin-Mondai (m)	„	Fujin-mondai-kenkyu-sha
Fujin-no-Tomo (m)	„	Fujin-no-tomo-sha
Fujin-Sekai (m)	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Fujo-kai (m)	„	Fujo-kai-sha
Gaiko Jiho (f)	Diplomacy	Gaiko-jiho-sha
Gakwan (m)	General	Gakwan-sha
Gendai (m)	„	Dai-Nihon-Yuben-kai
Hogaku-Kyokai Zasshi (m)	Law	Hogaku Kyokai (Tokyo Imp Univ.)
Hogaku-Ronso (m)	„	Kyoto Imp. Univ.
*Japan Magazine (m)	Things Japanese	J. M. Office
*Japan Medical World (m)	Medicine	J. M. W. Office
Jitsugyo-no-Nihon(f)	Eco. and trade	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Jitsugyo-no-Sekai(m)	Eco.	Jitsugyo-no-sekai-sha

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Title	Interests & subjects	Publishers
Jogaku Sekai (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Josei (m)	For women	"Puraton"-sha
Jutaku (m)	Housing	Jutaku-kairyo-kai
Kagaku Kogei (m)	Chemical Ind.	Kagaku-kogei-sha
Kagaku Chishiki (m)	Natural science	Kagaku-chishiki-fukyu-kai
Kagaku Gaho (m)	„	Shinko-sha
Kaizo (m)	General	Kaizo-sha
"Camera" (m)	Photography	"Arts"-sha
Katsudo Zasshi (m)	Moving picture	Katsudo-zasshi-sha
Keizai-Ronso (m)	Economics	Kyoto Imp: Univ.
"King" (m)	General	Kodan-sha
Kodan Zasshi (m)	Story	Hakubun-kwan
Kokka (m)	Fine art rep'tion	Kokka-sha
Kokka-gakkai Zasshi (m)	Political science	Kokka-Gakkai
Kokumin-Keizai Zasshi (m)	Eco.	Hobun-kwan
Kokusaiho-gaiko Zasshi (m)	Diplomacy	Kokusaiho-gakkai
Kyoiku Jiron (f)	Education	Kaihatsu-sha
Mita Bungaku (m)	Literature	Keio Univ.
Nihon-no-Ikai (f)	Medicine	Nihon-no-Ikai-sha
Nihon-oyobi-Nihonjin (f)	Pol. & review	Seikyo-sha
Nihon Shonen (m)	For boys	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Nogyo Sekai (m)	Agriculture	Hakubun-kwan
Omoshiro Club (m)	Popular	Kodan-sha
Rekishi Chiri (m)	History and geography	Rekishi Chiri-sha
Rikugo Zasshi (m)	Religion	Rikugo-zasshi-sha
Shashin Geijutsu	Photography	Toshi Shoten
Shakai-Seisaku-Jiho (m)	Social Pol.	Kyocho-kwai
Seisho-no-Kenkyu (m)	Religion	Seisho-no-kenkyu-sha
Shakai-Kagaku (m)	Social science	Iwanami Book-Store
Shinri-Kenkyu (m)	Psychology	Shinri-gakkai
Shin-Shosetsu (m)	Literature	Shun-yo-do
Shojo-no-Tomo (m)	For girls	Hakubun-kwan
Shojo Sekai (m)	„	Jitsugyo-no-Nihon-sha
Shoko-Jiho (m)	Com. & Ind.	Shoko-jiho-sha
Shonen (m)	Juvenile	Jiji Shimpo-sha
Shonen Sekai (m)	„	Hakubun-kwan
Shoten-Kai	Store management	Shotenkai-sha
Shufu-no-Tomo (m)	For women	Shufu-no-Tomo-sha
Shukujo-Gaho (m)	„	Hakubun-kwan
Teien (m)	Gardening	Teien Kyokai
Teiyu-Rinri-Koenshu (m)	Ethics	Dai-Nihon-Tosho-Kaisha
Tetsugaku-Kenkyu (m)	Philosophy	Iwanami Book-store
Tetsugaku-Zasshi (m)	„	„
Toa-no-Hikari (m)	Religion	Toa-no-Hikari-sha

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Title	Interests & subjects	Publishers
Tokei-Shushi (m)	Statistics	Tokyo Tokeikyokai
Toyo Keizai	Eco.	Toyo Keizai office
*Trans-Pacific (w)	Com. & Ind.	Trans-Pacific office
Undo-kai (m)	Sports	Undo-kai-sha
Waseda Bungaku (m)	Literature	Tokyo-do
Yakyu-kai (m)	Baseball & sports	Yakyu-kai-sha
*Young East (m)	General	Young East Office
Zaisei Keizai Jiho (m)	Eco.	Zaisei Keizai Jiho-sha

The prices have advanced since the war and now range between 30 sen and ¥1.00 except some specific publications as the "Kokka", of which the price is ¥4.00 per copy.

There are besides a number of professional and scientific magazines published by learned institutions.

Magazines for Women and Children.—There are over twenty well-known magazines for juvenile readers, also over twenty well-known monthlies for women and girls, some of which have a wide sale. Ladies magazines, though of comparatively recent origin in Japan, have made such development that some of them claim a circulation of 1,000,000, a record-breaking figure in Japan's magazine publication. The "Fujin Sekai" (Women's World) had at one time a circulation of over 300,000.

News Agencies

This form of enterprise has made a remarkable development since the European War. The Nippon Shimbun Rengo, for instance, though a comparatively new establishment, is a flourishing agency ranking with the leading news agencies of the world. Leading news agencies in Tokyo are as follows:—

Nippon Shimbun Rengo (est. '26)—Former Kokusai Tsushin (originally established in '14), was incorporated with the Toho Tsushin (est. '22) and assumed the present name in '26 with the backing of all leading newspapers in Tokyo, its organisation being modelled on the Associated Press of America. Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Jiyu Tsushin (est. '99)—Office, Kyobashi Shin-Sakanacho, Tokyo.

Nihon Dempo Tsushin (est. '01).—Office, Marunouchi Nakadori, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Teikoku Tsushin (est. '88).—Office, Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Tsushin.—Office, Kaijo Building, Kojimachi-ku Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Press Associations and Clubs

Among the press associations in Japan the most important is the Shunju Society, intended to represent the Press of Tokyo on all important questions of public interest. It contains some 60 members. To facilitate reporting newspaper men organize themselves, with official approval, into clubs identified with various departments of the Government or other leading institutions of State. The International Journalists Association chiefly functions as a social club composed of native journalists (active or retired) and resident foreign journalists.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Publication

Reprint of old costly works by subscription and on the instalment plan has of late become a special feature in publishing enterprise. On the whole, books are published at higher prices than before, for obvious reason. The statistics on books during the last few years available is:—

Year	Original works	Translation	Periodicals	Total
1922	12,836	245	—	13,081
1923	10,945	—	18,409	29,354
1924	14,361	—	23,433	37,794
1925	18,028	—	25,636	43,664
1926	20,213	—	5,662	25,875

N.B.—Official publications are excluded from the figures.

Classified as to subjects the following led the list of original works in 1926, omitting minor items:—

Politics, 680; economics, 400; social problem, 641; religion, 811; philosophy, 351; education, 3,886; literature, 3,900; language, 711; medicine, 517; geography, 1,180; history, 307; industry, 1,180; arts, 744; physics and engineering, 676; music, 700; total including others 20,213.

Publication by Subscription

Publication by subscription having been grossly abused and even made use of as means of fraud, a measure to deal with this special kind of publication was enacted as law in April 1910. The principal provisions are that the publisher is to deposit with the authorities as security a sum of ¥500 if the price is below ¥10 and of ¥1,000 if the price is above that sum.

Copyright

By the revised law enforced in 1910 and based on the resolution of the International Convention of Copyright held at Berne in 1908, the protection covered by the new legislative act has been considerably enlarged in scope. The law no longer requires the registration of copyright merely for purpose of protecting it against piracy, but registration is required when copyright is to be used as an object of pledge, and generally as an object of market value.

The fee is ¥10 for a book, 0.50 for a newspaper or periodical, 45 for a drama or photo.

Royalty

Royalty differs according to the kind of books and to the popular estimation of the authors, the rate ranging generally 10-20% of the published price of a book. One peculiarity in the Japanese publication is the attaching of the author's seal on the colophon of a book to guard his interest. In case the stipulation is made on the basis of royalty instead of selling manuscripts outright to the publisher, any book on sale without the author's seal impressed is considered an irregularity on the part of the publisher.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Censorship and Freedom of Discussion

As applied at present censorship is strict only to those articles or publications that are prejudicial to public order or good morals. In other words, the attention of censors is chiefly directed towards controlling the spread of rabid socialism, communism, and also ideas implying lese-majeste. Freedom of discussion, which too often invited official interference in former days is now treated with due respect. Opposition papers can attack a government policy with perfect impunity. It should be remembered that even at the time when the ministry was dominated by a military man, the Press sufficiently demonstrated its potency in fighting it and in making or unmaking cabinets. The collapse of the short-lived 3rd Katsura cabinet and the fall of the Yamamoto cabinet over the Navy scandal case were effected by the fierce attack of a majority of the Press in combination with the Opposition M.Ps. For the abortive attempt of Viscount Kiyoura to form a ministry with the countenance of Marshal Yamagata as a successor to the Yamamoto cabinet, and, on the other hand for the successful formation of the Okuma cabinet, the Press was chiefly responsible, the former by offering opposition and the latter by extending support. The gagging of the Press with regard to the rice riots and the vehement opposition which it aroused led to the downfall of the Terauchi cabinet. The power wielded by the Press in guiding public opinion is, therefore, more potent in Japan than is generally thought by the foreign students of Japanese journalism.

Western Books in Customs Returns

The import of foreign books did not exceed ¥500,000 a year in the pre-war times, but grew to ¥1,884,000 in 1921 and ¥4,458,000 in 1924, about 80 per cent. of the total value passing through the port of Yokohama. Classified according to countries Germany heads the list with ¥1,368,000 in 1924, followed by the U.S.A. ¥1,370,000 and England ¥1,258,000 as against the pre-war figures (1913) of ¥132,000, ¥81,000 and ¥256,000 respectively. In 1918 England contributed 65% and the U. S. A. 32% while German books were practically nil. The figures in recent years are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

	1913	1921	1924
England	256	615	1,258
U. S. A.	81	570	1,370
Germany	132	493	1,368
France	11	73	234
Total including others..	497	1,884	4,459

Publishers' Crazy Activity in 1927

The publication of collected works by subscription in cheap form, "one-yen-book," was an outstanding feature in Japan's publishing community in 1927. The enterprise was started by the Kaizosha, with "Contemporary Japanese Literature", followed in rapid succession by the "World Literature" series by the Shinchosha, the "World's Great Thought" series by the Shunjusha, the "Popular Literature" by the Heibonsha, the "World's Dramatic Works" by the Kindaisha,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the "Modern Plays" by the Dai-ichi Shobo and so on. The two first named series have secured 300,000 and 400,000 subscribers respectively. A translator of "Les Miserables" included in the "World Literature" series is said to have pocketted the royalty of over ¥100,000. The activity of this popular enterprise has affected seriously other publication business, especially periodicals which are relatively more costly than the collection books. The result is that not a few magazines have ceased to appear, while those that are kept up have seen their circulation fall by 20 to 50%.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XVII

MODERN LITERATURE

VANISHING YEDO LITERATURE AND THE DAWN OF MEIJI LITERATURE (1868-1885)

For about twenty years after the establishment of the rehabilitated Imperial regime, in 1868, the literature of Japan, like other institutions of native origin, was submerged in the huge social and political convulsion that swept over the country after it was thrown open to intercourse with Western nations. Both the Government and people were intent on reconstructing Japan on the Western model and had no time to attend to the cultural aspect of life. There was only the decadent literature of the Yedo period founded, as regards fiction, on the cramped and didactic school of Bakin (1766-'48), Kyoden (1760-'16) and others whose stories invariably bore the stamp of moral purposes.

The first sign of the revived activity of literature was seen in the appearance of politico-social romances by young political aspirants of the day who were denied freedom of speech. Yano Ryukei's "Keikoku Bidan" (Rise of Thebes), in 1883, Suehiro Tetcho's "Setchu-bai" (Plum Tree amidst the Snow) in '86, and Shiba Tokai-Sanshi's "Kajin-no-kigu" (Chance Meeting of the Fair and Brave) in '85 may be mentioned. These effusions were devoid of any literary merit, but as a sign of the times they were sufficiently significant, for in the years prior to and after the Satsuma rebellion of 1878 Japan was full of ardent advocates of the French school of liberty and equality who clamored for the establishment of a constitutional regime.

These extremists found in the political novels of English, French and Russian writers something so absorbing both in general interest and basic ideas, and so different from what they were used to in native literature, that they hastened to publish adapted translations to fan the agitation for freedom. It was about that period also that the translation of European novels, mostly English, such as the works of Lord Lytton, Disraeli, and Walter Scott, and also Dumas appeared in succession and enabled the Japanese people to get a peep into the technique of Western fiction-writing. Both those political novels and translated works were crude productions judged by modern standards, but evidently they had their use in those early days of the Meiji era. They prepared the ground for the growth and rise of Meiji literature.

Transition Period—the "Primitives", living and dead.

For convenience of treatment the rise of modern imaginative literature in Japan may be divided into two stages, one dating from the appearance in 1885 of a short treatise by Dr. Y. Tsubouchi entitled "Essentials of Fiction-writing" in which he boldly denounced the conventional method of the old school

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and strongly insisted that novels, as an interpretation of life, must depict not what should be, but what is. This earlier stage may be considered to extend from 1885 to about the close of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), and the other to cover the subsequent period including the terrible World's war.

Those who played a prominent part in the earlier half may not inaptly be called "Primitives" as they helped to guide and give shape to our fiction-writing in that transition period. The place of honor on the thinning roll goes by general consent to Prof. Dr. Tsubouchi, of Waseda University, whose treatise, though of no great importance as seen today, was a death-knell to the virtue-rewarding and evil-punishing canon of the old conventional writers.

Dr. Tsubouchi. The venerable Nestor of modern Japanese literature, who, as a devoted Shakespearian scholar, has translated almost all the dramatic works of the immortal bard, himself wrote at first some stories to exemplify the realistic ideas laid down by him. These are "Shosei-katagi" (Student Life), "Imotose Kagami" (A Married Couple) 1885-6, "Saikun" (Wife) 1888, etc. He has subsequently given up fiction in order, as described later on, to devote himself to drama in which his "Kamakura trio", i.e. the "Makino-Kata" (1897), "Yoshitoki no Saigo" (The Last Hour of Yoshitoki (1917) and "Nagori no Hoshizukiyo" (1918), and also "Urashima" (1905), will remain classical.

Futabatei Shimei (1866-07). Dr. Tsubouchi found in him a powerful ally in the new movement. His "Ukigumo" (Fleeting Cloud) furnished with even greater effect a practical demonstration of the theory advanced by the Doctor, for Futabatei as a novelist was frankly recognized by his master as his superior. He was a Russian scholar and an admirer of Turgenieff and other Russian masters, several of whose works he translated into Japanese. The contrast between Futabatei and the Doctor is highly interesting, the former tinged deep by Russian literature and the latter a staunch admirer of English writers. Futabatei's last two novels, "Heibon" (Commonplace) and "Sono-omokage," ("An Adopted Husband" in English by Mr. B. Mitsui), are regarded as masterpieces of this author.

Under the influence of two writers of such opposite tendency there grew up gradually a new literature of Meiji, in which two main currents made their mark, though both started from aesthetic realism.

Ozaki Koyo (1867-04). One was the art-for-art's sake school represented by Koyo and the other the idealist led by Koda Roban (1867-). Koyo organized a literary club known as Genyusha with his friends Kawakami-Bizan (1870-08), Yamada-Bimyosai (1868-09), Hirotsu-Ryuro (1861-), Izumi-Kyoka (1873-), Iwaya-Sazanami (1870-), etc. Of these brother craftsmen Kyoka stands prominent as a writer on weird subjects while Ryuro is strong in drawing the tragic side of life. The latter's "Imado-shinju" (Double Suicide at Imado), "Kawachiya" (House of Ill-fame), etc. were much talked about at the time.

Koyo will long remain as a stylist and finished writer and though his fame was at first established as a writer of short stories, it rests on his "Konjiki Yasha" (Golden She-devil), left unfinished in 1897. It depicts the tragic struggle between a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

young hero and his unfaithful sweetheart, a usurer's daughter. It has been dramatised and also exists in an English translation.

Koda Roban was the foremost rival of Koyo and he belonged to an aesthetic idealist school with a coloring of Buddhistic and philosophic sentiment. If Koyo is feminine in tendency both in subject and delineation, Roban is masculine, typical examples of his work being "Furyu-butsu," "Ikkoken," and "Goju-no-to" (Pagoda), which has been translated into English. Roban wrote two novels in '19 and the historic romance "Taira-no-Masakado" in '20. They are by no means unworthy of their author, but evidently the taste of the reading public had changed, for they were not so warmly received. Roban has long ceased to produce literary works except for occasional essays on history. He once occupied a chair of Literature in the Kyoto Imperial University.

Translation.—The translation of European fiction, formerly attempted by amateurs though with some notable exceptions, and with no serious meaning as literary productions, now began to draw the serious attention of regular men of letters. Kuroiwa Ruiko (1863-1917), who first tried his hand in the translation of English detective stories, made his name as a translator of consummate ability. and then there were Morita Shiken (d. 1907), who generally dealt with Hugo's works, Uchida Roan (1860-), translator of Dostoievsky, Mrs. Iwamoto Kashiko better known by her pen-name Wakamatsu Shizuko (d. 1902) who gave us Mrs. Burnett's "Little Lord Fauntleroy," and some others.

Mori Ogai (1860-'22), retired Surgeon-Gen. and a German scholar, will long remain in the history of Japanese literature as pioneer in the introduction of continental, especially German, French and Italian, literature. His first story, "the Dancing Girl," a story of love between a German woman and a Japanese, is still acknowledged as a literary gem, but it was as a translator of Goethe, Ibsen, Hans Andersen, etc. that he contributed most to the literature of Japan. His style bears the mark of high polish tempered with his intimate knowledge of foreign writing. In later years he tried his trained hand in historical romances and produced "Oshio Heihachiro" in 1914, "Kanzan-Jittoku" and "Takasebune" (River Craft) in '16 and his last work, more an authentic biography than a romance, the Life of Izawa Ranken, a pioneer Dutch scholar and physician, in '20.

Lady Novelists.—What specially characterized this transition period was the appearance of novels by lady authors, among whom may be mentioned Wakamatsu Shizu-ko, Koganei Kimiko, Miyake Kaho (wife of Dr. Miyake, a renowned scholar and essayist). But the greatest of all was Higuchi Ichiyo.

Higuchi Ichiyo (1872-96). Her career as an author lasted only four years, but in this short period she wrote over 20 short stories and two novels, "Nigorie" and "Takekurabe," her masterpieces. A keen observer of life and a writer with warm, tender heart, her writing is permeated with a certain pathos felt in sympathy with poor downtrodden women. Though somewhat marred by conventionalism, her style is very graceful and charming, and altogether her name will forever remain in the history of Japanese literature.

Domestic Novels.—The period saw toward its close an immense vogue for domestic novels, as if to fill the gap occasioned by the premature death of Koyo and Futabatei, the retirement

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of Roban from the field of fiction, and by the early exhaustion of those younger authors who tried their hands at treating social phases of life.

Tokutomi Roka (1868-1927). Among the writers of works of this sentimental school the first to be mentioned is Tokutomi Roka whose "Hototogisu" (1900), or "Namiko" in the English translation, his first novel, was the best seller of the day, being well adapted to the simple taste of housewives and school girls. It is based on a real pathetic story of a betrothed girl dying of a broken heart after being disowned by her future mother-in-law as tainted with consumption. Roka is believed to be a socialist by conviction and an ardent follower of Tolstoy whom he visited in person in 1906 at Yasuyana Poliana in course of his pilgrimage to Jerusalem and revisited the historic village (1919-20) with his wife, as narrated in "From Japan to Japan" issued as a joint work. He has written quite a number of books, stories pure or partly autobiographical, and collections of sketches and meditations, all of which have won a wide vogue for chaste style and clean imagery. As if to follow his great Russian master to the letter he withdrew to Kasuya, a village some eight miles west of Tokyo, and lived a semi-hermit life there. Roka's writing reveals within a safe limit an underlying socialistic ground.

Rise of Naturalism

Japan's success in the second foreign war, with Russia, in 1904-5 awoke in the minds of younger men of letters a sharp craving for a new meaning of life and growing repugnance to conventional morality. In their rebellious mood against the accepted canons they now turned to continental authors, the school of Turgeniev and Tolstoy, Zola and Maupassant, D'Annunzio, Ibsen, Hauptmann and other naturalists, as sources of their inspiration. They found these European masters simply irresistible in the magic pen they wielded in boldly depicting life as it exists. In the eyes of our young authors the curtain that formerly separated art from life was for the first time lifted by their new masters. They fondly believed that art thus acquired a real significance.

This new school produced several apt exponents, such as Tayama Katai (1871), Shimazaki Toson (1872), Tokuda Shusei (1871-), and Kunikida Doppo (1871-'8), and Masamune Hakucho (1879-) and a host of lesser luminaries.

Doppo.—As a Naturalist Doppo's fame has outlived his premature death, and a collection of his short stories still enjoys wide popularity for the powerful and naturalistic depiction of contemporary life. Some of them have been translated into English and Russian. A great admirer of Wordsworth his stories are healthy in tone. Of the three living elder naturalists perhaps Toson is distinguished from the other two as being least sensual in style and sentimental in the pictures drawn, for he is at once a novelist and poet. Katai, who is a voluminous writer, is most fleshly, and one of his later productions invited the censor's suppression as being prejudicial to public morality. Shusei loves to depict the gloomy side of life, so that most of his works are comfortless and oppressive. Hakucho is tinged by nihilistic idea and is now dividing his efforts between fiction and drama.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Meanwhile the public had grown tired of the objective, self-centred and very often superficial and bestial picture of life depicted by the votaries of the naturalistic school, who on their part had been already awakened to the sense of their exhaustion and had to yield the dominant position to writers of different faiths. Of these Natsume Soseki and his school first claim notice.

Natsume Soseki and his school (1867-1916).—A pupil of Lafcadio Hearn and later a professor of English Literature at the Tokyo Imperial University it was as late as 1905 that he first attempted fiction in "I am a Cat". His motif was naturally placed on a higher level than the "direct action" principle of the Naturalists. His first work is characteristic, it being a calm domestic observation from the household pet's point of view, much as Riki was accustomed to sit in judgment on Anatole France's amiable M. Bergeret. Natsume and the younger writers who rallied around him are therefore classed under the title of "School of Sanity and Culture." Irony, humor, and power of psychological analysis characterized his works which are also rich in background made up of wide knowledge, profound learning, and mature observation. His style, classically correct, is graceful and subtle, though lapsing into tediousness at times. The "Botchan," the "Higan-sugi-made," the "Sanshiro," and the "Mei-an" unfinished, are his representative works. He has also written sketches.

Soseki had followers, as may be expected, among university graduates and others of similar extraction, so that they are also called academic writers. Of these three names stand out pre-minent, i.e. Kikuchi-Kan (1889-), Kume-Masao (1891-), and Akutagawa-Ryunosuke (1892-1927). The suicide of the last in July '27 by taking drugs startled not only the literary circles but general public, for he was still so young, was reputed as a successful writer of wide popularity. He had been complaining of nervous debility for some years, and it is believed that he had become weary of life. He had left his farewell letter to one of his friends, and it reads like a perfectly sane writing.

School of Sanity and Culture.—This is identified with a group of young graduates of the Imperial Universities and their friends and guided by the above trio. Kikuchi is equally celebrated as a critic, dramatist, and novelist, and one of the few living authors whose works are eagerly sought after by publishers. In his two latter capacities he skilfully seizes upon or creates out of ordinary materials a psychological point that touches the human chord in the minds of his readers and sets it vibrating.

Among his dramas and stories[8] may be mentioned the Tadanao-kyo Gyojoki (Life of Lord Tada-nao), '18, the "Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), '19, and the "Onshu-no-Kanatani", '19, which last has been translated into English by Prof. K. Ando under the title of "The Serene Realm beyond the Passions." Mr. Glen Shaw, an English Professor at Osaka, has also translated the Love of Tojuro and two others, and interesting to say Kikuchi's dramas in the English version has been honored with a highly appreciative remark in the Morning Post, London.

Kume Masao is a sentimentalist and a gifted and many-sided writer, a dramatist, a novelist, and a critic, but has lately taken

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to writing popular tales. "Hotarugusa," 1918, is a love story believed to be autobiographical, and there are also "Tejina-shi" (Juggler) '16, "Shinju Gojitsudan" (Memory of a Double Suicide), '17, and "Ryoyu Akuyu" (Good Friends and Bad), '18. His works are much in demand among publishers.

The Later Half Period

Apart from the pronounced cosmopolitan and socialistic feature which the World's war has imparted to Japanese thought and literature, in common to those of other countries, there is nothing specially marked to distinguish the earlier half from the other. The two have common "isms", only in the latter they are drawn in stronger color. The division is arbitrary and comes chiefly from consideration of the balance of space.

The advent of the reign of Taisho in 1912 saw the Naturalists thrown into the shade by younger writers who rebelled against the sordid depiction carried to fulsome excess by Katai and Shusei and their younger imitators. Some of these rebels aimed at a humanitarian view of life, others idealistic interpretation as inspired by Tolstoy, while still others were grouped as the "Art-for-art's sake" coterie. Of course this division is by no means clearly drawn, for very often the so-called humanitarians are found shading off into idealists, and so on. It is interesting to note that the permeation by Tolstoyism of the realm of thought and letters of Japan almost coincided with the outbreak of the World's war.

Humanitarians

There are grouped under this head several authors called the "Shirakaba" (White Birch) coterie from the title of their literary organ, prominent figures among them being the late Arishima-Takeo (1878-1923), his two brothers Arishima-Ikuma (1882-) and Satomi-Ton (1887-), Shiga-Naoya (1883-), Mushakoji-Saneatsu (1395-), and a host of minor writers.

Arishima Ikuma works in a wider field than most of his contemporaries, for he is at once a painter and novelist, having studied painting at Paris and Rome after he was graduated from the Government Foreign Language School. Perhaps he is better known in the former capacity.

Satomi Ton surpasses his two elder brothers, Arishima Ikuma and late A. Takeo, as a novelist and playwright. In respect of versatility of style and talent of turning every day occurrences into a good story he has few equals.

Shiga Naoya is the most pronounced humanitarian and also a strict moralist. He is a very spare user of words and his writing is marked by clear-cut style besides being original both in conception and treatment. His works are admitted by his brother craftsmen as bearing comparison with the best of Tchehof and Maupassant.

Mushakoji Sane-atsu, born of a noble family, is an out-and-out Tolstoyan and has retired with several of his friends to a secluded corner in Kyushu to act up to the ideal life taught by their Russian master. He lacks system and seasoned thought

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

but this is compensated for by his warm sentiment of love. He is also known as a dramatist.

There is also a group of writers who are generally separated from the Humanitarians on account of their idealism different in aim and complexion. Mushakoji-Saneatsu mentioned before is of the Tolstoyan utopia and Shiga-Naoya and Satomi-Ton are writers of fame who are associated with Mushakoji.

Among idealists of the opposite school to the Tolstoyists are found two or three writers who rank high, viz., Tanizaki-Jun-ichiro (1886-) and Nagai-Kafu (1879). The former is believed to be richer in imagination and higher in style, something like a mixture of De Quincy and Edgar Allan Poe. His versatility and power are shown both in his fiction and drama. He is fond of writing of satanism, sensationalism and sex perversion.

Nagai Kafu (1879-) is a hedonist of established reputation. He himself says that he means to depict the story of a pleasure-seeker whom his surroundings compel to enter a life of resignation and acquiescence. His hedonism stands out in bold relief in his "Reisho" (Sneer), a satire of the Japanese society of the day. The "Stories about America" and the "Stories about France" are reminiscences of his sojourn abroad. His voluptuous style is well qualified for describing love scenes heightened by the glamor of town life.

An author of an entirely different stamp and future promise is **Sato Haruo** (1892-) who by an exquisite fancy and dreamy interpretation of life with the style characteristic of him has forced himself into public recognition. He has lately turned to Chinese literature to supply him with hints and materials.

The World's War and After

The close of the World's war has been followed also in Japan by general awakening to the problem of social reconstruction and especially elevation of the laboring classes. Though still existing only as an ominous undercurrent, the agitation has profoundly affected the trend of thought in general and the tone of literature in particular. Novelists, dramatists and critics drawing their inspiration from Russian socialists and Marxian communists have grown in number. A sign of the times is supplied by the appearance in 1924 of the "Bungei Sensen" (La Fronto) as an organ of a group of rising writers, calling themselves "Proletarians". They find themselves confronted by a rival coterie known as "Bourgeoisists" with their organ "Bungei" (Arts & Crafts). The two are equally dissatisfied with the "existing order in the realm of letters," but there they part company, the Proletarians aiming at as their ultimate goal the destruction of class discrimination while the Bourgeoisists aspire to seek a new meaning of life. The Proletarians have as their fellow idealists several writers of established fame, i.e. Roka Tokutomi, Mimei Ogawa, Toyohiko Kagawa and some others, all individual men of letters with socialistic leaning, but as a school they are still insignificant, and come far below their rivals in public esteem. Kagawa sprang into fame in 1919 by his first work. "Shisen-wo-koete" ("Before Dawn" in the English version), followed by two others, all of which have had immense popularity at the time. They are a personal record of a sincere socialist

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and philanthropist helping the poor and have no claim to plot and dramatic situation. The works were written, it is believed, not particularly to give relief to his literary craving but chiefly to gain funds to conduct his work of charity. Whether the works will survive remains to be seen.

After all, despite the loud clamoring of the Proletarians and their rivals, both equally immature, those elder writers who have won public recognition as Naturalists, Idealists, or votaries of Sanity and Culture still dominate the world of fiction and will not be easily dislodged from their entrenched position. Toson Shimazaki, Katai Tayama and Shusei Tokuda, among pioneer Naturalists, the trio of the Culture school and others of equal renown are all welcome in the columns of the best-paying periodicals. Among the works that appeared in 1924 Shimazaki's "Three People" and Haruo Sato's "The Traveller" were accorded the place of honor as the two best novels of the year.

DRAMA

The origin of the classical drama of Japan is to be sought in the texts of the lyric music for puppet-plays written by Monzaemon Chikamatsu (1650-1714), Izumo Takeda (1693-1757) and several others who flourished in the Osaka-Kyoto districts in the 17th-18th centuries, the home of the puppet-plays, even to-day. The marionette performances, it should be noted, are still popular among lovers of a special lyric music known as **gidayu** and those who appreciate and study posture-dancing.

The **"kabuki"** is a hybrid between the "No" play that was brought to high perfection in the Ashikaga period (1336-1573), the sacred dance and the vulgarized folk dance. In time, especially in the Tokugawa period, it completely threw into the shade the stiff though refined "No" play. The name of Mokuami Kawatake (1816-1893) will forever remain on the pages of the history of Japanese drama as the last ornament of the Augustan era of Tokugawa. (Vide Chap. Amusements, Ed. J.Y.B.)

Modern Development

As in the case of modern fiction Dr. Tsubouchi started the movement that has led to the modernization of Japanese drama, not only by writing himself a number of plays, most of which have become household words, but by establishing a special dramatic society for giving training to a new school of actors. When he found that the cause was safe in the hands of his pupils and followers, his fertile brain began diverting itself in minor dramatic exhibitions as children's plays, open air performances, pageants, etc. One of his plays, "The Hermit", has been translated into French.

Dr. Tsubouchi found in the late Surgeon-Gen. Dr. Ogai Mori a collaborator as enthusiastic as himself in promoting the development of modern drama, the Surgeon-Gen. chiefly confining his efforts to the introduction of modern European drama, as the works of Ibsen, Strindberg, Hauptmann, Maeterlinck, Shaw and D'Annunzio.

Younger Dramatists and Later Situation.—With the classical drama brought to such mature perfection in acting, setting, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and so deeply rooted in the public taste, modern playwrights did not dare at first to advance off the beaten path trodden by the old masters. Almost all the well-received plays by modern authors are therefore modelled on the traditional pattern and reluctantly include chorus and lyric interlude, as witness such often-staged plays as "Kojo-no-rakugetsu" (Fall of Toyotomi) by Dr. Tsubouchi, "Lord Tadanao and Onshu-no-kanata" (Revenge Disillusioned) by Kan Kikuchi, "The Warrior Sakasaki Dewa" by Mr. Yuzo Yamamoto and some others. The fact is that the great theatres in Tokyo and Osaka still shut their door to the new plays, and only admit them now and then as a sort of diversion, while, on the other hand, the actors of the classic school are too conscious of the fascinating power they still exercise over the minds of both intellectual and common classes with their consummate rendering and exquisite posture-dancing that they are not to be easily persuaded to try their skill on new plays.

Modern plays, however, are far more appreciated by newspapers and periodicals. Literary magazines that formerly looked askance at productions of the modern playwrights have lately begun to open their columns to them equally as to novels. The two are now treated on an entirely equal basis. One thing that is noted with Japanese plays, as distinguished from those in the West, is that in Japan new works are first printed and transferred to the stage only after they have passed the examination of the critics. The order is quite the reverse to that obtaining in Europe and America.

Among the playwrights who have followed in the wake of the two venerable pioneers are first Shoyo Matsui (1870-) who has won wide popularity as an introducer of foreign dramas and also as author of several original plays well adapted to show to advantage the individual strength of the living actors of note, the author being well versed in stagecraft. Some of his most successful pieces are "Hideyoshi and Yodogimi", "Yodogimi and Mitsunari", both historical, and the "Bando Musha" (Bando Warriors), all three being comedies of no small merit.

Kido Okamoto (1872-) is one of the most fertile and versatile dramatists of the day, and aided by his consummate knowledge of stagecraft, has turned out plays cleverly woven out of old familiar stories, such as "Onoye Itahachi", "Ogurusu Chobei", "A Tale of Shuzenji", "Double Suicide at Minowa". They are of the melodramatic type and interlaced by lyrical music as in the classical drama. He has also written socialistic plays for actors of the "New School", some of these being "My Home", "After the Battle", and "the Classes".

Kichizo Nakamura (1877-) perhaps stands foremost as a playwright of socialistic tinge. A graduate of Waseda who studied further at Princeton and Columbia, the very fact that he severed connection with the "Art Society" founded by Dr. Tsubouchi, his master, and set up with the late Sumako Matsui, a star actress of the modern school, and the late Hogetsu Shimamura (1867-'18), her lover, illustrates his restless mentality, and that he is impatient of the established order of things. All his well-known plays, such as "The Razor", "Bread", "The Bomb", etc. are strongly lined with socialistic coloring. His hero is invariably a socialist of strong will bitterly attacking social evils

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and clamoring for social reconstruction. The "Razor" has been included in "Three Modern Japanese Plays" published in America.

Kaoru Osanai (1881-), one of the co-founders of "The Free Theatre" with Sadanji Ichikawa established in Tokyo in 1913 and next that of the Little Tsukiji Theatre opened in 1914 in Tokyo by a group of actors and writers, is a talented playwright with university education. An earnest dramatic reformer both as regards play and acting, he has contributed much to the progress of Japanese drama by original writing and translation of foreign drama. His delicacy and ingenuity in treatment reminds one of Granville Barker. "The First World", "Yosaburo" and "The Son" are characteristic works.

Yuzo Yamamoto (1887-) is a graduate of the College of German Literature of the Tokyo Imp. University; his strength lies in depicting contemporary life, in realistic style with skilled psychological representation of his characters. He is best known by "The Crown of Life", "Prof. Tsumura", "The Mother", "The Illness of a Maid", all based upon his social and psychological study.

Masao Kume (1891-) is another Tokyo Imp. University graduate, from the English Literature school, who has risen to prominence both as novelist and dramatist. His most popular plays are "The Double Suicide at Abukuma", "Miura Spinning Mill", "The Origin of the Jizokyo", etc. These depict in his characteristic elegant style the working of the bright side of Japanese mentality.

Hyakuzo Kurata (1891-) stands apart from others with his Buddhistic interpretation of life as flavored by Oriental morality and ideas. His first success was "The Buddhist Priest and his Disciples" and the next best is "Shunkan," an ill-fated exile of the 12th century. The latter has been translated into English.

Other playwrights of equal repute are Kan Kikuchi, Saneatsu Mushakoji, Jun-ichiro Tanizaki, Ujaku Akita (1883-), Seika Mayama (1878-).

One thing that is significant of the progress of Japanese drama recently has been the recognition by theatre managers of authors' rights over the acting of their plays on the stage.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XVIII

ARTS AND CRAFTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In his "Dai Nippon Bijutsushi" (History of Japanese Art, pub. 1922), Mr. Hoshin Kuroda, a well-known historian and critic of art, enumerates five fundamental characteristics of Japanese art as distinguished from the Occidental, i.e. (1) Vegetable in nature as contrasted with the mineral, (2) Naturalistic as against human, (3) Idealistic as against realistic, (4) Symbolic as against individualistic, and (5) Decorative as against utilitarian.

(1) **Vegetable:**—The Vegetable nature of Japanese art is most pronounced in architecture and next in sculpture, and explains why grace, delicacy and simplicity are features of Japanese productions in these particular fields.

(2) **Naturalistic:**—The fact that the Oriental art, Chinese and Japanese, is rich in landscape, birds, flowers, and other natural objects, and is poor in portraits demonstrates how widely the two arts are separated in motif from that of the Occident.

(3) **Idealistic:**—In treating natural objects Japanese artists do not care much to represent them as they are, but rather try to depict them as they should be. Their method is idealistic and imaginative. They lay greater importance on the nature of lines and regard perspective or light and shade as secondary.

(4) **Symbolic:**—Idealistic treatment naturally results in symbolic and conventional representation as distinguished from the individualistic. This explains why Japanese pictures, landscapes, for instance, bear a family likeness whether drawn by masters of the Yamato-ye, Southern Chinese or Maruyama schools. The absence of individual peculiarity is especially marked in Buddhist images which are all modelled on conventional patterns.

(5) **Decorative:**—The flowers and birds drawn by Korin and his followers are remarkable specimens of the wonderful development of Japanese art in decorative effect at the expense of the utilitarian side. A fine pagoda standing in temple ground supplies another significant example, for it is nothing more than a fantastic development of the stupa that even now marks a burial mound.

THE PERIOD OF MEIJI (1868-1912) & AFTER

1. TRANSITION PERIOD TILL 1882

In all other periods transition from one to the other proceeded by gradual steps with an intermediate stage spanning the two, but in the case of Meiji period the change was so sudden

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and abrupt, especially as regards art, that it seemed as if there was no connecting link between it and its predecessor. Even in the troubled days of the tottering Tokugawa government the traditional canons of art at least commanded some measures of respect, but with the termination of the seclusion policy they were thrown into utter confusion in consequence of the introduction of the entirely different system of Occidental art. Their aristocratic patrons gone all at once and the people smitten with a craze for anything of Western origin, our artists and artisans were at a loss how to adjust themselves to the new surroundings.

The age of chaos followed and lasted till about 1882. It was at that time that Kano Hogai (d. 1888), one of the greatest painters of modern Japan, accepted with something like gratitude the offer by a certain appreciative foreign connoisseur to hire him at a monthly allowance of yen 20, and that his equally famous brother painter, Hashimoto Gaho (d. 1908), had to eke out an existence as a petty draughtsman in the Admiralty. Painters of Kyoto were not much better off, for they had to work hard for bare existence as humble designers of patterns for dyed silks.

Master sculptors, chisellers and others were overtaken by a similar turn of fortune, for in the eyes of the people now dazzled by the material prosperity of the West and blindly intent on introducing it, objects of art by native master craftsmen were no longer of value. And these objects were literally thrown on the market by ruined samurai who lost all the amortized bonds they had got in lieu of their hereditary feudal pensions in trade and other novel ventures for which they were entirely unqualified. No wonder that in those vandalistic days many a costly gold lacquered work of exquisite workmanship suffered demolition merely to get the gold dust, and the old brocade mounting of kakemono was ruthlessly detached from the masterly pictures and burned to get the gold used in the gold threads. Tens of thousands of "koto" were cut up to get the well-polished paulownia for making braziers.

2. PERIOD OF REACTION—from c. 1882 to c. 1896.

Fortunately a reaction was soon to set in to arrest this blind movement hurrying toward vandalism and folly. The warning voice came from outside. The favorable reception which the Japanese picture enjoyed at the Vienna World's Fair was a surprise alike to the Government and exhibitors. This, however, was not enough to rouse our people from their pernicious delusion. So infatuated were they with things Occidental that, while leaving the native art in utter neglect, they hastened to establish in 1876 the Fine Art Department at the Gov. Engineering Coll., engaging three Italian artists for the three courses of painting, carving and mechanical and decorative drawing. For all the care bestowed upon it, it failed to make healthy growth; it failed to enlist the required number of students, while those who studied there rebelled against their teachers. Meanwhile the ardent plea made by the late Mr. E. F. Fenollosa (who came to Japan in 1879 as Prof. of philosophy at the Imperial University), Dr. Wagner (Prof. of the University) Sig. Chiosonne (Italian sculptor engaged by the Gov. Printing Bureau), and Mr. Bigelow

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Secretary of the American Legation) in favor of Japanese art slowly began to open the eyes of the authorities. It was at the instance of these foreign connoisseurs that a special art society for study was formed, and that it was afterward expanded as the present Japan Fine Art Society. The Government now began to perceive the necessity of carrying out thorough change in the policy of art education, and it was time that they should. The upshot was that the Art Department was closed in 1883, and two years later the First Picture Exhibition was held as a means of reviving the native art of painting. This show was repeated after the lapse of another two years. The movement was carried further and a fine art school on purely native line was established in 1889. The Imperial Court also took interest in the revival movement, appointed a national treasure investigation committee in 1889 and created in the following year the honorable post of art commissioner, appointing to it a number of master painters, the post being subsequently thrown open to artists of other classes. Thus at last began to dawn the light of renaissance, as it is believed, upon the benighted field of Japanese art.

The subsequent period down to the present day of the Showa era beginning with 1926 may be subdivided into three stages. In the first ending about the time of the Russo-Japanese war (1904-5), though marked as before with imitation of Western art, our artists were more discriminative and better able to appreciate its spirit and to care less for its form. They had acquired sufficient attainment to undertake foreign-style works with their own hands. In the second stage their self-confidence further bid them to be more eclectic in adapting Western style to Japanese conditions, and at the same time they were eagerly on the lookout to introduce novel movements from Europe and America.

In the last extending to the present day the reform movement is taking definite form and the amorphous condition has begun to settle down.

Architecture

A decline of religious architecture on one hand and the rise of public structures are a dominant feature in the new period. Till about 1883 most of the Government offices, schools, etc., built in Western style were undertaken by either foreign engineers or architects. These buildings, to mention some of them, were the former Shimbashi Station (1871), British Embassy (1872), German Embassy (1877), General Staff (1879), Foreign Office (1879), Prince Arisugawa's mansion (1882), most of them in Renaissance or Gothic style.

From the 2nd period works undertaken by Japanese architects who studied either at home or abroad began to predominate over those by foreign experts. In Tokyo the former erected 16 as against five by the others. Of the 16 the main buildings of the College of Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., by Dr. H. Yamaguchi (1885), the Department of Agriculture and Commerce by Dr. Shinya (1889), the Bank of Japan by Dr. Tatsuno (1895) may be mentioned. Of the foreign architects, the late Dr. Conder is best known. The Nicolai Church (1891) was built by a Russian; the Admiralty (1894), by Dr. Conder. The erection of native-style buildings, viz., the Nara Prefectural Office (1895) by Dr. Nagano, the Daikyokuden Hall, Kyoto, by Messrs. Kiko and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Ito (1895), and the Amida Hall, East Hongan-ji, Kyoto (1895) may be taken as a sign of the growing revival of native art, for it should be added, a chair for it was first created in the Imp. University in 1880. From about 1897 on, by which time graduates from the course of Architecture of the Imp. Engineering College had numbered over forty, almost all the important foreign style buildings were the work of our architects who had acquired sufficient self-confidence from experience and study. A list is given below:—Tokyo Chamber of Commerce by the late Dr. Tsumagi (in 1899); the Mitsui Bank, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1902); the Yokohama Specie Bank, Dr. Tsumagi (1904): Akasaka Palace, the late Dr. Katayama (1907); Communication Department, Messrs. Yoshii and Ushida (1909); Imperial Theatre, Dr. Yokogawa (in 1911); Manseibashi Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1912): Tokyo Central Station, Dr. Tatsuno (1914); Kogyo Club, Dr. Yokogawa (1920); Meiji Shrine, Prof. Dr. C. Ito (1920); Mitsukoshi Department Store, Dr. Yokogawa (1921).

The Meiji Shrine is an interesting structure for this later time, it being in a "nagare-tsukuri" style of the Heian period, or about one thousand years ago, and a strictly wooden Shinto construction as adapted to modern requirements. About ten Shinto or Buddhistic structures have been designed by the same Professor and others in various parts of the Empire.

The practice has lately appeared of engaging foreign, mostly American, experts of the so-called Fuller style, to erect big piles in a comparatively short time, but it may be said that on the whole Japan is steadily emerging from the imitation stage as regards the construction of European style buildings. These foreign-designed edifices were seriously damaged in the earthquake of Sept. 1, 1923. Many massive buildings in the downtown of Tokyo were gutted or otherwise rendered useless by fire and shock on the same occasion.

Sculpture

This is relatively the most backward of the three forms of art reviewed here. The course of sculpture established in 1876 in the Fine Art Department of the Gov. Engineering College by engaging an Italian sculptor, Sig. Ragusa, was shut in 1882 from lack of students, but in 1889, with the creation of the present Fine Art Academy, the course, this time native carving, was revived, and to this the Western style was added not many years after. It was not from want of sculptors of merit that the art failed to make any mark, for in Profs. Kano Natsuo (1827-98) Kagawa Katsuhiro, Unno Shomin, all of the Tokyo Art Academy, Japan has glyptic artists of no mean power, but it was because public patronage, with the decline of Buddhism with no new demand appearing to take its place, was not yet sufficient to encourage its growth. Profs. K. Takeuchi and K. Takamura, originally Buddhist carvers, taught wood-carving in the Art Academy. Of Ragusa's pupils only two, B. Fujita and U. Okuma, have attained to some renown.

Metal-carving as an applied art soon recovered its activity in a new direction, for in the production of vases and other hall decorations the glyptic artists found wider field of employment than making sword-decorations, as described below in some detail.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

From the 3rd period dating from 1904 the development attained by our sculptors has been rather striking, especially since the opening of the Government art exhibition in 1907, and we have now a pretty large number of men who occupy front rank in this art. These are Asakura Fumio, Takebatake Taimu, Kitamura Shikai, Ogihara Morie, Fujii Koyu, Hiragushi Denchu. Profs. Takamura and Shinkai who are their seniors were elected members of the Imperial Art Academy organized in 1919, and are therefore Nestors in this field. It may be remarked that the custom of erecting bronze statues of illustrious persons has made its appearance, but as works of art none of them have achieved any great success.

Painting

So far as the schools of painting existing in the pre-Restoration period are concerned, there are not wanting more or less representative painters who survived the dark days following the great political and social upheaval occasioned by the abolition of feudalism. For the Tosa school we had Kawasaki Chitora and Kawanabe Mitate, and their pupils Kobori Tomone and Murata Tanryo. The latest addition is Matsuoka Eikyu who is trying to revive the Yamatoye-style.

The Kano school was well represented by Kano Hogai and Hashimoto Gaho, pupils of the Kobikicho Branch of the Kano hierarchy that dictated the painting world in Tokugawa days, and by such prominent pupils of Gaho as Terazaki Kogyo, Shimomura Kanzan, Hishida Shunso, etc. Kogyo and his brother-pupils, however have developed, under the influence of European painting, new features distinct from the traditional style.

The Maruyama school had Nakajima Raisho, pupil of Ozui, son of Okyo: Kawabata Gyokusho who studied under Raisho: Suzuki Hyakunen under Onishi Chinnen: Suzuki Shonen and Imao Keinen under Hyakunen.

The Shijo school was represented by Shiokawa Bunrin, pupil of Okamura Toyohiko: Shioba Bumpo, Kono Bairei and Nomura Bunkyo, pupils of Bunrin: Kikuchi Hobun, Takeuchi Seiho, Uemura Shoen, pupils of Bairei.

What distinguishes this school from others is that it counts among contemporary painters several followers who by adopting their style to the new things are displaying great activity.

The Ukiyoye school had Kuniyoshi, Yoshitoshi, Toshikata, and the contemporary painter Kaburagi Kiyokata (pupil of Toshikata), but the style that was in vogue in the pre-Restoration days has no longer any worthy representative.

Though the Korin school produced no artist worth mentioning after the death of Kiichi, its influence so far as regards decorative effect was plainly visible till only a short time ago.

The Chinese school was well represented, notable workers being Chokunyu, Hirano Gogaku, and Kodama Kwatei, pupils of Chikuden: Noguchi Yukoku, of Chinzan: Taniguchi Aizan, Takahisa Aigai: Noguchi Shokei and Inose Tonei, (whose "One Thousand Carps" has been reproduced in a later edition of Encyclopaedia Britannica), pupils of Hine Taizan: Taki Kwatei and Kawamura Ukoku, of Ishizaki Yushi.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Buncho school had Araki Kampo and his pupils Satake Eisai and Satake Eiko.

Influence of Western Painting

It should not be supposed that all that while our painters were contented with the flattering comment offered by foreign critics and with merely adhering to the traditional canons of the native style. This was far from the case. The idea that they should do something towards shaking themselves free from the trammels of the conventional rules and perhaps should bring their art more in touch with the cannon of the European style began to take firmer hold on the minds of our painters. So far as respects the latter point the idea was not a novel one, on the contrary even the great Okyo (d. 1795) and his contemporary Goshun are believed to have received some inspiration from the study of some Dutch copper plates brought by Dutch traders to Nagasaki. But now the serious attention of the whole world of art was centred on the same problem. The establishment of the Tokyo Fine Art Academy by the Government in 1889, itself a memorable incident in the history of Japanese art, simply served to foster the Europeanizing inclination, for the President himself, the late Mr. Kakuzo Okakura (d. 1917) who was a great critic and a man of wide parts, and the two greatest professors in painting, Hogai and Gaho, were in favor of the new movement. The two masters themselves set the example in essaying experiments in the new direction. Hogai's celebrated picture of the Goddess of Mercy is regarded memorable in this connection, while Gaho carried the innovation a step further in his Buddhist image and the Dragon exhibited in the 4th Domestic Exhibition held at Kyoto in 1895. The movement was of course zealously taken up by younger artists, and these, carried away by excessive ardor, very often overstepped the proper bounds and produced works that shocked the fastidious taste of purists. The success of this movement has so far been a mixed one. That our artists have begun to effect greater precision in their delineation, as, for instance, in perspective, may be recorded to the credit side of the movement; but in regard to that bolder attempt, that of bringing Japanese painting more in touch with Occidental, this has been a failure.

3. ROMANTIC MOVEMENT, c. 1898

Meanwhile the policy of the Department of Education had swung round in favor of reaction, and Mr. Okakura and the progressive professors had to resign. This occurred in 1898. The secessionists, including the master-painter Gaho, for Hogai was no more, at once started the Nippon Bijutsu-in (Japan Fine Art Institute), boldly raising the banner of "New Japanese Painting." The audacious step they took hastened the evolution of a new style, though it took ten years or so before the secessionists succeeded in overcoming the public prejudice to their new method which was at first freely criticised as "nouveau." They included some of the foremost middle-aged master-painters of the time, as Yokoyama Taikan, Shimomura Kanzan and Hishida Shunso, the last who was the most original of all, dying prematurely in 1911 at the age of 38.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

By the time the Government Art Exhibition, ("Bunten," for short), conducted by the Department of Education was opened in 1907 the romantic movement had so far gained public appreciation that the Government was obliged to appoint several of the Bijutsu-in members to the hanging committee. The conflict of views between the progressive and conservative elements, however, continued for some while to annoy the authorities in the yearly appointment of the hanging committee, causing the resignation of the Bijutsu-in men from the committee and the reopening of their own gallery called "Inten" for short.

Japanese Painting

It was an ambitious idea that inspired the secessionists from the Government Academy of Art inasmuch as they aimed at introducing to Japanese painting, while retaining the subjective execution which is the very raison d'etre of the Oriental painting, a realistic style differing from the objective method on which the Occidental art is based. Driven by the zeal to establish a new tradition several of the leading reformers have visited Europe, India and China, for research and study. It is encouraging to note that despite grave obstacles standing in the way of these ardent men, they have, by dint of their concentrated efforts, fairly succeeded in removing the original crudity and producing pictures possessing great merit by calling in aid various devices, such as emancipation of subjects and technique, fresh sensation in form and coloring, and so forth.

The question will naturally arise, where is the time-honored classic tradition? It is of course too hasty to conclude that it has been deserted by living artists, but at the same time it can not be denied that it is distinctly under a cloud. The fact is it can hardly thrive in such an uncongenial atmosphere as is now found in Japan, thoroughly permeated as it is by the materialistic and order-hating spirit. The tradition is feebly kept up by cultured dilettants and men of letters who produce for their own delectation regardless of any fickle change in public taste. To all the others the reform movement is too strong to be resisted, though of course in varying degrees. The **Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai**, for instance, is most conservative in this respect, and is even inclined to adhere more closely to the orthodox style than the majority of those artists whose works are acceptable to the hanging committee of the Imperial Academy. The **Kokuga Sosaku Kyokai** (their gallery called "Koku-ten" for short) organized by a number of young radicals in Kyoto occupies the other extreme, these aspiring to reform Japanese painting along cosmospolitan lines and to carry it to the level of the modern painting in Western Europe. In other words, the Koku-ten radicals have in their eyes a realistic impressionist attitude as opposed to the idealistic realism of the Bijutsu-in school. It is worthy of note that of the three different groups, that identified with the conservative Nippon Bijutsu Kyokai stands lower in public esteem than the other two, showing the trend of public taste.

This change in public taste is of prime importance for those professional workers in canvass and pigments whose main aim is how best to live and not how to leave their fame to posterity, and who therefore are willing to meet the demand of their

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

monied patrons, mostly parvenues and stock-brokers with low taste and picture-dealers bent on pandering to it. It is consoling to notice that amidst such corrupting surroundings there are found a number of painters sufficiently strong in their conviction and really faithful to their noble mission to resist the tempting demand and sternly repress sordid cravings. These are Yokoyama Taikan, Kikkawa Reika, Hashimoto Kansetsu, Takeuchi Seiho, Hirafuku Hyakusui, Matsuoka Eikyu, Kaburagi Kiyokata, and a few others. The first three or four may be briefly described to show the healthy aspect of Japanese painting of today.

Taikan towers over all the member-artists identified with the Inten and shares with Seiho the enviable fame of commanding the highest price for his works. Tutored at first under masters of the classical Kano school, notably by Hashimoto Gaho and Kano Hogai, his eclectic researches into diverse schools, both Oriental and Occidental, have resulted in the present style marked by its fire and vigor for which he is probably indebted to his original training in the Kano school. Among his fellow members, for the Inten follows the round-table system, there are such well-known painters as Kanzan, Kokei and Yukihiko.

Kansetsu retains in greater degree than Taikan the characteristic features of the Oriental painting in the broad sense, for coming originally from the Shijo school founded by Goshun, a contemporary of O-kyo, he has assiduously studied the masters of the Southern school both of Japan and China. And true to the best tradition of that school he has attained equal mastery both in brush-work and handwriting. Perhaps as a Chinese scholar he stands foremost of all his brother craftsmen. He allows only a few followers.

Reika, the youngest of the three, occupies an interesting position in the present pictorial art of Japan, as he represents to some extent the renaissance movement of the old Yamatoye style, that of the classic schools of Tosa and Sumiyoshi, both strong on depicting ancient manners and customs and also religious subjects, as the Kano and Southern schools are noted for landscapes. With Reika are associated the names of Kobori Tomone, Academician, his master, Matsuoka Eikyu, a fellow pupil, and Kaburagi Kiyokata, acknowledged leader of the Ukiyoye school as modified by the new surroundings.

Seiho comes from the pure Shijo school and is a painter of wonderful versatility and amazing technical skill. As a master of pictorial bon mots he has no equal, but this cleverness is his weakness, for he has seldom produced, as the other three have, any grand work touching the deeper chords of men. He is acknowledged as the prime leader of almost all the painters of Kyoto, for even Kansetsu studied at his atelier for a short while.

Western Painting

Pioneers.—Though pictures brought by Dutch traders are believed to have been studied by Japanese painters who lived in the middle of the Tokugawa period, the honor of having studied oil painting with serious purpose must go to Kawakami Togai (d. 1881) who was a professor of the Dutch language in the Kaisei-Gakko, forerunner of the present Imperial University of Tokyo. Among his pupils, the late Takahashi Yuichi and Koyama

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shotaro have risen to distinction. The former subsequently studied under Charles Wirgman (d. 1891), London "Daily News" correspondent in Tokyo who was an art amateur of exceptional power. He took many Japanese students of Western painting and initiated them into the technique of the art. Among his pupils may be mentioned Goseda Yoshimatsu and Yamamoto Hosui, and the former had the honor of sketching from life a portrait of Emperor Meiji in 1878, a rare distinction in those days.

The short-lived Art Department (1876-1882) affiliated to the Gov. Engineering College in Tokyo with Italian instructors in charge did not contribute much in promoting the diffusion of this art, for it was attended by only a small number of students who moreover rebelled against their teachers. The only graduate who afterward won fame as a painter and more especially as a teacher was the late Prof. Koyama Shotaro, who kept his atelier after the close of the Department. Fortunately there were about that time three or four Japanese painters of Western style who came back from their study abroad, these being Kunisawa Shinkuro (d. 1877) who returned in 1873 from England where he studied under John Wilcomb, Kawamura Kiyo-o who learned at the Academy of Venice from 1871 to '86, Harada Naojiro (d. 1899) who was in Gabriel Mack's atelier from 1884 to '88, and Yamamoto Hosui who was under Jerome in the Academy of Paris from 1878 to 1887. All these young Western painters of Japan took under them a number of students.

Romanticism.—The restoration of the Western painting course with the creation of the Tokyo Art Academy in 1889 of course considerably encouraged the study of this exotic art, while the return of Mr. (2nd Vis.) Kuroda Seiki (d. 1923) in 1893 after studying under Collin at Paris, and of Messrs. Kume Kei-ichiro and Iwamura Toru about the same time also from Paris, also gave great animation to the progress of this style of painting. They with the support of graduates from the Gov. Art Academy organized in 1896 the Hakuba-kai, a society comparable in its romantic ideal to the Bijutsu-in for Japanese painting.

The Situation

Paris continues as primary source of inspiration to Japanese painters in oil, all of whom are consumed by the desire to visit the French capital. Indeed the stream of those returning home from it and others starting for it is constantly kept up, so that every change in the style practised in Paris quickly finds its way to Japan, for being so fascinated by the French art our oil-painters leave London and Munchen in utter neglect.

The Impressionism that once held sway was superseded by the style of Van Goh and Cezanne, but today the influence of such Neo-Classicists as Berain, Bissiere, and Lhote is much in evidence. It should not be concluded that Japanese oil-painters are contented with slavish imitation of the French school; on the contrary the cry to achieve independence by means of assimilating the tradition and taste characteristive of Japan is gathering strength.

At present the Imperial Academy is Impressionist while the Nika-kai occupies the opposite camp, being composed of those reformers who rebelled against it.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Though for bread-earning purpose the exotic art is still a poor staff to rely on and a European style painter of Japan is under serious economic disadvantage compared to his brother craftsmen of the native stylе, the fact remains that the ranks of students of Western painting, whether at the Art Academies in Tokyo and Kyoto or at private ateliers, are far increasing in number than those of the native. The explanation is because these new aspirants are repelled by the necessarily unsystematic method of teaching of painting masters of the native style, and also because the charm of novelty is irresistible to their upsophisticated minds. What is significant in this connection is that though European style painters very often pass over to the indigenous school of painting, as witness Kosugi Misei and Kawabata Ryushi who have blossomed forth as popular painters of native style after deserting the European, the reverse is seldom heard of.

Sculpture

With the art of indigenous wood-carving brought to degeneration in consequence of the decay of Buddhism while the patronage extended to Western sculpture is still scanty, for the custom of erecting statues or decorating the hall with engraved objects is only a recent innovation, our sculptors are much handicapped in their activity. Here again the French influence is conspicuous. Rodin's day is practically passed, and now Maillol, Bourdelle and Archpenko are popular.

Applied Arts

There were not wanting in the later days of the previous era craftsmen of no common talent, but most of these master artisans ended their careers in obscurity before order had been restored and a new era of sanity and discriminative appreciation in objects of taste and decoration began to dawn. Among the artisans who lived in the unfortunate period of transition were Goto Ichijo (1790-1876) for metal-work, Nakayama Komin (d. 1870) for lacquer-work, Miura Kenya for pottery, to mention only a representative worker in each line. The first of the honorable line succeeded in reviving the classic style of the Goto family with some modification; Komin was noted for elaborate finish and nice workmanship, being celebrated for imitating antique wares, while Kenya, who learned the art from the celebrated Ogata Kenzan, was considered in the middle of the 19th century as the greatest potter of the time. It was after his death that his merit was appreciated. However better days were in store for workers in applied arts, and in changed circumstances they were more than compensated for what they had lost, in patronage and in educational facilities.

Metal-Work.—In place of making "tsuba" and other sword-decorations, our metal artists and craftsmen carve now on vases, censers, statuettes and diverse sorts of hall decorations intended for larger consumers, both native and foreign, than the "daimyo" and "samurai." The benefit of division of labor and of regular education, too, constitutes a powerful factor in promoting a greater improvement of the art. This improvement will be apparent when works produced before the Meiji are placed side

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

by side with those of later production. The wares coming under the former present as a rule lack of proportion or other defect of unnaturalness. Of the four divisions of metal-work, i.e. casting, chiselling, hammering and inlaying, the first has the largest guild of all metal-workers, among whom the names of the late Prof. Okazaki Sessei (d. 1921) of the Gov. Art Academy, Suzuki Chokichi (d. 1919) both casters to the Imp. Court, Prof. Katori Shushin of the Art Academy from which he graduated in 1897, and Oshima Jo-un, the last reputed as the greatest living master of wax-modelling. He produces hall-decorations. Okazaki cast a number of bronze statues, Suzuki produced eagles, dragons, etc. in silver, while Prof. Katori is at home in classical designs.

Interesting to state, the public recognition of the modeller's position as being at least equal to that of the caster dates from the time of the Paris Exposition held in 1900 when a highly finished statuette sent by Prof. Okazaki Sessei was refused admission to the art gallery on the ground that it was an applied art object. For the first time the demarkation separating pure from applied art as regards casting was brought home to the minds of our artists, and the modeller was allowed to emerge from obscurity. It should be remembered that in the eyes of Japanese a rough work taken out of the mould was, as still largely so even today, an incomplete piece requiring finishing touches of a caster, who claimed all the honor for any merit possessed by the article. An ambitious modeller was driven in these circumstances, to turn to a caster at the earliest opportunity.

For chiselling the list includes Kano Natsuo, mentioned before, his pupil Kagawa Katsuhiro and Unno Shomin (d. 1915) and his son Unno Bisei (d. 1919), all of them Profs. at the Govt. Art Academy, and Tsukada Hideaki. The elder Unno, formerly a sword-decorator to the Lord of Mito, was noted for his human figures; the younger, besides working on medals and decorations, produced decorative objects; Kasuga chiselled flowers, birds and landscapes, while Tsukada loved to work on a larger field, i.e. iron or copper plaques.

Hammer-Work.—The Profs. Hirata Soko and Hirata Juko, cousins and Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy, stand high as figure-hammerers. Kurokawa Eisho was prominent in hollow articles, while Yamada beat animals out of iron, a feat unparalleled not only in modern time but even in the old. Inlaying has several different styles and about the time of the Restoration Takaoka city, Toyama-ken, was the principal centre for this kind of work. Kajima Ippu (d. 1900), Kurokawa Eisho and Suzuki Gensuke who died about ten years ago produced flower-vases, cigarette-boxes and similar articles worked out in exquisite style.

Ceramics

First the imitation of old Chinese and Japanese masterpieces and next the production of wares for foreign patrons are the outstanding features in Japanese ceramic art during the period of about half a century extending to the present day. The imitation was extensively practised from about the latter part of the Tokugawa period to supply the demand of votaries of the tea-cult and connoisseurs in general, and most of the master-potters of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the time had to stoop to play this humiliating part. Such were Seifu Yohei, the First and the Second, Miyagawa Kozan (d. 1920) Suwa Sozan (d. 1922), all potters to the Court, and some others. The opening of kilns at Nagoya, Kyoto, Mino and Kaga for producing export wares between 20 and 40 years ago is a new innovation, chiefly as an industry.

With Satsuma, Arita and Kutani degenerating in the art of producing high class objects, Kyoto has practically monopolized the field during the fifty years under review, and it was in Kyoto that Yohei, Miura Chikusen (d. 1918), Takahashi Dohachi (d. 1915) Shimizu Rokubei, Ito Tozan (potter to the court), have flourished or still do. Kozan, who had his kiln at Yokohama, now kept up by his son Hanzan, originally came from the same place, and Sozan of course stood high among Kyoto potters. The present Seifu Yohei has succeeded his father (d. 1860) both in name and profession, but is reputed to excel his predecessor in technical and artistic skill. His celadon and monochromes of reddish hue are delightful specimens of art, as also his reproductions of old Chinese masterpieces. Dohachi and Rokubei are said to fall below their predecessors in ability. Chikusen produced soft wares of the Cochin-China style.

Tozan, who has his kiln at Awadaguchi, is admitted to be an artist of great calibre with high creative power. His faience in seven colors has won universal admiration. Sozan produced such exquisite reproductions of old China that very often they were sent to Peking by unscrupulous merchants to be sold there as genuine, and it is said that he was now and then amused and annoyed to have his reproduced celadons submitted to his critical examination by ingenuous Japanese who had paid high prices for their "finds" in the Chinese capital. It was not long before he began producing his celadons in his own name and they were highly appreciated by connoisseurs.

Kozan, whose wares were known under the name of Makuzu-yaki, was at first a great imitator of old Chinese masterpieces but his "imitations" were more in name than in reality, for they invariably bore marks of his own originally stamped upon them. A ceramist of wonderful versatility, he was equally at home either with porcelain or faience, monochromes or polychromes.

Awada-yaki has practically superseded Satsuma-yaki which it closely resembles in quality and design, being, however, cheaper. The predecessor of the living potter Kinkozan Sobei was for somewhile engaged by the Prince of Satsuma and started this imitation Satsuma.

"Shippo" (Enamel Ware).—Owari retains the credit of being the centre of this art and industry. Tokyo boasts Namikawa Sosuke (d. 1911) and Kyoto Namikawa Yukiye, both first class artists in this particular branch of ceramics, but Nagoya has several, of whom Ando Jubei, Hattori Tadasaburo, and Ota Jin-emon are prominent. In the matter of output Nagoya supplies 70 to 80 per cent., the balance being distributed between Tokyo, Kyoto and Yokohama.

The progress in recent time must be said to date from 1880 when Namikawa of Tokyo produced the celebrated cloisonnéless ("musen") ware and erased cloisonné ("shosen"), in which the wires were eradicated by the action of sulphuric acid. The next new departure was translucent enamel by the use of French

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

enamel and this was followed by a change in the nature of the body used. Copper had formerly been the most popular metal but the introduction of the new enamel suggested the use of a silver base as providing a better background.

Another improvement made is the production of reddish monochrome in 1904 by Ota by the use of gold chloride. Thanks to this discovery Japan can now produce ware of this particular monochrome of almost any size that may be desired. The "moriage" (piled) style originated by Hattori is also a new process.

Lacquer Art

The art and craft was considerably improved by Zeshin (d. 1891) and his pupils Uematsu Hobi and Ikeda Taishin (d. 1903), but generally speaking, till only a few years ago, "makiye" artists made it a point to follow slavishly in the wake of old masters in designs, workmanship and kind of work. Some of the leading contemporary artists seem to have discerned the signs of the times and to have been inspired with the new spirit which has come over Japan subsequent to the 1904-5 war. Since then they have been endeavoring to produce objects with bolder and more animated designs based on sketches from nature. Among prominent artists are Kawanabe Itcho (d. 1910), once a Prof. at the Govt. Art Academy and Akatsuka Jitoku who is well grounded in painting.

Textile Fabrics

It was in the time of Hideyoshi that the art of weaving and dyeing made notable progress, under the tutelage of some Chinese artisans who came to Sakai near Osaka, a regular port of call for Chinese junks in those days. Figured silk fabrics, light and heavy, were thus introduced, the initiated being mostly weavers and dyers of Kyoto. Hideyoshi caused these men to live at Nishijin, Kyoto, so that its fame for costly textiles dates from his period. From that time till the beginning of the Meiji era weaving and dyeing and embroidery made a marked development in response to the more refined taste resulting from the growing prosperity and the higher standard of living. The gorgeous manners of the Momoyama period and the indulgent habits of the Genroku era called into existence stuffs of diverse quality and designs. It was then that "yuzen" (printed-decorations) and "some-ye" (pictorial printing) and various styles of embroidered stuffs were originated. For the development of the heavy embroidered stuff the custom of Japanese ladies of wearing the "obi" was mainly responsible, as it is still today, though since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, tapestry, table-cloths or bed spreads for foreign or home consumption represent no small quantity of the total output of heavy stuffs turned out by our weavers. The art of embroidery especially has seen a radical change since the Restoration, for besides small embroidered pieces or Japanese "fukusa" (ornamental woven wrapper) used from former times, embroidered "byobu" (folding screens), fire-screens, wall decorations, all for foreign patrons, are now produced, embroidered figures as worked out by first class experts in Kyoto being really things of delight. These experts are specialists, some being strong in landscapes, others in birds and flowers, and so

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

on. In some cases, owing to the lustre of the silk yarns used, the reproduced figures look more faithful to life than the original designs furnished by the painters. The notable names in this special line of textile fabrics are Kawashima Jimbei, Date Yasuke (both weavers to the Court), Sugawara Naosuke, Tatsumura Heizo, and Nishimura Sobei (for dyeing). Kawashima (d. 1910), Nishijin weaver, chiefly produced brocade and the "tsuzure-nishiki," the latter to rival Gobelins. Date (d. 1892), also Nishijin, studied old fabrics of China, India and Italy and revived the fame of Nishijin for heavy stuffs; Sugawara, a self-made man, embroidered a reproduction of the celebrated masterpiece of Kano Hogai, the "Goddess of Mercy"; Tatsumura attempted with success to produce the effect of wood-carving, pearl-inlaying, etc. with embroidery, and is also a deep student of old fabrics. Nishimura is unrivalled for printed-decorations.

4. ART SOCIETIES AND GALLERIES

Teikoku Bijutsu-in or the Imperial Academy of Art. This is the highest seat of art in Japan and corresponds to the Royal Academy of Arts in England. Its creation in 1919 was mainly prompted by the idea of removing the almost perpetual wrangling between the conservative and radical elements of the Hanging Committee as appointed by the Department of Education for its art exhibition held every autumn. It has since been conducted under the direct supervision of the Academy, so that the Department is now only indirectly responsible for it. The Academy consists of a president, managers and 20 members who sit ex-officio on the Hanging Committee. There are also occasional members appointed every season by the Department from among artists of established fame and on the recommendation of the Academicians, who hold their positions for life. Naturally the "radicals," such as those identified with the "Inten" coterie are excluded from the honor. There are two ways of recognizing the merit of superior works, i.e. "Honorable mention" and Academy prize. The latter system was adopted in 1924, but it was only in the exhibition of 1925 that it was put into effect.

The Academy is composed as follows:—

President, Ryozaburo Fukuhara; Managers, Naohiko Masaki, Kei-ichiro Kume, Nobuyoshi Akama; Members—Japanese painting—Gyokudo Kawai, Tomone Kobori, Seiho Takeuchi, Shunkyo Yamamoto, Sui-un Komuro, Jippo Araki, Somei Yuki, Kako Tsuji, and Keigetsu Kikuchi; Western painting—Eisaku Wada, Saburosuke Okada, Fusetsu Nakamura, Takeji Fujishima, Kunishiro Mitsudani; Sculpture—Ko-un Takamura, Taketaro Shinkai, Fumio Asakura, Seibo Kitamura. Names of the Occasional Members on the Hanging Committee appointed for the 1925 "Teiten" Exhibition are:—

Japanese painting—Eikyu Matsuoka, Okoku Konoshima, Suiho Nishiyama, Manshu Kawamura, Goun Nishimura, Kiyokata Kaburagi, Kyuho Noda, Tamon Yamanouchi, Reika Kikkawa, Shuzan Hida, Hyakusui Hirafuku.

Western painting—Mango Kobayashi, Wakun Ishibashi, Toraji Ishikawa, Kisaburo Ota, Sanzo Wada, Heizo Kanayama, Hiroshi Yoshida, Hisashi Tsuji, Torao Makino, Katsumi Miyake.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sculpture—Taimu Takehatake, Yuichiro Ogura, Saburo Yoshida, Choun Yamazaki, Shin Naito.

The living artists of note granted highest honor at the former "Bunten" and its successor the "Teiten" exhibitions make a short list, as the Academicians and the above-mentioned members of the Hanging Committee are omitted to avoid repetition. The list is given below.

Japanese painting—Shodo Hirata, Koho Hiroshima, Keisen Ikeda, Shoko Kawasaki, Kagaku Murakami, Chikuho Mizuta, Kenzan Mizuta, Daisaburo Nakamura, Tomiji Neagari, Chikuha Odake, Kokkan Odake, Michihiko Tsubata, Chikusai Yamashita, Shuko Yoshida, Tadao Yoshimura, Yako Okochi, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Tekison Uda.

Western painting—Kumaji Awoyama, Yasugoro Ataka, Kan Arai, Tanewo Gonto, Gompachiro Hiraoka, Hakutei Ishii, Ryumon Yasuda, Seiki Iwasaki, Sei-ichi Kawai, Misei Kosugi, Shin Kuroda, Masajiro Kawai, Yoshihiko Kumaoka, Kinji Koshiba, Ichiro Kiku, Kanteki Kin, Torao Makino, Chu Moriwaki, Kin-ichi Nakamura, Ryutoku Ono, Takatsugu Sekiguchi, Ki-ichi Soma, Tokujiro Satake, Yori Saito, Yoshio Shimizu, On-ichiro Tomita, Soshichi Takama, Yoshio Tatara, Goro Toyama, Shigeru Yoshida, Kyuta Yuzuki.

Sculpture—Ryo Goto, Shoshi Horiye, Shigeo Kawasaki, Ki Mafuji, Daiju Sasaki, Sho-un Sekino, Keika Shibata, Kanji Yo, Hisatsugu Yoshida.

In the 1927 exhibition the Committee's decision was as follows:—

No. of works submitted			No. of exhibits selected		
J.P.	W.P.	S.	J.P.	W.P.	S.
1,875	2,415	198	1,015	253	225	117

N.B.—J.P.—Japanese painting; W.P.—Western painting;

Besides there were some exhibits without examination, including those of present and former members of the hanging committee.

N.B.—J.P.—Japanese painting; W.P.—Western painting; S.—Sculpture; A.A.—Applied Arts.

The Academy prizes were awarded to Kiyokata Kaburagi (J.P.), Itaru Tanabe (W.P.) and Yoshisumi Yokoe (S.).

The honorary mention nominees were:—

Japanese Painting.—Shinsui Ito, Bisho Touchi, Yako Okochi, Bokuyo Katayama, Keika Kanashima, Tadao Yoshimura, Saiten Tamura, Hoshun Yamaguchi, Kwayo Yamaguchi, Ichiyo, Matsumoto, Shumpo Yukimatsu, Kenzan Midzuta, Shumei Mori.

Western Painting.—Eizo Okuse, Juji Kanazawa, Yoshimatsu Yoshimura, Kazutaka Nakano, Seiko Uenoyama, Shinsei Kusamitsu, Kwanji Maeda, Manjiro Terauchi, Jishu Aida, Yori Saito, Chikuma Suzuki.

Sculpture.—Yoshizumi Yokoe, Kiyoshi Nakagawa, Katsushiro Murata, Naoyuki Matsuda, Shimpei Akabori, Tora Sawada.

Applied Arts.—Toyochika Takamura, Seika Yamaga, Shodo Sasaki, Senroku Kitahara, Shizan Morikawa.

Nippon Bijutsu-in or "Inten" round-table members.—As

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

casually mentioned before this group has no honor or prize regulation though as regards the market price a wide difference separates works of one member from those of other. The admission to the group is very strictly guarded so that its membership is very highly valued by artists and the public in general. The roll now contains forty members, as follows:—

Kampo Arai, Tokan Fudeya, Koyu Fujii, Eiho Hashimoto, Seisui Hashimoto, Denchu Hirakushi, Gyoshu Hayami, Ryumon Yasuda, Tsuruzo Ishii, Buzan Kimura, Seiju Omoda, Ryushi Kawabata, Koichiro Kondo, Tsunetomi Kitano, Kokei Kobayashi, Nampu Katayama, Kahaku Kobayashi, Reimei Shindo, Seison Maeda, Gakuryo Nakamura, Sofu Nagano, Shokan Ochi, Usen Ogawa, Chozan Sato, Kanzan Shimomura, Sanryo Sakai, Senjin Satokura, Keisen Tomita, Fudo Tomitori, Hakuryo Yoshida, Taikan Yokoyama, Yukihiko Yasuda, Koka Yamamura.

"Inten" and "Nika" galleries.—Both jealously guard the door of their galleries to admission of strangers. In the 1926 exhibitions the former selected only 26 pictures out of the 408 sent in and 35 sculptural works out of the 142 submitted. "Nika" selected 276 including 7 carved pieces as against 2938 sent in. It awards the Chogyu prize named in memory or Chogyu Takayama, a well known critic who prematurely died some 15 years ago.

International Exchange of Art Exhibitions

At the invitation of the Museum of Cleveland (Ohio), an exhibition consisting of 38 pieces by the contemporary Japanese artists was held in 1921 at Boston, Chicago, Washington, St. Louis, Cleveland, New York, Philadelphia, etc.

Between April 2 and June 30, 1922, about 150 Japanese paintings both of native and Western schools, some pottery, lacquer ware, castings and textile fabrics besides 100 old masterpieces were exhibited at the Salon of the French Academy, as the first attempt of exchange exhibition between Japanese and French objects of arts. Seiho Takeuchi, Taikan Yokoyama (both Japanese painting), Saburosuke Okada and Eisaku Wada (Western painting) were recommended as members of the Salon. In August the same year a number of pictures and carved objects by French artists were exhibited in Tokyo.

To the Applied Art Exhibition held at Paris from April to October 1925 Japan sent 638 exhibits. A genuine Japanese residential house was shown on that occasion. As an exchange between Russia and Japan over 150 pictures and sculptures were shipped from Japan in August 1925, and Russia has announced to reciprocate the benefit and to send choice objects of rural art display in Tokyo in May 1926. Then a German art display was held in Tokyo in November same year.

5. NATIONAL TREASURES

The Commission for Preserving Old Temples was first created in 1897 by law and ordinance, appropriating for the purpose a sum varying from ¥150,000 to 200,000 a year. The protection is now extended also to pictures, sculptures, buildings, old documents of historical value, and recently to swords, all kept in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shinto and Buddhist temples. The treasures included in the list are under strict control of the National Treasure Preservation Committee expressly organized for the purpose and made subordinate to the Education Department. The treasures registered from the very beginning numbered 3,348 in March 1926, consisting of pictures (729), sculpture (1,673), applied art objects (313), swords (202), books, Buddhist texts, etc. (431).

There were besides, 1,052 edifices, chiefly religious that are under protection. All these treasures are graded into three classes, according to their relative merits, and the preservation aid is correspondingly differentiated. The architectural structures claim a greater part of the State aids set apart for the purpose. It should be added that the sum granted for preserving an edifice or art objects is generally one half the cost required for upkeep or repair.

6. OLD MASTERPIECES AND CURIO MARKET

Before the National Treasure Commission was created in 1889 to register old masterpieces that belonged to temples and other public institutions, no small number of this sort of national treasures found its way to foreign countries. It is well known, for instance, that of the famous triplets of picture scrolls by Sumiyoshi Keion, one is now at the Boston Museum, while of the remaining two one is in the collection of the Imperial Court and the other belongs to Baron Iwasaki. Among private collectors the names of Marquis Inouye, Baron T. Masuda, the families of Mitsui and Iwasaki, Mr. Tomitaro Hara, a millionaire merchant of Yokohama, etc., stand high on the list. Mr. Hara's "Kujaku Myo-o" is valued at ¥500,000. The Great-war and general increase of wealth has created unusual demand for old masterpieces and curios. The year 1917, for instance, witnessed forty-five big sales in Tokyo, Kyoto, etc., with proceeds totalling about ¥20,000,000, record figures in the annals of auction sales of such goods. The boom continued both in 1918 and '19, about 30 big sales being held in Tokyo and Osaka, taking into account only those with proceeds of over ¥100,000. About ¥10,000,000 worth of old curios and paintings changed hand. In 1919, sales in Tokyo alone totalled ¥11,000,000 in value including those of the two Marquises Ikeda, Prince Konoye and Baron Go, each over ¥1,000,000. Among the notable sales were Gei-ami's paysage, at ¥310,000, "Katawaguruma-no-tebako" (a pyxis) at ¥240,000, Shubun's paysage at ¥159,300. Calligraphic specimens by noted scholars and other great men are valued as much as pictorial masterpieces. In certain sales recently conducted in Tokyo and Osaka a small sheet of Ono Tofu's (d. 966 A.D.) handwriting was knocked down at ¥32,000, calligraphic "kakemono" by Sorai (d. 1728) at ¥11,000, and a pair of folding screens with Chinese poems by the late Prince Ito fetched ¥20,000. Old vessels of repute used in tea-ceremony also command extraordinary prices, a tea-caddy of rare note changing hand in a recent auction at ¥57,000.

The prices of curios have dropped by about 50% since the economic reaction subsequent to the War and especially after the disastrous earthquake-fire of September 1923 when priceless treasures were lost to an unknown extent. In the auction given by the House of Mayeda, perhaps the largest collector in Japan,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

over one million yen was realized, though the articles put to hammer were of second rate grade, for the great peer was obliged to clear the superfluous accumulation for convenience of his removal to a new residential seat. A piece of a historic tea-caddy was knocked down at a little over ¥57,000. It would have commanded at least twice as much before.

All big sales are generally conducted by bodies of curio dealers, and there are several such organizations in Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Nagoya. Some of them are,—Tokyo Bijutsu Club at Shiba, Tokyo; Kyoto Bijutsu Club at Milke-Tera-machi, Kyoto; Osaka Bijutsu Club at Awaji-machi Shichome, Osaka, and Nagoya Bijutsu Club, Asahi-machi, Nagoya.

7. ARTISTS TO THE COURT

This is an honorary post created in 1890 in order to encourage the development of art. At first the honor was limited to only Japanese painting, but the scope has lately been much extended and includes among others sword-making. The living artists who enjoy this honor are:—

Takeuchi Seiho (Painting), Kobori Tomone (Painting), Kawai Gyokudo (Painting), Shimomura Kanzan (Painting), Yamamoto Shunkyo (Painting), Shinkai Taketaro (Casting), Takamura Koun (Chiselling), Sasaki Iwajiro (Architecture), Namikawa Yasuyuki (Shippo), Miyamoto Hosoku (Sword).

PAINTERS OF NOTE IN THE MEIJI ERA

(1868-1912)

Araki, Kwampo, d. '15, master painter of Chinese Northern school.
Hashimoto, Gaho, d. 1908, master painter of Kano school.
Hirano, Gogaku, d. 1893, celebrated painter of Chinese Southern school.
Hishida, Shunso, d. 1911, master of a new school.
Ikeda, Shoen, d. 1915, ukiyoye lady painter.
Kano, Hogai, d. 1888, master painter of Meiji era.
Kawabata, Gyokusho, d. 1912, master painter of Shijo school.
Kawanabe, Mitate, d. 1905, Tosa school and high authority in antiquities.
Kawamura, Oshin (Ukoku), d. 1806, master of Southern school.
Kawanabe, Gyosai, d. 1889, originated a new Popular school.
Kikuchi, Yosai, d. 1878, originated the Yosai style.
Kishi, Chikudo, d. 1895, Kyoto painter.
Kodama, Kwatei, d. 1913, master painter of the Southern school.
Kono, Bairei, d. 1905, Kyoto painter of the Shijo School.
Kumagae, Naohiko, d. 1913, mater landscapist of the Shijo school.
Kuroda, Seiki, d. 1925, painter of Western School.
Masugi, Seikin, d. 1901, lady painter, pupil of Kumagae Naohiko.
Mochizuki, Gyokusen, d. 1901, master painter of the Shijo school.
Mori, Kwansai, d. 1894, one of masters of Okyo's school.
Morikawa, Shobun, d. 1902, Kyoto painter of the Shijo school.
Nakajima, Raisho, d. 1871, Okyo school.
Nakanishi, Shoseki, d. 1883, Prof. in Kyoto Art Academy.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Noguchi, Shohin, d. 1917, master painter of Southern school, a lady.
Noguchi, Yukoku, d. 1898, Southern Chinese school.
Nomura, Bunkyo, d. 1911, landscapist of the Shijo school.
Okuhara, Seiko, d. 1903, lady painter of the Southern school.
Saigo, Kogetsu, d. 1912, one of the best pupils of Gaho.
Shibata, Zeshin, d. 1891, painter and Makiye artist.
Shiwokawa, Bunrin, d. 1877, landscapist of the Shijo school.
Suzuki, Hyakunen, d. 1891, master of Okyo style.
Suzuki, Shonen, d. 1910, son of above, same school.
Takahashi, Koko, d. 1912, at the age of 36.
Taki, Kwatei, d. 1901, Chinese Southern school.
Taniguchi, Aizan, d. 1899, master of Chinese Southern school.
Tanomura, Chokunyu, d. 1906, Southern style.
Tazaki, So-un, d. 1898, master painter of Buncho's school.
Terasaki, Kogyo, d. 1919, a master of new school.
Watanabe, Shokwa, d. 1887, son of Kwazan and pupil of Chinzan.
Yamamoto, Baiso, d. 1920, Southern Chinese school.
Yasuda, Rozan, d. 1882, Southern Chinese school.

DESIGNS

From the Early Days of Meiji to the Russo-Japanese War

The tide of Western civilization which flooded over our shores after the Restoration of Meiji attained its high water mark about 1887. But this did not much affect patterns for women's dresses. Most of the designs were symbolical and represented felicitous objects, as pine-trees, plum-trees and bamboos, or grapes. All were done in a sombre, realistic manner, and seldom exceeded the height of about 1.5 feet at the skirt.

The Genroku (1688-1704) Designs in 1905-06

With the elevation of our national prestige after the war with Russia, our people naturally took a fancy to things symbolic of grandeur and gorgeousness in composing their designs. What was called the "Genroku" design came into vogue, and "Genroku" sleeves and "Genroku" style of doing womens hair were the rage. Even the so-called "Genroku" dance very much enlivened the gay society at one time. People were then in such a mood that the sumptuous fashion that marked the administration of the 5th Shogun Tsunayoshi strongly appealed to their fancy and they eagerly copied the ostentatious manners and customs seen in the streets of Yedo more than two centuries before.

Momoyama Style and Korin Designs

Next the "Momoyama" style came into fashion but was soon superseded by the Korin designs named after the great decorative painter Ogata Korin.

Though much different from the "Genroku" designs in motif, the effect aimed at was none the less gorgeous. It was about 1908 that the revival of this style of designs took place.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yushoku Designs

Both the "Genroku" and Korin designs have much in common as regards general appearance and in origin and were principally intended to cater to popular taste. In 1910 and 1911 a reaction came and they were followed by the classic style known as "Yushoku" designs based on the patterns and marks shown on the official costumes of courtiers and others in the Fujiwara era. Aristocratic in origin and use they look elegant and dignified. It was as if the "Yushoku" were intended to prepare the people for the stern repression of what is gay and ostentatious in designs, called for by the demise of Emperor Meiji in 1912. Out of deference to the Imperial mourning and to show their heartfelt sorrow for the passing of the great sovereign whom they profoundly revered, they chose designs that were subdued and plain in colors and composition.

Exotic and Coronation Designs

The expiry of the period of national mourning was signalized by the return of "Genroku" and "Korin" styles, but only for a short while. The turn that came next is interesting, as it signifies the enlargement of the mental horizon of our designers. They attempted for the first time to enrich their repertoires with the help of exotic patterns, that is to say, by the introduction of secession style that had first appeared in Austria and also flourished in Germany, and these were much in evidence in the year of the coronation of the late Emperor Taisho. Gorgeous colors and patterns symbolizing felicity were principal features.

Subsequent Changes

The Coronation designs were, however, a passing phenomenon, and as the popular sentiment of joy over the auspicious occurrence subsided, the elegant and delicate style of the Tosa school in painting was given preference, to be followed next by more chaste patterns resembling "makiye" figures.

From about 1918 taste demanded a change of an opposite character. Grandeur was now the predominating mark in popular designs in which both European and Oriental styles were used side by side. Patterns after Western flowers were now most in demand in the former, and this novelty still holds the field. One thing that is noticeable about the later changes is that the shading off of hues is conspicuous in designs for ladies' garments, they being shown higher up on the skirt, even up to the shoulder, in utter disregard of the rules of symmetry and convention. It must be remembered that for Japanese designers the only determining factor for devising new designs is the dictates of good taste, within the wide limit of which they can allow their fancy or whim fullest play, and with the audacity and freshness of almost pristine artists.

MUSIC

Music in Japan exists in two distinct forms, one of them Japanese music handed down from old Japan, and the other

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Western music which was introduced from Europe and America after the Restoration of Meiji. Until about ten years ago these two often appeared together on the program of same concert, but of late they have become separated. There are therefore two sorts of music lovers, one favoring the traditional native music and the other patronizing the Western. Generally speaking, students and other young men prefer the latter.

The indigenous music may be classified into three kinds. The first is called the "gagaku," or elegant music, brought from China and India about 1,000 years ago. It consists of a large orchestra with extremely complex harmony and is one of the most advanced styles of a formal music. It has long vanished from among the people and is retained only as a classical ceremonial music at the Imperial court. But of late some earnest students of music have commenced researches as to its artistic merit and there is a sign of its revival. Mr. H. Eichhelm of America during his stay in this country in 1920, listened to this music played at the Imperial Household Dept., and was struck so much with its high artistic value that he carried home with him a small piece entitled "Etenraku" and presented it at the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the spring of 1922.

The second kind is vocal and is called "utai" as an accompaniment to the "no" dance. Originated in the time of the Ashikaga Shogunate more than 500 years ago and a favorite pastime of the "samurai" class in the feudal period, it has lately become less exclusive and is now very popular among all classes of gentlefolks. Many of the lovers of "utai" are so prejudiced in its favor that they disdain to lend a kindly ear to any other form of music. It is a cult for them.

The third is comprehensively called the "zokugaku," or people's music as distinguished from the aristocratic "gagaku" or "utai" and has developed among merchants and tradesmen. The most common form of it is vocal with accompaniment of a stringed instrument called "samisen," which originally came from the Luchu Islands 250 years gao. The "nagauta" is one of the most popular tunes of all and is widespread among all classes of women. Other varieties of "samisen" songs are practically professional and among their performers are "geisha" girls. The "koto," or lyre, is chiefly taught by blind musicians to daughters of respectable families. The "shakuhachi," or bamboo oboe, and "biwa," or lute, are played by young people.

As regards Western music in Japan a singing lesson was first included in the curriculum of common education by Mr. Mason in 1879, while the Tokyo Academy of Music, the only Government institution of the kind, was till recently the sole centre for introducing more artistic forms of European music such as piano, violin and orchestra. Graduates of the Academy, upwards of 1,000, have contributed much to popularizing the exotic music. But it was after the outbreak of the European war, when the foremost artists fled to America, that the Western music has attained a marked development. Since 1920 foremost violinists of the world such as Piastro, Elman, Zimbalist, Haifez and Moguilewsky, and other great virtuosi, such as Sykora (cello), Schumann-Heinck (soprano), Hollmann (cello), McCormack (tenor) and Boshko, came over to this country and their exquisite performances were highly appreciated by lovers of music in Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka and other large cities. The impressions made on the mind of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

young Japanese were especially profound and have aroused a great enthusiasm for Western music among them. There are many enthusiastic young students and critics of music who attempt through newspapers and magazines to enlighten both in theory and history the lovers of Western music. It is significant to record that in 1922 alone 7 or 8 new magazines devoted exclusively to Western music have been started, while on the other hand lectures on the subject are given very frequently at several important centres.

The use of gramophones too has come into vogue, there being an enormous demand for Victor, Columbia and Brunswick records, mostly of high artistic nature.

Meanwhile the manufacture of the home-made gramophones and records has attained a marked development, partially actuated by the decline of the demand for foreign products, the customs duty on the imports having been raised to 100 per cent. ad valorem since 1922.

With the growing popularity of European music a movement for forming a new national music has been started and is gaining ground. It aims at the reconstruction of old Japanese music on the basis of the Western so as to satisfy the craving of the rising generation in this particular direction. Such talented composers as N. Moto-ori and M. Miyagi are taking a leading part in this movement.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XIX

SPORTS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Till only a few years ago sports were generally considered in Japan as a students' pastime for giving relief to their redundant energy, but this fallacious notion no longer holds. Sports are nbw a part and parcel of the daily life for young people of all classes. However, the public do not yet possess a clear conception as to the distinction between amateur and professional sports, and it is imperative that they should be properly educated to get rid of their ignorance. The Japan Amateur Athletic Association, the central organ of sports in Japan, has taken upon itself this important task, believing that for the healthy development of sports in Japan the rising generation should be strongly inculcated in the spirit of amateurism and people at large should be taught to treat it with sympathy, if not with enthusiasm.

So wide spread is the love of sports among our students that a higher school of any pretension, especially private, maintains its own well-equipped stadium. That of Keio and Waseda is of international fame as an arena where the native and visiting, generally, American, teams contest for honor. The latest addition is Meiji Shrine's Stadium constructed in 1926 at the cost of over ¥700,000 and capable to accommodate 30,000 spectators.

1. NATIONAL SPORTS

For **judo** and **fencing** see "Physical Culture," Chapter on Education.

Wrestling

The sumo or wrestling may properly be called the national game of Japan, it being popular among all classes of people. It is also a very ancient game, for annalists say that the first bout on record took place as early as 23 B.C. The martial spirit that ruled the land during the long period of feudalism was naturally propitious for the spread of this manly sport. In the time of the Tokugawa many of the great daimyo kept their professional champion wrestlers. For some while after the overthrow of feudalism it suffered decadence, but soon recovered popularity, though at present not so prosperous as before. The Tokyo Professional Wrestlers' Association possesses an amphitheatre at Ryogoku, Tokyo, capable of accommodating 13,000 persons. Tokyo and Osaka are two headquarters of the game where there are some 200 professional wrestlers. They are classified into nine grades of which only those of the first two or three, numbering in all ten, occupy the front rank. Grand matches are given twice a year, January and May, ten days on each occasion, according to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the time-honored custom observed since 1828. For convenience of this public display, the wrestlers are divided into two opposing "camps," eastern and western, and each wrestler is pitted with one on the opposite side, till the whole ten in the rival camps have gone through the matches in the prescribed ten days. There are two grades of champions, namely the Yokozuna (who alone is entitled to hang round his waist the honored straw festoon) and next the San-yaku (or Three services which are the O-zeki, Sekiwaki and Komusubi). Then follow the sixteen wrestlers collectively called Maegashira and as these are entitled to sit within the curtain, their grade is also called Makuno-uchi. After them comes the Makushita or "below the curtain." The wrestlers in the first three grades and 10 in the four are allowed a share of profit which the promoters of the semi-annual matches, usually the Wrestlers' Association, realize. The Association is composed of retired champion wrestlers, limited to 80 in number, wrestlers on active service ("within curtain" rank) and umpires. The Yokozuna and the Three services receive from the Association on occasion of retirement a sum not exceeding ¥1000. The regular income of wrestlers is very small, for the salary they are allowed for the semi-annual matches does not exceed ¥30 or so each. It is on account of the share they are allowed in the profit of the Association and especially of the gifts they receive from their regular patrons that the wrestlers are able to maintain themselves. Wrestlers indeed are admitted from former times as pets of society, and certainly their simplicity and disinterestedness as compared with more artful and worldly actors make these big boys well suited for appealing for such special treatment. The itinerant tour through the provinces wrestlers undertake twice in a year also brings them fair profit. The traditional tricks and dodges of wrestlers number forty-eight based on the fundamental "hand," viz., nage (to throw), kake (feet entangling), hineri (to twist) and sori (to uplift). In practice, however, tricks as used on the ring number some two hundreds.

The Tokyo and Osaka Wrestlers' Associations were amalgamated into one combined body in January '27 and the semi-annual tournaments are held both in Tokyo (Jan. and May) and Osaka (Mar. and Oct.). The foremost champion wrestlers on the ring of the Association, composed of the wrestlers of Tokyo and Osaka, are as follows:—

Eastern camp	Age	Weight Kan (3.75 kg.)	Height Shaku (11.93 ins)
Tunenohana (Yokozuna)	32	32.0	6.0
Hitachiiwa (Ozeki)	28	29.5	5.7
Dewagatake (Sekiwaki)	26	45.5	6.6
Wakabayama (Komusubi)	33	28.0	5.8
Western camp			
Miyagiyama (Yokozuna)	34	33.0	5.8
Onogawa (Ozeki)	35	32.0	6.0
Kiyosegawa (Sekiwaki)	36	26.0	5.7½
Manazuru (Komusubi)	27	30.0	6.8

Professional wrestling has lost much of its popularity of late years owing too often to doubtful practices. On the other hand, amateur wrestling is steadily gaining favor among boys of collegiate or even secondary schools and their champions meet several times a year at either Tokyo or Osaka to contest the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

championship. In the 8th annual matches of Kanto students held in Tokyo in May, '27, Waseda, Keio, Nogyo and Chuo Univ. champions distinguished themselves in the ring.

Horse Riding and Races

The art of horse riding as a means of culture is quite secondary in Japan, being confined only to high and special classes. Horse racing that declined with the prohibition of pari mutuel tickets in 1908, revived prosperity with the permission of the betting system under strict restriction in 1923. The Government is encouraging racing by granting aids. Ten race clubs exist, as Hanshin at Naruo, Tokyo at Meguro and Nippon at Yokohama, etc. There are 8 others in the provinces, races being held semi-annually, viz., in spring and autumn.

In the spring races of 1925 there were altogether 113,627 admissions, prizes awarded amounted to ¥575,578, tickets sold ¥9,120,150 and amount distributed ¥7,475,761.

The fastest records in recent years are as follows:—

Country Bred

Year	Race at	Distance	Horse	Min.	Sec.
1922	Naruo	1 m.	Cherry Blossom	1.	42. 53
1925	Sapporo	2 m.	Koiwai	3.	32. 06

Foreign Bred

1910	Yokohama	1 m.	Dorothy	1.	45. 70
1914	Tokyo	1½ m.	Chishima	1.	40. 57

With the general growth of interest in sports horsemanship has also gained some popularity among the public, especially college students and even women. There are at present about 15 equestrian clubs in larger cities while many universities and collegiate schools have their students' societies for horse-riding.

In the elimination contest held at Narashino in May, 1927, for the 9th international Olympic horse race to take place at Amsterdam in August 1928, Lt.-Col. K. Yusa, Major K. Okada, Major S. Kido and Captain S. Yoshida, all instructors of the Cavalry School at Narashino, were honored with selection.

Swimming

The art of swimming had a special and ancient course of development in Japan, producing many schools of swimmers. The different styles and strokes of the famous swimming masters of the past are, to some extent, perpetuated and taught at swimming schools to be found in all parts of the country. In the summer holidays swimming schools are held by universities and schools, which give regular courses of instruction to students in the art of swimming. In some parts of the country trick swimming is practiced, and interesting competitions are often held. For example, the swimmer is expected to tread water so steadily as to enable him to hold a fan in his left hand and paint a poem upon it with his right hand. Still more spectacular is the military drill and target practice in deep water. It is performed with an ordinary army carbine. The swimmer is expected to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

aim, fire and reload his rifle, while steadily swimming with the tread stroke.

All Japan Swimming Championship Meet:—This is held annually by the Japan Aquatic Sport League which was organized in 1925. The third meet took place at Tamagawa pool in Tokyo on July 30-31, 1927, with the following results:—

Distance			Time	
100 m.	free	style	1′6.4″	Mori (Waseda Univ.)
200 m.	„	„	2′17.2″	Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
400 m.	„	„	5′17.6″	Arai (Waseda Univ.)
1,500 m.	„	„	21′47″	„ („ „)
100 m.	back	stroke	1′27.6″	Kimura (Waseda Univ.)
200 m.	breast	stroke	3′1″	Tsuruta (Hochi)
200 m.	relay		1′56.2″	{ Matsuno, Sata / Ebihara, Muramatsu } (Meiji Univ.)
800 m.	relay		9′59.6″	{ Takaishi, Mori / Arai, Yoneyama } (Waseda Univ.)

Another noteworthy annual contest was that held in August '27 at Hamamatsu and promoted by the Hamana Bay Swimming Association, ending in a victory for the Hamana Ass'n. which carried off 20 points, followed by the Butoku-kai of Kyoto with 10 points.

In August '27, Japanese champions, Takaishi, Kimura, Arai, Sata and Tsuruta, went to Hawaii and participated in the all-American aquatic sport contests held at Waikiki, Honolulu, for 4 days. The Japanese came out 3rd in the contests with a score of 14.

Further on October 1-2 a Pan-Pacific swimming meet was held at Tamagawa pool, Tokyo, under the auspices of the Hochi Shimbun, the game being contested by the Japanese, American and Australian champion swimmers. The contests resulted in the victory of Japanese who scored 55 against 41 of Americans and 3 of Australians. The record follows:

Event			Winners	Time
100 metre	free	style	Takaishi (Japan)	59.6″
200 metre	breast	stroke	Tsuruta (Japan)	2′57″8
1,500 metre	free	style	Crab (America)	21′59″
200 metre	back	stroke	Irie (Japan)	2′51″2
400 metre	free	style	Takaishi (Japan)	5′05″
200 metre	free	style	Takaishi (Japan)	2′17″4
100 metre	breast	stroke	Tsuruta (Japan)	1′19″4
800 metre	free	style	Crab (America)	10′14″4
100 metre	back	stroke	Rowfer (America)	1′12″8
800 metre	relay		Americans	9′38″

Scores: Japanese 55; Americans 41; Australians 3.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Speed Swimming Officiai Records

Event			Time	Year	Holders
50 m.	free	style	26.8"	1925	K. Takaishi (Waseda Univ.)
100 m.	„	„	59.4"	„	K. Takaishi („ „)
200 m.	„	„	2'16.3"	1926	T. Satake (Waseda Univ.)
400 m.	„	„	5'3.8"	„	K. Takaishi („ „)
800 m.	„	„	10'48"	„	K. Takaishi („ „)
1,500 m.	„	„	21'58.6"	„	N. Arai (Doshisha Univ.)
100 m.	back stroke		1'16.6"	„	R. Kimura (Waseda Univ.)
200 m.	breast	„	2'57.2"	„	Y. Tsuruta (Saseho)
200 m.	relay		1'52"	„	{Nishimoto, Okada, Takaishi, Okuno} (Toyeikai)
400 m.	„		4'25"	„	{Okada, Nishimoto, Ishige, Takaishi} (Waseda)
800 m.	„		9'38.2"	„	{Noda, Sada, Arai, Takaishi} (all Japan)

Mountaineering

Mountaineering as a pious act of religious people is an ancient custom among the Japanese, but it is only within ten years or so that the practice has begun to appeal to the sporting sentiment of those who are inclined to test their sturdy legs and power of endurance. The example was first set by foreigners.

Sacred peaks visited by mountain pilgrims are found almost everywhere in the country, but of these the most popular are Fuji, Ontake, Tateyama, etc.

Fuji (12,387).—Climbing this peak is lately one of the most favorite summer pastimes among people of both sexes and almost of all ages, for Fuji, though the highest in Japan proper, is the easiest to ascend, and also in the season best provided with accommodations and facilities. Even a post office is opened then. There are five regular paths leading to the summit, viz., Omiya-guchi (about 20 m. to top), Gotemba-guchi (20 m.), Subashiri-guchi (13 m.), Suyama-guchi (18 m.) and Yoshida-guchi (18 m.). The first four lie along the Tokaido railway while the last is approached from the opposite side.

Japanese Alps.—Though, according to authentic information, the name was first proposed by Prof. W. Gowland when Sir Ernest Satow compiled in 1872 Murray's Hand Book on Japan, this distinction is popularly attributed to the Rev. Walter Weston, an English mountaineer, member of the Alpine Club, London, and first Honorary Member of Japanese Alpine Club, in christening the mountain ranges extending from the Pacific to the Japan Sea, the broadest region of Honshu that comprises the provinces of Hida, Shinano, Mino, Etchu, Echigo and Kai, lying approximately between 35°-37° N. and 137°-139° E. The Japan Alps are commonly divided into three groups, viz., Northern Alps, Central Alps. Southern Alps, as follows:—

Name of Mts.	Height (feet)	Nearest Railway Station
Northern Alps:		
Shiro-uma (Ohrenge)	9,623	Akashina via Omachi
Yarigatake	10,433	Matsumoto; Akashina

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name of Mts.	Height (feet)	Nearest Railway Stations
Hodaka	10,139	Matsumoto
Oku-Hodaka	10,181	„
Kita-Hodaka	9,951	„
Jonendake	9,358	Akashina
Otenjodake	9,585	„
Tsubakurodake	9,063	„
Ariake	7,440	„
Tsurugidake	9,836	„
Suishodake	9,770	„
Yakedake	8,052	Matsumoto
Kasagadake	9,502	Matsumoto; Gifu (via Takayama)
Tateyama	9,816	Ashikura (via Toyama)
Norikuradake	9,928	Matsumoto
Central Alps:		
Ontake	10,050	Kisofukushima
Kiso-Komagatake	9,698	Miyanokoshi; Tatsuno
Ena	7,224	Nakatsu
Southern Alps:		
Kai-Komagatake	9,731	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu; Fujimi
Ho-o	9,086	Kobuchizawa; Hinoharu
Jizo	9,000	„ ; „
Nokogiridake	8,866	„ ; „
Senjogatake	9,951	Chino or Tatsuno
Akaishidake	10,236	„ „
Shirane-Kitadake	10,473	Kofu
Shirane-Ainotake	10,463	„
Uwonashi-Kochidake	10,112	„
Arakawadake	10,114	„
Shiomidake	10,000	„
Shirane-Nodoridake	9,929	„
Hijiridake	9,878	„

Of the three groups the northern one is most popular, being comparatively easy of access and also on account of several thermal springs existing in the valley, such as Kamikochi (5,000 ft. above sea-level), Nakabusa (5,000 ft.), Shirahone (4,000) and Hirayu (4,000). In richness of flora, also, the group surpasses the other two, for it is understood that about two-thirds of the alpine plants existing in Japan are contributed by it. The flower-carpets on Mt. Shiro-uma (also called Ohrenge) are especially conspicuous. The Northern Alps contain two active volcanoes, Yakedake and Ariake.

Mountaineering and Exploration

Peak-hunting is no longer the main object of mountaineering in Japan; it is now chiefly directed to the more serious aim of exploring little known valleys and river sources as also of scenes of rare physical beauty. At first this exploration was confined to summer time, but since 1921, by calling in the help of skil, the explorers have in the winter season extensively covered Shiro-uma, the Tateyama range and other peaks.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

First Climbers of Canadian Rockies

In June 1925 a Japanese Alpinists' party of six led by Mr. Maki went over to America on an exploration of the Canadian Rockies and succeeded on 21 July in scaling Mt. Alberta, one of the highest and the most rugged peaks in the group, hitherto defying all human attempts to climb it. They also ascended Mt. Wooley and other peaks in the range. Mr. Maki is one of the foremost alpinists of Japan who scaled the east peak of Mt. Eigar in the Central Alps some years before.

Organization and Publications

Beginning with a modest start in 1905 of a small group of enthusiastic mountain-climbers, such as Messrs. N. Takasu, K. Kojima, R. Takano and K. Takeda, the Japanese Alpine Club, the only authoritative organization devoted to mountain exploration in Japan, now consists of some 800 members, publishing its quarterly organ the "Sangaku" (Mountains). Office at 36 Sendagi Komagome, Tokyo; 7 secretaries and 14 advisers. Indeed so universally has this daring pastime spread during the last ten years that there is now practically no high mountain or no hidden valley that has not been explored. For foreigners desirous of having general information about Japanese mountaineering the following publications are recommended:—

"Murray's Handbook of Japan, 9th edition"; Official Guidebook of Japan, vols. 2 & 3; Japanese Alpine Club Journal "Sangaku," English Supplement; Mr. H. E. Daunt's Journal "Inaka"; Mr. W. Weston's "Exploration of the Japanese Alps" and "Playgrounds of the Far East."

2. WESTERN SPORTS INTRODUCED

Apart from fencing, judo, wrestling, swimming, archery, and other indigenous forms of physical culture, there are other sports which were introduced from Europe and America some half a century ago and which are now even more popular than those of native origin among our young people. Of these Baseball, Football, Tennis, Golf, Track and Field Athletics, Speed Swimming, Rowing, Mountaineering, and Winter sports have particularly acquired a wide vogue.

Baseball

Among the Western sports introduced stands pre-eminent the game of baseball which is played by all classes of students, including primary school children as well as college students. It was about 40 years ago that a baseball team was first formed by the officials at Shimbashi Station, though to be more accurate the American professors who were engaged in 1876 for the newly created Sapporo Agricultural Coll. (now Hokkaido Univ.) first introduced the game into Japan. The victory won by the First High School team against an American nine in 1898 led to the speedy popularising of the game throughout the country. This was, however, a local affair. The visit which Waseda Univ. team made to America in 1905, was far more important. The expedition could not score any great success but was fraught with great consequence. In fact the game was revolutionised

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and the two Universities of Waseda and Keio became champion teams in the country. In 1907 the Keio University invited the St. Louis team of Hawaii. The matches played with the team demonstrated the fact that Japanese students had much to learn before they could cope with the visitors. Since then the Waseda and Keio teams and those of Washington, Chicago and Indiana Universities have frequently exchanged visits, the arrivals now and then of American professional teams further adding to the zest of the game. With the creation of the Hosei Team, a University league was formed in 1918 among the Keio, Waseda, Meiji, Rikkyo and Hosei (all private Universities in Tokyo) and matches are now played between them every year. In the autumn of 1925 the Imperial University team formally joined the league, while the restoration of the Waseda-Keio tournament in spring of the same year after the prolonged suspension added to the interest of the league matches, making them the centre of fans' keen attention throughout the country.

It may be noted that the game has spread not only among higher and middle school boys and even elementary school pupils, but also among clerks of business houses and companies as well as government employees. Some of the latter have very strong teams, including as they do many graduates of higher schools and universities who had their days as college players.

Outside the university league there are other bi-annual games which attract crowds of fans, i.e. those between the Mita, Tomon and Sundai clubs organized by the old boys and undergraduates of Keio, Waseda and Meiji universities respectively.

Among other annual events may be mentioned the middle and higher school championship games. In the former held in August, 1927, the Takamatsu Com. Sch. team won the final. The higher school championship went to the Kansai Univ. Prep. School nine, which defeated the Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School team in the final held on the Meiji Shrine grounds (Tokyo) on July 29-30.

University League Results for Autumn, 1926

	Won vs							
	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Meiji	Hosei	Imperial	Total won	Pct.
Keio	—	1	2	2	2	2	9	.818
Waseda	2	—	2	2	2	2	10	.833
Rikkyo	0	0	—	1	0	2	3	.250
Meiji	0	0	2	—	1	2	5	.417
Hosei	0	1	2	2	—	2	7	.538
Imperial	0	0	1	0	1	—	2	.169

	Keio	Waseda	Rikkyo	Meiji	Hosei	Imperial
Plyd	12	14	12	12	15	13
AB	360	439	368	367	474	330
R	41	53	38	27	47	29
H	67	91	69	70	106	56
2B	12	16	8	10	19	11
3B	1	3	5	7	8	7
HR	2	3	1	3	0	1
SH	16	30	14	17	22	8
SB	25	26	30	19	36	14
SO	51	41	65	44	85	79
BB	55	57	62	31	52	58
Pct.	.1861	.2236	.1875	.1907	.2236	.1475

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese-Foreign Tournament Record

Tournaments between the Japanese College teams and foreign teams from autumn of 1926 to spring of 1927 either in Japan or elsewhere may be shown in a tabular form as below:—

Name	Date	No. of matches	Score
Philippine	Aug.-Sept. '26	8	+ 6
Hawaiian	„	6	+ 4
Washington	„	12	+ 7
Fresno Japanese	April '27	42	+37
California University	May '27	12	+ 4
Waseda American Campaign	April '27	27	+15

Football

Though it is already more than twenty years since Rugby and Association foot-ball was introduced into Japan, the game is not yet so popular among the public as baseball. This may chiefly be due to the fact that their interest is too much centred on baseball and that there has been no central organ for its diffusion and development.

Association Football.—In February 1918 the first Association football matches were played both in Kanto and Kansai districts. Perhaps as a result of the presence of the then British Ambassador Sir Conyngham Greene at the Kanto matches, a silver cup was presented in March 1919 by the Football Association in England to the Japan Football Association, which latter, however, did not come into existence until October 1921 when it was organized in Tokyo with Mr. J. Imamura as president and Prince I. Tokugawa and the British Ambassador as honorary presidents. With the formation of the Association the National Championship Game was started. It is played in October and November every year and the English silver cup is competed for. Other important annual events are the championship game of colleges and universities and that of high schools.

Rugby Football.—This old English game was first taught to Keio students by Mr. G. Tanaka who studied at Cambridge. The first match was played between Keio students and British residents in Yokohama and Tokyo about twenty years ago with Mr. Tanaka as referee. About 1907 a Rugby football team was formed in the 3rd High School and the Doshisha, both at Kyoto. Since then inter-school matches have been played every year between these two and Keio. At present Waseda Univ., Tokyo and Kyoto Imp. Univ., Osaka Higher Com. Sch. and many middle and higher schools have a Rugby team. In the annual all-Japan Rugby championship contest held in January, '27, the final tournament between the Waseda Univ. and the Keio Univ. teams resulted in a draw. In July '27, the Waseda Univ. Rugby team went to Australia to play a series of matches with Australian teams, but of course the Waseda boys were badly beaten by their better trained adversaries.

Lawn Tennis

The soft ball practice that had long been in vogue in Japan has of late begun to be displaced by the hard, or regulation, ball

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

system now widely adopted in Western countries. Soft ballers, however, still hold their own, and there are two rival soft ball associations with members of both sexes. The growing popularity of the sport among the fair sex is really a sign of the times. In the 6th Far Eastern tournaments, for instance, both the male and female teams of Japan came home triumphant. The 1927 record was:—

Name Singler:	Represent	Name Doubles:	Represent
Ohta	S. Manchuria	Abe-Kawajiri	Waseda
Miki	Ataka Co.	Aizawa-Aso	Waseda
Aizawa	Waseda	Sato-Akimoto	Kansai
Abe	Waseda		

So far as regards international fame, lawn tennis may be called one of the most advanced of the Western games popular in this country, for Japan can boast three players of world wide fame, Kumagai, Shimizu and Kashio, who participated in the Davis Cup Tournament in 1921, the former two challenging the holders of the Cup, the U.S. team. Though they did not come out first in the final their excellent skill and sportsmanlike spirit won admiration in America, while their activity in the international matches gave stimulus to players at home. In the competition for 1927 Japan was represented by Harada, who stood 3rd in the U.S. 1927 ranking for singles Japan, represented by Harada, Ohta and Toba in the American zone tournaments for 1927 Davis cup, defeated first Mexico and next Canada, but in the final contest, she was beaten by France.

In 1925 the Japan Lawn Tennis Association undertook for the first time the ranking of Japanese tennis players. Those who lead the list for 1927 are as follows:—

Singles:—1, Ota (Manchuria); 2, Miki (Ataka); 3, Aizawa (Waseda Univ.); 4, Abe (Waseda Univ.); 5 Matsuura (Nankai).

Doubles:—1, Abe-Kawajiri (Waseda Univ.); 2, Aizawa-Aso (Waseda Univ.); 3, Sato-Akimoto (Kansai Gakuin); 4, Matsuura-Inoue (Nankai); 5, Nomura-Makino (Tokyo Univ. of Commerce).

Golf

This dates in Japan from 1907 and there are no less than 10 clubs, i.e. Tokyo Golf Club, the Hodogaya Golf & Country Club, the Golf Association of the Nippon Race Club, the Kobe Golf Club, and one each at Naruo, Tarumi, Nagasaki, Unzen, Seoul and Dairen.

Every spring contests for either Club or inter-club championship or for special prizes are held by those clubs. But this game is not spread so wide as baseball and tennis, it being played here chiefly by the moneyed classes, and not yet popular among students.

Basketball

Basketball had a hard struggle to get a start in Japan, and it was not until the fall of 1921 that a tournament was run off in connection with the annual track and field championships, four teams responding, all from the Y.M.C.A.'s of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Since then this sport has rapidly spread in the provinces, especially among girl students. At the inter-collegiate contests held in Tokyo between Nov. 9 and Dec. 4, 1926, the Tokyo Commerce College team came out the 1st both in final and semi-final, with the scores of 9-1. The result of the all-Japan high school contests held under the auspices of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. on July 27-29, 1927, in Tokyo, was in favor of the Tokyo High Sch. team, which won both final and semi-final with the scores of 40-22 and 22-16.

Volley-Ball

Volley-Ball came to Japan hand in hand with Basketball, and is now quite popular among school girls. The National Championship games are held annually. At present the Kobe High. Com. School holds the honor. Girls' championship games also take place yearly. In the 1927 contests held in Osaka in July the championship was won by the Kobe 1st Girls Sch. team which was honored with the privilege of representing Japan at the Far Eastern Olympic held in Shanghai in August.

Hockey and Cricket

Hockey.—This Western game is of the latest introduction in Japan, and it was only in November, 1926 that the first national championship tournament was held, when the Waseda team came out first in the final. In the spring of 1927, the league of the Kanto students hockey teams was organized and in the first contest the Waseda boys also won victory.

Cricket is not yet popular and is played chiefly by foreign residents.

Rowing

The purchase of some boats by the Tokyo Imperial University from the Admiralty about the year 1880, marks the beginning of the sport. At present it is almost universally practised by students of all schools of middle and higher grade that are favorably situated for the purpose. In this connection the services rendered by the young Englishman, Prof. Strange, who at that time taught English in the Preparatory Course of the University, in nursing the infantile rowing and other athletic sports are gratefully remembered by those of his old boys who are still alive. The Sumida river in Tokyo, the Seta and Lake Biwa, both near Kyoto, are regular scenes where students of the higher institutions in Tokyo and Kyoto contest the championship in spring or fall every year.

The adoption in 1920 of the international standard boat with eight outrigger sliding seats at the instance of Dr. S. Kishi, (of Tokyo Bar), an influential member of the Tokyo University regatta department, revived this sport which had lost much of its interest. To place rowing matches throughout the country under a uniform system, the leaders of all the higher institutions interested in the sport organized in that year the Japan Amateur Rowing Association with Dr. S. Kishi as chairman.

The 7th Inter-collegiate race participated in by 12 crews was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

held on the river Sumida on Sept. 24-25, 1927, course 2,000 metres. In the final race between the two champion crews of Tokyo Commercial Univ. and Meiji Univ. the former won by 7 lengths, time 6'46"—7'20". Of the other notable events may be mentioned the high school regattas held on the Setagawa on July 31, in which the Matsuyama High Sch. crew won over the Matsuye High. Sch. by 3 lengths; and then the 1st High Sch. and 3rd High Sch. contest on the Sumida on Aug. 21, when the former won by 4⅝ lengths, time being 10'—10" (course 1⅛ miles).

Winter Sports: Skating and Skiing

As manly outdoor sports in winter appealing to those who are lovers of nature, skating and skiing have recently become very popular at all places affording good slopes.

Skating is no novel sport in Japan. From olden times the frozen streets in towns and villages of north-eastern Japan have provided for the boys skating grounds over which they sped to schools or on errands, wearing straw sandals with a piece of bamboo secured underneath.

The regular skating dates some thirty years back and was introduced by foreigners, but skating as a sport for the general public was created only about 1907 on Lake Suwa, an inland basin 12 miles in circumference and about 40 miles north-west from Tokyo. The shores abound in hot springs, though of little medical value. Every year about the beginning of Feb. is held a regular contest participated in both by Japanese and foreigners. Lake Shoji at the north-eastern foot of Mt. Fuji, and Lake Haruna, some 5m. up from Ikao Spa, are other good skating grounds easily accessible from Tokyo. The most notable events in this branch of sport in 1927 were the 6th championship meet held on Jan. 30 at Kamisuwa as promoted by the Japan Skating Association and the inter-collegiate championship meet which took place at Lake Matsubara on Feb. 13.

Skiing was introduced about 1910 by an Austrian officer attached to a Japanese Regiment in Takata, Niigata-ken, one of the most snowy districts in Japan. It has subsequently become a popular sport in Niigata, Yamagata and some other districts where at present even school girls very much enjoy it. The favorite skiing slopes as they exist at present are Mt. Myoko (8,180 ft.) situated on the borders of Niigata and Nagano prefectures and reached in about 10 hrs. from Tokyo, with Akakura and Seki hot-springs at the foot, where tolerable hotel accommodations are available at both places and Taguchi, a little town close to the railway station of the same name. Goshiki (3,300 ft.) is another hot-spring skiing ground about 2m. up Mt. Azuma situated close by Itaya station on the O-u Main Line. It is about 10 hrs. from Tokyo. Numajiri at the foot of Mt. Bandai was chosen by the Waseda Ski Club in 1923 as its training ground. It is about 8 hrs. away from Tokyo and can be easily reached by a night train from Uyeno. Within an easily accessible distance from Tokyo are found good skiing grounds at Subashiri, Karuizawa, Haruna, Iiyama, Nakano-sawa, Fukushima-ken and Nikko. For skiers in the Kyoto-Osaka district Mount Ibuki standing near the shore of Lake Biwa offers a good course.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Aomori, Otaru, Sapporo, Niigata have each a ski club, and there are also the Tokyo Ski Club, the Ski Dep't of the Japan Amateur Athletic Ass., the Kansai Ski Club at Osaka, etc. Most of the higher institutions have their own ski departments whose members practise every winter in the northeastern and the Shin-yetsu districts, though they have not yet advanced to the stage of dual meet.

The 5th all-Japan students' championship contest was held on Apr. 4 and 5, 27, on the slope of Mt. Daishoji, Nagano Prefecture. Champions representing the Kanto district won in most events. Principal records were as follows:—

4 km.	8'36"	S. Takefushi (Waseda Univ.)
15 km. relay	1°23'06"	C. Komatsu (Hosei Univ.)
Jumping	(16.73 points)	C. Komatsu („ „)
Combined jumping 15 km.	(18.36 points)	C. Komatsu („ „)

Track & Field Athletics

In the history of Japanese athletic sports the year 1922 will stand out prominent for the honor extended by the Prince Regent and also by the Prince of Wales, then on a tour to this country, to the Japan Amateur Athletic Association that was organized in 1911 with the object of encouraging amateur athletic sports in order to ensure the proper development of national health. The two distinguished patrons each presented a cup to the Association, and these with other trophies are competed for at the Meiji Shrine Annual Games. The track and field athletics have made a remarkable development in the past few years, forming an important feature in the above-mentioned meet and various other annual games. Regular contests also take place between many universities as well as higher and middle schools. In February 1925 various local bodies organized the Japan Track and Field Athletic League to promote further progress of this branch of sport.

Although Japanese athletes cannot yet match Western champions, it is evident that they are steadily coming up to the latter's level. Already Mr. Miki of Keio University has attained the world's record in 200 m. low hurdle and Miss Hitomi in standing high jump and hop, step and jump.

Miss Hitomi who participated in the 2nd Women's Olympic Games held in August 1926 at Gothenburg made excellent record, joining in half a dozen events and winning in running and standing broad jumps. By all herself she gained 15 points, placing Japan 5th in the final standing, and was awarded the honorary prize of the Women's International Athletic Federation.

All Japan Track and Field Official Records

(Published May 1927)

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
100 m.	10.8"	1926	S. Hiraoka (Keio Univ.) / I. Aizawa (4th High Sch.)
200 m.	22"	„	H. Takeuchi (Meiji Univ.)
400 m.	50.2"	1925	T. Nando (Tokyo H. Norm.)

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Events	Time or dist.	Year	Holders
800 m.	2′	1926	H. Okada (Keio Univ.)
1,500 m.	4′7.8″	1925	N. Nawada (Waseda Univ.)
5,000 m.	15′40.5″	1926	T. Nagatani (S. M. Rly)
10,000 m.	32′11.8″	1925	„ (Meiji Univ.)
Marathon	2°36′10″	1924	S. Kanakuri (Teacher, Tokyo Girls' Norm. Sch.)
Low hurdle (200 m.)	24.3″	1926	Y. Fukui (Tokyo H. Norm.)
High „ (110 m.)	15.7″	„	„ „
400 m. relay	44.2″	1923	All Japan { Nishino, Tani, Omura, Takagi }
800 m. „	1′30″	1925	All Japan { Someya, Oka, Tani, Tajiri }
1,600 m.	3′25.4″	„	All Japan { Ogawa, Tanaka, Matsushige, Nando }
Running broad jump	7.24 m.	1923	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)
„ high „	1.79 m.	1925	„ „
Hop, step & jump	14.65 m.	„	„ „
Pole vault	3.67 m.	„	S. Morioka (Waseda Univ.)
Discus throw	40.065 m.	1926	Y. Fujita (Yokohama H. Tech. Sch.)
Javelin throw	56.95 m.	1925	G. Ozaki (Tokyo H. Norm.)
Shot put (16 lb.)	14.875 m.	„	S. Mizokawa (S. M. Rly)
Hammer throw	41.46 m.	1926	Y. Okita (Waseda Univ.)
Pentathlon	3,385.083	„	T. Saito
Decathlon	6,784.295	„	M. Oda (Waseda Univ.)

Records of Girls

50 m.	6.7″	1926	S. Hashimoto (Hinata G. S.)
100 m.	12.7″	„	F. Terao (Almond)
200 m. relay	25·5″	„	Nagaoka G. S. Team.
400 m.	53.8″	„	Almond team
Running high jump	1.36 m.	„	K. Nagata (Tsuchiura G. S.)
Hop, step & jump	11.16 m.	„	S. Hashimoto (Hinata G. S.)
Shot put (16 lb.)	9.97 m.	„	K. Hitomi (Womens Athl. Col.)

Meiji Shrine Annual Games

The nation-wide sport meet takes place annually on the occasion of the autumn fete of the Shrine under the auspices of the Home Department. The games cover almost all field of land and aquatic athletics, 60 championships being competed for. They are participated in by nearly 6000 students and others from all parts of the country, and are given at the Meiji Shrine Stadium in Yoyogi. The 4th games were held from Oct. 28 to Nov. 3, 1927.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Below are given the results of the track and field events which form the centre of interest in all those contests (*new record for Japan; ** new record for the Far East):—

Events	Open	Record Holders
100 m.	11.1"	I. Aizawa (Osaka)
200 m.	23"	H. Takeuchi (Tokyo)
400 m.	52.2"	T. Katsuda (Kyushu)
800 m.	2'2.6"	H. Yashiba (Osaka)
1,500 m.	4'10"	K. Tsuchiya (Tokyo)
5,000 m.	15'55.2"	M. Kitakado (Tokyo)
Marathon (25 miles¼)	2°42'26"	S. Takahashi (Tokyo)
High hurdle	15.2"	Y. Miki (Tokyo)
Low hurdle (400 m.)	57.4"	T. Nakagawa (Osaka)
800 m. relay	1'31"	Waseda Univ. team
1,600 m. relay	3'32.2"	Keio Univ. team
Running high jump	1.80 m.	M. Kamo (Tokyo)
Running broad jump	7.12 m.	C. Nambu (Hokkaido)
Hop, step & jump	14.34 m.	M. Oda (Tokyo)
Pole vault	3.80 m.	Y. Nakazawa (Tokyo)
Javelin throw	56.464 m.	K. Sumiyoshi (Tokyo)
Discus throw	38.6 m.	I. Furuyama (Hokuriku)
Shot put	11.553 m.	S. Mori (Hokuriku)
Hammer throw	44.18 m.	Y. Nagao (Tokyo)
Decathlon	6405.715	T. Sai (Tokyo)

Young Men's Association Contests

100 m.	11.3"	T. Takao (Chiba)
400 m.	51.8"	T. Nakao (Osaka)
1,500 m.	4'14.8"	E. Nakada (Tochigi)
10,000 m.	32'32.6"	I. Otsubo (Saga)
800 relay	1'33"	Hokkaido team
Running broad jump	6.75 m.	C. Shibata (Akita)
Running high jump	1.76 m.	S. Kawato (Tottori)
Shot put	15.435 m.	*S. Mizokawa (Kyoto)

Girls

50 m.	6.4"	K. Hitomi (Osaka)
100 m.	12.5"	(")
200 m. relay	27"	Matsudo G. S. team
400 m. "	53.4"	Almond team
Running high jump	1.39 m.	Y. Nakano (Formosa)
Hop, step & jump	10.56 m.	H. Hiramoto (Tokyo)
Shot put	8.26 m.	M. Ishida (Tokyo)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Far Eastern Olympic Games

The 8th meeting was held at Shanghai for 8 days from August 27, 1927. The championships of track and field, and base-ball went to Japan, while the Filippinos won in speed swimming and basket-ball, and China in football, volley-ball and lawn tennis.

Below are given the results of track and field events and speed swimming:

Track and Field

Events	Open	Winners
100 m.	11" m.	Nepomuseno (Phil.)
200 m.	22.3"	Gonzaga (Phil.)
400 m.	50.6"	Estrada (Phil.)
800 m.	2'1.3"	Y. Kuwada (Japan)
1,500 m.	4'14.1"	H. Tsuda (Japan)
10,000 m.	34'56"	M. Michikawa (Japan)
High hurdle	16"	Rabaya (Phil.)
Low hurdle	25"	Y. Fukui (Japan)
800 m. relay	1'31.2"	Philippine team
1,600 m. relay	3'28.9"	" "
Running high jump	1'93.5	Toribio (Phil.)
Running broad jump	7.07 m.	M. Oda (Japan)
Hop, step & jump	15.355 m.	M. Oda (Japan)
Pole vault	3.675 m.	Y. Nakazawa (Japan)
Javelin throw	56.9 m.	K. Sumiyoshi (Japan)
Discus throw	38.70 m.	Y. Okita (Japan)
Shot put	14.225 m.	Roa (Phil.)
Decathlon	5504	M. Oda (Japan)
Pentathlon	2542	Y. Hoshina (Japan)

Japan..... 138.5 Philippine... 90.5 China..... 8

Speed Swimming

50 m.	27.3"	Ulka (Phil.)
100 m.	1'5.2"	Jakaria (Phil.)
100 m. back stroke	1'18.9"	H. Ueda (Japan)
1,500 m.	22'17.9"	H. Yoneyama (Japan)
400 m.	5'32.8"	S. Murakami (Japan)
200 m. breast stroke	2'52.9"	Ildefonso (Phil.)
200 m. relay	1'53.1"	Philippine team

Philippines.... 43 Japan..... 39 China..... 4

Boxing Among Military Officers

On March 17th, 1924, at the invitation of Lieut.-General Ugaki, the then Minister of War, and Major-General Shiraishi, the then Director of the Toyama Gakko, Captain Warren J. Clear, of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the American Embassy, began instruction of a class of forty-five officers and non-commissioned officers in boxing. This was the first occasion the sport received regular training in Japan. Captain Clear's offer to train our officers was voluntary and gratuitous, and for two months this young officer exerted all his energies to develop some capable boxers in our Army and gave this new sport an impetus in Japan. Under his instruction the class made remarkable progress, and on May 17th, 1924, the Japanese Army staged its first boxing-bouts at the Toyama Gakko with marked success for so brief a period of training. Capt. Clear deserves mention in the sporting history of Japan together with that Austrian officer who first taught us skiing.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XX

AMUSEMENTS

1. THE STAGE ART, DANCE AND MUSIC

The year 1922 marks an epoch in the history of the stage art of Japan, for in the spring when the Mayor of Tokyo invited the then visiting Prince of Wales to a special programme in his honor at the Imperial Theatre, a number of Princes and Princesses of the Blood crossed the portals of a public theatre for the first time in this country. The four one-act plays chosen for the occasion fitly illustrated the immediate precursors of the Kabuki school of acting which combines the techniques of the posture dance play, the puppet rendition of drama, and a peculiar stage art called "No" cultivated by the gentry of the feudal regime. The Minister of Foreign Affairs' hospitality to the Royal Visitor included the performance of a well-known musical play by the leading actresses of the Imperial Theatre troupe, for which a temporary stage and auditorium was built as an extension of the Minister's official residence and the architectural and other designs of the new structure included elements from the Kamakura (seven centuries ago) and Momoyama (three centuries ago) periods. Three leading groups of actors and actresses in Tokyo took part in these entertainments. Their stars and managers have agreed to keep "April 17" for an annual commemoration of the great event. Ever since 1885 when the three famous actors of the time, Danjuro, Kikugoro and Sadanji, performed before the Emperor and Empress Meiji and the Empress Dowager on the temporary stage erected in the private residence of the then Foreign Minister, father of the present Marquis Inouye, class barriers between the court music and dance, the "No" drama and the popular stage art and their patrons or audiences have been in course of gradual removal. The Bureau of Music of the Imperial Household now invites the music-loving public to the semi-annual programme of its classical court music and dances as well as of its modern band music.

Sacred Dance, Court Music and "No" Drama

Our sacred dance is closely connected with the mythological tales, handed down from generation to generation by a class of oral traditionists until they were reduced to writing when the ideographic system was introduced from China and Korea. It is still performed in some Shinto shrines and also as a part of the Shinto rituals on an Imperial court festival day. A sacred song in archaic Japanese is chanted by a Shinto or court-robed musician to the clapping of two flat pieces of wood and to a string instrument called "wagon" or Japanese lyre. This oldest form of our music is familiar to every visitor to the Nikko shrine, the Ise shrines, or the Kasuga shrine at Nara. When the Imperial capital was removed from the last-mentioned Buddhist

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

centre to Kyoto more than ten centuries ago, the great Tang dynasty music of China became the basis of the classical ceremonial music of the Imperial court, while the masked religious dance, evidently of Indian origin, called "gigaku," continues to be performed in some Buddhist temples on festival occasions. An expert student of music, Mr. Hisao Tanabe, professor in Tokyo Academy of Music, recently made careful investigations of this classical Chinese music in the Prince Yi's palace at Seoul, Korea, and discovered the wonderful fact that nowhere else, neither in China nor in Japan, have been preserved a complete set of musical instruments of various descriptions and a band of musicians and dancers who can illustrate the marvellous Far Eastern music completed through twenty centuries of evolution and elaboration. Only a part of it, scores of Chinese and Korean pieces with an addition of some Japanese compositions, has been used in the Japanese Palace, both at Kyoto and Tokyo, for ceremonial or banquet purposes. The themes of songs, the postures and movements in dancing, the compositions of music all entered largely into the popular singing and dancing, the "No" drama and the Kabuki stage art of much later origins. Those who profess or patronize the latter three, therefore, will benefit much through acquainting themselves with the court-music and dance rendered in their classical purity.

Culture and refinement did not reach, for a long time, beyond the small circles of the Imperial court and court officials, civil and military, at Kyoto and of Shinto and Buddhist priests scattered throughout the country. By the time of the establishment of the first feudal government at Kamakura, however, a class of professional fighters called **Samurai** came into being between the cultured nobility and the ignorant masses. These men of the sword begun to cultivate the **Zen** sect of Buddhism to prepare their mind and soul for a valorous life and death without tedious processes of training and book learning. Their priest-masters being in many cases men of refined taste and profound scholarship wrote short dramas to be sung or staged by the **samurai** class, including the Shogun and the feudal lords **or daimyo.** These priests also taught such accomplishments as the ceremonial tea-drinking, a philosophical school of landscape gardening, or the art of floral arrangement. An aesthete Shogun of the Ashikaga family established in Kyoto, the builder of the Kinkakuji pavilions and gardens, was the first to encourage the **Samurai** class in general to practise especially the "No" singing or acting. This was in the latter part of the fourteenth century. Naturally enough the **Zen** form of Buddhism and the Yuen or Mongol dynasty civilization in China were the outstanding features of this new stage art evolved out of the two or three simpler forms of dance much in fashion in the Kamakura period.

An Osaka dyer has made an interesting contribution to the history of our fine and applied arts by pointing out, some time ago, that heavy lines and straight angles common in "No" costume designs were indicative of the spirit of **Samurai**—simplicity, directness, power—and had never existed in the aristocratic arts and designs. In contrast to the gorgeous colors, silken fabrics, gold-mounted swords, crowns and caps, lacquered shoes and long trailing skirts, all adapted from the Tang dynasty of China, which can be seen once a year even now on the occasion of the historical Aoi-Matsuri (Hollyhock Festival) procession at

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kyoto on April 15, the "No" dance costume and stage-setting are simplicity itself. Only three or four characters including the hero or heroine appear in one piece. They enter and quit the boarded stage with a piece or two of miniature architecture and furniture, by a passage called "bridge". Explanative or descriptive words are sung by a chorus seated on one side of the stage, while the musical instruments used are a flute, a drum, and a large hand-drum and a small one. A character sings or chants his or her own speech as in opera, with slow and stately motions and gestures. It is to listen to a distinguished "No" actor's vocal music, more than to view his manner of acting, that the visitors fill the private theatres owned by different groups of "No" masters who, in their off-stage life, train amateur men and women in singing or dancing according to their traditional canons. Out of the five leading schools of "No" masters, the Hosho's and the Kwanze's are most popular in Tokyo. From the beginning a short kyogen or farce was introduced between the two serious pieces to unbend the audience from the emotional tension of a heroic or religious tale. The Imperial Theatre, Tokyo, is contemplating occasional presentation of "No" dramas on its boards for the ordinary theatre-going public.

The Kabuki and Modern Stage Art

While culture and education in general were thus gradually permeating the middle class between the Imperial court and nobility and the common masses, the latter had no amusements or pastimes of their own save such primitive affairs as country dances and ballad singing, until they obtained their musical instrument, the three-stringed guitar called "samisen", some three hundred years ago. Our popular music and stage art owe their origin and development very much to this apparently simple instrument. Some of the songs and tunes of the thirteen-stringed "koto" or lyre, evidently of Chinese origin, which had been the universal instrument played in the upper and middle class families, were adopted or modified by "samisen" musicians. A musical and posture-dance play became then possible. A musical recitation of dramatic compositions also became possible. A stage illustration of a play with puppets, manipulated from behind by the "invisibles," followed, because its explanatory or descriptive text could now be musically recited to the accompanying "samisen", while the words of each character were spoken for the puppet by the same reciter. From puppet acting to human acting it was only a short step. As many of the themes and much of the technique of "No" dramas and puppet plays were derived from the Chinese model of Yuen or Mongol dynasty, so the popular stage art of Japan comprises elements of the posture dance play, the "No" drama and farce, and the exaggerated gestures and the like of the puppet acting. The rise of this Kabuki stage art almost synchronized with the birth of "ukiyoye" or genre-picture, both of which indicated that the masses of people, especially in prosperous commercial cities and towns, had become wealthy enough to demand their own amusements and luxuries through continuance of peace under the last of Tokugawa Shogunate which founded the city of Yedo (Tokyo) about three centuries ago. The Kabuki plays are classified into historical and domestic or social pieces (we do not classify them

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

into tragedies and comedies, but a comical or fantastic scene is introduced before or after a tragic situation in one play). There is still an exclusively puppet theatre in Osaka, and social plays by the great dramatist Chikamatsu were first staged in that business centre of feudal Japan; grotesque impersonations of legendary or historical heroes were first made on the Yedo stage, for which Moku-ami wrote plays towards the latter part of the Tokugawa Shogunate and at the beginning of the rehabilitated Imperial regime. The main difference between the Kabuki and the modern stage art is that, while more appeal is made to the intellect through the sense of hearing in the latter, the former appeals to imagination through the eye-sight more than to anything else. Successive generations of talented actors, some of whom specialized in feminine roles, have evolved a mass of traditional canons for enunciation, gesticulation, postures and movements of the leading characters of popular, therefore oft-repeated plays. The basic training of a Japanese actor is in posture dance because his actions and poses on the stage must harmonize with the "samisen" music of the Greek-like chorus. The life and thought, costumes and manners of the different strata of our feudal society are graphically illustrated on the Kabuki stage, while skilful color combinations in the costumes, stage architecture and furniture, together with the vocal and instrumental music suggesting a situation or a sentiment, are all calculated to carry the audience (spectators in Japanese) into a land of imagination and romance. (Vide also Chap. Modern Literature. Ed. J.Y.B.)

An element of historical realism was grafted on the Kabuki stock some forty years ago in Tokyo, Dramatist Fukuchi writing a number of new plays for the leading actors of his time. Kawakami and his wife Sada Yacco who made some sensation in their tour through Europe and America started a new grossly realistic school of acting in Kyoto about thirty years ago. They and their troupe took up current events for their staging at first, but on their return from abroad they made another new departure by their successful production of some Shakespearean dramas. For the last ten years or so, both writers and actors have been steadily cultivating the modern European varieties of plays and playing as translations, as adaptations, or in original compositions. The Imperial Theatre in Tokyo was the first to train actresses to appear in modern plays with actors; they have also been taught to play feminine roles in old Kabuki pieces. There are several groups of exclusively modern players, and many young actors of the old school have already attained considerable skill as "modern" actors. The monthly bills of the leading theatres, therefore, now contain at least one modern play. The latest move in our theatre circles is to reduce the length of entertainment to five hours—the usual limit has been between six and ten hours. At Takarazuka near Osaka a company of girls have been entertaining the music-loving public for some years with operatic rendering of fairy tales. The young Chinese actor-singer Mei Lanfang made a great hit in Tokyo and Osaka a few years ago. Some playwrights, critics, scene designers and painters have been in the habit of giving amateur theatricals once or twice a year, while university students and school boys and girls occasionally entertain their friends with plays in Japanese, English or other foreign languages. While the posture-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

dance masters and mistresses still keep to their traditional canons, some younger actors started a new movement in 1922 and are staging modernized dances on new themes, with new motions and poses, sometimes applying European instruments to Japanese music.

The number of theatres in the six premier cities as existing in Sept., 1927 was; Tokyo, 27; Osaka 24; Kyoto 14; Nagoya 21; Yokohama 2: Kobe 7. The figures for the Tokyo theatres are: No. of days open 8,719; No. of tickets sold 3,626,354.

2. PROFESSIONAL STORY-TELLERS

For all the feverish haste with which Japan is striving to keep up in various spheres of activity with the advanced nations of the West, there still remain, as may naturally be expected, many things that are reminiscent of the good old days that had flourished undisturbed for centuries till only sixty years ago. In the field of literature, especially fiction, this relic of the old feudal time is supplied, among others, by the tales of heroism and adventures with which the professional romance-reciters used to delight audience at variety halls or street corners in Yedo and Osaka.

Romance reading from a public stage is growing scarce owing to the change in the times and the dwindling of professional masters, but it still forms part, very often, of an entertainment program at a private banquet. As delivered by a veteran "reader," punctuated by the beating of a folded fan, a chapter from the life of one of the 47 loyal ronin, for instance, does not fail to afford half an hour's entertainment of thrilling interest.

During these ten years or so these romances have undergone an interesting change. They have been transferred from the public stage to the columns of newspapers and periodicals, where shorn of gestures and intonation as delivered by the "readers", they are literally read and enjoyed by immense number of people of all classes and both sexes, for devoid as they are of literary merit, they certainly present features which compare favorably in several respects with most of the current romances which too often consist of tedious psychological analysis and have not plot at all, or but a thin one. The trouble with these narrative romances is that being old compositions by the "readers" themselves, most of them dead, the stock is extremely limited, fifty at most, so that the stereotyped texts are going the round of one journal after another, and back again to the same columns after a number of years. Some commercial novelists have tried their hand in this line, but have generally failed to catch the popular fancy. It must indeed be a difficult task to write a romance appealing to the low taste of factory girls among whom the romances enjoy a tremendous circulation, so much so that the publishers of some monthlies serving these simple tales have acquired big fortunes.

3. MOTION PICTURES

Introduced about thirty years ago, the cinematograph has grown so popular that on the industrial side Japan now comes next to America, France and Germany. There are four leading

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cinema companies, two each in Tokyo and Osaka, viz., Nippon Katsudo Kaisha (Japan Motion Picture Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Shochiku Cinema Kaisha (Shochiku Cinema Co., Ltd.), Tokyo, Teikoku Cinema Engei Kaisha (Imperial Cinema & Theatre Co., Ltd.) Osaka, and Toa Cinema Kaisha (Oriental Cinema Co., Ltd.) Osaka. They all function as Producers, Exhibitors, and Distributors. The larger studios, one each in Tokyo and Kobe, two in Osaka and three in Kyoto are controlled by the four companies.

Though handicapped by imperfect equipment these studios are producing picture plays almost as good as in other countries, only they have not attained the exportable stage, chiefly because films of Japan produced abroad, despite their absurd representation of Japanese manner and custom, are acceptable to ignorant spectators. Pictures made in Japan are much better than "La Bataille" by Sessue Hayakawa, a Japanese picture player who has risen to notoriety abroad. About 80 per cent. of all the imported films are American, no doubt due to the fact that the Great War temporarily suspended the film industry of Europe. France and Germany have now begun to send their productions. In 1924, for instance, "Kean" and "Le Chant du l'Amour Triomphant" by Albatros, France, and "Sumurun" produced in Germany were imported. Branches of Westi, Germany, have been established recently in Tokyo and Kobe.

During the war time, the Universal of America almost monopolized Japanese cinema halls and its office in Tokyo is doing its best to maintain the fame. The other American distributors whose productions are represented in Japanese halls are United Artist, First National, Paramount, Metro, etc. During the one year from July 1, '25, to June 30, '26, Japan imported from America 1,429,241 meters of finished movie films against only 282,740 meters from Europe. Compared with the European pictures, the American films are generally more popular and command higher price. During the same period Japan bought from abroad 1,725,161 meters of blank films to produce native pictures. Judging from the difference in prices between American picture films and those produced in this country the former are more popular than the latter.

One unique feature of Japanese cinema shows is the invariable presence of "interpreters," a new profession called into existence for explaining foreign films to the spectators, and these professionals number at present no less than 8,000. This is nothing wonderful when it is remembered that there are in Japan more than one thousand "permanent" picture houses and over sixty thousand temporary houses, so popular are the movies through the length and breadth of the country.

Japanese censors ruthlessly cut all love scenes which pass as a matter of course in Europe and America, such as lip-to-lip kisses, embraces of lovers, and sensual nude dances. Alive to the value of motion pictures for educational purposes, the educational authorities have lately established a committee to select pictures to be recommended for the purpose of public education.

4. INTELLECTUAL GAMES, INDOOR

Gobang, chess and card-playing, native and imported, are major intellectual games in Japan as played indoors. The third

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

is omitted here, as it is less refined and more open to gambling than the first two. These are generally believed to have originated in China and been introduced into Japan in remote antiquity by one of the Japanese envoys to China. As played in the two countries it furnishes a highly interesting study of their mentality. The Chinese style of play is dull and indecisive, like a bombardment at long range, while the Japanese play is comparable to a terrible combat between two antagonists and is exciting and conclusive, especially as regards chess.

Both gobang and chess were honored during the Tokugawa Shogunate with special patronage by the Government, and the recognized masters were granted a small fief. The coveted position as in the case of "No" dancing, tea-ceremony, artisans and others of non-warrior professions, was hereditary. Professionals of the two games are graded into nine according to their relative attainments, the 1st grade representing the initiated and the 9th the highest, one only among the living and called "master." The 8th is known as "deputy master," this honor being allowable to any number of contemporary players of proved ability. The gobang community has only one "deputy-master," but those of the corresponding rank in chess number five.

Gobang

The Japanese innovation or improvement effected in this game consists in counting the pieces in the "captured area" when deciding the issue of the contest, whereas, according to the Chinese practice, the area only, or rather the number of squares contained therein, is counted for the purpose. The squares of the Gobang-board total 361, being 19 by 19, and the pieces or "stones," as they are called, used by players, number 181 for the black and 180 for the white, the pieces being convex discs. The white pieces are made of shell of some marine mollusca while the others are of stone. A board of standard size measures 17″×15″¾ and the best are made of the wood of torreya nercifera.

The principle of this game is to secure a larger half of the space of 361 squares, and hence very often the issue is apparently indecisive until the final counting. What adds to the enjoyment of the game is the relative number of pieces captured, for the difference of space is very often more than accounted for by that of captured pieces. When the contest is animated the number of captives is generally large, but this very rarely happens for a match between high-grade players. There are naturally two kinds of players, one represented by those who are aggressive and intent on making captives, and the other by those whose plan of operation is pacific and is aimed at space-grabbing. The fundamental principle of this game is that a space containing two independent "eyes" or squares is inviolable, so that any prolongation connected with this base is immune from capture. The object of each player is therefore to prevent his opponent forming the inviolable squares and to cut his line of connection with any of them. In this respect the practice of gobang very much resembles ordinary military operations. Of the black and white pieces the former are used by an inferior or a defeated player, and the odds conceded to a weaker player consist of a suitable number of moves before the commencement,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the moves consisting of stones placed at the marked spots, nine in all. In this game there are no pieces and officers, all the stones being of uniform power, and this peculiarity makes the play rather abstract and less exciting than the other.

Chess

This is far more popular and democratic than the other, perhaps because the apparatus used is simpler and hence more accessible to ordinary folk. Indeed the very fact that it is as equally enjoyed by laborers as by the wealthy seems, in the eyes of some snobbish persons, to make it less dignified than the other. What is interesting at the same time is that the game more strongly appeals to military and naval officers than gobang, probably because its moves and operations have much in common with the principles underlying manœuvres and actual warfare. Report says that the late Meiji Tenno and his successor Taisho Tenno were partial to it and that this partiality is shared by the reigning Emperor. It is generally admitted to be more complicated than gobang, as may be seen from the fact that while the latter counts no small number of lady experts such is very rarely the case with the other. In Japanese chess captives are freely employed and in consequence some pieces change hands any number of times according to the development of the play, this complicating the process and hence adding to the enjoyment of the game.

Japanese & European Chess.—While possessing some common features, the two have striking points of contrast. In the first place the Japanese board is divided into 81 squares with 20 pieces on each side. Both have footmen or pawns and king, but here the parallel ends. There are no pieces in Japan corresponding to queen, knight and rook, though bishop is very nearly represented by the Japanese **Kaku** that can move one square and sweep only diagonally before it is promoted. The setting of pieces in the Japanese game is in this order: first the king in the middle or 5th square as counted from either right or left, and on both sides are arranged four pieces, i.e. **Kin** (gold), **Gin** (silver), **Keima** (horse), **Kyosha** (spear). In front of Keima from the right is placed **Hisha** (filer), while the corresponding position from the left is occupied by Kaku. The two may be considered as advance guards. The third range of squares from each edge is filled with **Fu** (footmen). The privileges of the King are identical in the two systems, except that in Japan there is no castling. The Gold moves only one square at a time in any direction, except diagonally backward; the Silver cannot move either laterally or backwards; the Horse can move only to a third square obliquely forward, either right or left and corresponding to the apex of the letter V; the Spear, one square forward or the whole uninterrupted file forward. Of the two advance guards the Diagonal sweeper mofes diagonally either one square or the whole range if left open, and the Filer forward, backward and laterally in the same manner. The Footman has the privilege of moving only one square forward. When promoted all the pieces and the Footman acquire the function of the Gold which is unchangeable. The two advance guards when promoted acquire the additional power of moving just like the King, in addition to their original privilege.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

As mentioned above the Japanese game admits the employment of captives and hence the player must vigilantly keep before his eyes the captured force of his opponent. On the whole, the Japanese chess is more difficult to learn than the European counterpart and it is said that a Japanese chess expert can readily acquire in the course of a voyage lasting say a couple of weeks sufficient skill in the other game as easily to match a foreign player of average strength in the latter. The odds allowed to a weaker player range between the minimum of one Spear omitted and the maximum of a solitary King with only 3 Footmen in hand on the stronger side, but in general the omission of the two Advance Guards is the highest concession. This omission represents the difference of ten grades in the capacity of the opposing players.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXI

CONSTRUCTION

A. PUBLIC WORKS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Under the heading fall all works on Roads and Bridges, Rivers and Harbors, Water Supply and Sewerage, Irrigation and Drainage, Sand Arrestation, and Coast Protection carried out in Japan Proper. Those in Taiwan, Chosen, Karafuto, and South Manchuria are to be found under the respective headings.

The administration of public works is in the hands of the Minister of Home Affairs, Governors of Prefectures, etc. according to the kind of works specified in the Ordinance.

The expenditure for public works is borne variously by the State, Prefectures, Municipalities, etc. according to the nature and importance of such works, and the localities or parties most benefited thereby. The amount of money expended in 33 years between 1885 and 1917 totals ¥1,126,640,000 (¥34,140,606 a year on an average) of which about 12% was borne by the State. Of late years the expenditure has risen considerably above the average owing to various causes, as may be seen in the following tabulation covering the 3 fiscal year ending Mar. 1925:—

Expenditure Borne by the State

	1924–25	1923–24	1922–23
For River work.....	¥19,567,194	28,604,795	26,191,217
„ Sand arresting	993,198	832,873	870,104
„ Harbor work	11,764,519	11,674,753	9,958,452
„ Bridging work	126,859	268,423	434,926
Total	38,622,253	42,823,271	38,852,477

Expenditure borne by Prefectures, etc.

	1923–24	1922–23	1921–22
Prefectures	¥107,292,463	37,551,265	24,929,542
Districts	—	3,646,662	2,828,892
Cities	45,539,762	13,042,802	8,737,687
Towns & Villages.....	36,935,426	15,350,599	11,492,480
Local Unions	10,324,597	4,723,540	3,509,302
Total	200,092,248	74,314,868	51,497,903

The State aids for the various works amounted to 12% in 1915 and 8% in 1916 of the total expenditures.

N.B.—Districts or "gun" as local administrative unit were abolished in recent years and hence the figure for 1923-24 year is included in that for Prefectures.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ROADS

The Road Law promulgated in 1919 divides the roads into 4 classes, viz. Koku-do, (National roads), Fuken-do (Prefectural roads), Shi-do (Municipal roads), and Choson-do (Town and Village roads).

The first class comprises roads from Tokyo to the Great Shrine of Ise, Headquarters of Army divisions, Naval stations, Prefectural capitals, and chief open ports, and all the important military roads. The Prefectural roads are those connecting the Prefectural capitals and other important points within a Prefecture, and so forth. The normal widths of National and Prefectural roads are to be more than 24 ft., and 18 ft. permissible of reduction to 18 ft. and 15 ft. respectively when located in mountainous regions.

Important Municipal roads are to be more than 18 ft. in width, and town and village roads, 12 ft. The ruling grade for National roads is 1 in 30, and that of Prefectural roads 1 in 25 in the flat country and 1 in 15 and 1 in 10 in mountain defiles. The bridges on National and Prefectural roads are to be proportioned to carry a uniform load, of 100 lb. per sq. ft., 12 ton steam roller, and 8 ton wagon. At the end of 1924 the total mileages of roads in the country were National 5,080, Prefectural 56,998 and others 573,710 miles. There were on these roads 420,694 bridges with span length exceeding 6 ft., totalling 880 miles in length, of which 1,132 miles were of metallic construction and the rest of wood and stone.

The expenditure for the construction, reconstruction and repairs of roads during the 3 years from 1922 to '24 was on an average ¥83,211,000 a year, defrayed as follows:—

	1922 (Yen 1,000)	1923 (Yen 1,000)	1924 (Yen 1,000)
National roads	13,023	11,899	14,590
Prefectural roads	31,801	36,955	32,742
Municipal roads	30,534	34,709	29,232
Town & village roads.....	20,419	20,959	20,146
Total	80,365	87,242	82,025

Road-making is earnestly attended to by the authorities both in reconstruction and extension. The program which was definitely fixed by law in 1920, contemplates the improvement and reconstruction of about 5,000 miles of National roads, 980 miles of Prefectural roads, and streets of 6 great cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagoya as a 30-year work at an expenditure of ¥628,800,000 of which ¥282,800,000 is to be borne by the State. The work was, however, retarded by the 1923 disaster after which the yearly amount of the State aid was curtailed to ¥3,500,000 from ¥10,000,000. During the eight years ending 1926 the construction of about 80 miles of National roads and 10 miles of Prefectural roads, and the pavement of a part of streets of six large cities were completed. The present Ministry attaching importance to the road improvement has formulated a plan to complete the improvement of about 1,500 miles of National roads, 3,370 miles of Prefectural roads and principal roads of all cities and towns under the Special Town Planning Law as a work spread over 10 years commencing 1928 at an annual outlay of ¥10,000,000. It need hardly be said that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the approved formula as to method and material is followed for construction, especially for the cities.

TRAMWAYS

Tramways are permitted to be laid on roads under conditions defined by the law, and in manners subject in every detail to the approval of the Bureau of Public Works. At the end of June 1927 there were 193 lines of tramways, of which 105 were electric, 32 steam and the rest of miscellaneous kinds, and the total mileage in operation was 1,667 miles and in construction, 259 miles. The gauges of the tracks vary from 2 ft. 6 in. to 4 ft. 8½ in. The total investment amounted to ¥2,044,222. The profit arising from the working of the tramway averages about 6% on the invested capitals.

RIVER WORKS

The river works in Japan are chiefly for the protection against inundations, the importance of which may be seen from the following statistics of damage caused thereby:

	Amount of Damage	Cost of Repairs
1919	¥ 37,541,000	21,136,000
1920	51,682,490	37,186,188
1921	52,650,411	28,008,016
1922	34,529,507	21,408,147
1923	30,625,260	30,193,869
1924	9,990,000	11,433,858

Great floods in the whole country on record between the years 566 and 1866 are no less than 426 in number, making the occurrence once in three years. The most disastrous one in recent years was in 1896, which devastated more than 1,900,000 acres of farming land and caused damage estimated at ¥137,694,800. The River Law promulgated in 1896 has made Prefectural Governments generally responsible for the maintenance of rivers within their territory, and only in cases where several prefectures are concerned does the Central Government take the work in hand. Up to 1917, 32 main rivers, 47 tributaries and 22 minor streams were dealt with according to the Law. The following table gives the cost of the work and the source of funds disposed of in fiscal years 1920-'23:—

	1923	1922	1921	1920
State	—	—	—	—
Prefectures	¥26,466,276	29,002,693	32,236,890	30,487,125
Districts	—	813,296	253,744	267,937
Cities	1,344,261	1,063,796	857,448	864,022
Towns and Villages	4,165,419	6,696,126	7,004,663	5,910,549
Local Unions	1,199,182	1,564,516	1,292,042	1,765,345
Contributions	—	—	—	—
Total Cost	33,175,138	38,640,427	41,644,787	39,294,978

Owing to the frequency of floods in late years and the increasing extent of devastations, caused by the increase of land brought under cultivation, and by extension of drainage and de-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

forestation, the Government has since 1911 taken a more drastic measure, by which 20 rivers are to be improved in 18 years, as the work of the first period, at an estimated cost of ¥176,740,-500.

These are to be followed by 45 more rivers, which are now being investigated. The progress of the work has been interrupted more or less by the high cost of labor and material since the close of the European War, necessitating on the one hand the extension of time and on the other increase of appropriation.

Great as is the draft on the purse of the nation which the work of river improvements calls for, it is an investment for perpetual interest to the country. It is estimated that, as the result of the aforesaid works of the first period alone, the increase in the rice crop will amount to more than ¥43,000,000 a year.

Closely allied with and mainly pertaining to river works and for that reason, included in the latter, is the work of sand arrestation. The expenditure for this, which amounted to ¥935,400 in 1915 and ¥917,900 in 1916 was largely borne by the prefectures.

New River Work Program

The 1st term program of the river work plan which had been adopted by the Government in 1911 and was in progress under the direct management of Home Office, was revised in 1922 both from necessity of administrative retrenchment in the 1923 fiscal year and also in consequence of the decision to take up in the 1924-5 year, the work of 6 new rivers as the Tenryu, Shinano, etc. that figure on the 2nd term program. The consecutive disbursements spread over twelve years and the burden to the State coffers are as follows as officially published in Dec. 1922 (in ¥1,000):—

	Total	Of which State disbursemen		Total	Of which State disbursement
1923-24	30,150	18,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1924-25	27,025	16,000	1930-31	19,066	18,000
1925-26	26,799	16,000	1931-32	18,606	18,000
1926-27	25,765	16,000	1932-33	11,628	11,386
1927-28	23,892	16,000	1933-34	4,519	4,177
1928-29	23,638	18,000	1934-35	1,479	1,137
1929-30	20,199	18,000			

N.B. The balance is to be met by the local Government.

As regards details of the original and 1st term program the reader is referred to the J.Y.B., 1921-22 Edition, P.P. 212 and 214.

HARBOR WORKS

While the history of harbor works in Japan is almost as old as that of navigation, modern works of magnitude date from the unsuccessful attempt at creating a harbor at Nobiru in 1878. Nearly ten years elapsed before the second one at Yokohama was undertaken. Since then, more than 40 harbors have been constructed or improved. The following list comprises all the harbor works (some of which are still in progress) whose total cost or estimate thereof exceeded ¥1,000,000. They are arranged in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

chronological order, the Roman numerals indicating the number of periods into which the works were divided.

Abb.; B. W. Breakwaters; J. Jetties; G. Groins; Q. Quays; E. Equipments; W. D. Wet Dock; L. P. Landing Piers; D.g. Dredging; R. Reclamation.

Harbors	Works	Time	Cost
Nagasaki (I)	D. g.....	1920- —	2,500,000
Yokohama (I)	B. W., J., D....	1889-1896	2,346,187
Wakamatsu (I)	D. g., R.....	1918- —	15,730,000
Hakodate (III)	L. P., D. g., E..	1922-1925	2,750,000
Niigata (I)	B. W., D.....1896-1904		1,196,256
Nagoya	B. W., D. g., R..	1920- —	8,670,000
Otaru (I)	B. W.....	1897-1908	2,188,068
Nagasaki (II)	D., R.....	1897-1904	4,599,798
Osaka (I)	B. W., D., R.....	1897-1917	22,918,000
Yokohama (II)	R., Q., D., E....	1899-1918	10,476,656
Mitke	B. W., D., W. D..	1902-1907	3,000,000
Kobe	B. W., R., Q., E..	1903- —	63,660,000
Niigata (II)	B. W., D.....	1907-1921	3,000,000
Otaru (II)	B. W., P., R....	1908-1921	7,400,000
Kushiro	B. W., D., J.....	1909- —	7,000,000
Shimizu (I)	B. W., D., R....	1909-1914	463,241
Tsuruga (1)	D., R., Q., E....	1909-1914	734,243
Oita	B.W., L.P., D., R.	1910-1916	1,411,574
Hakodate (II)	B. W.....	1910-1920	1,571,970
Rumoi	B. W., D., R.....	1910- —	6,360,000
Yokkaichi	B.W., D., J., W. D.	1910- —	7,000,000
Shimonoseki Strait	D	1910- —	13,760,000
Funakawa	B.W., R.,W.D., D.g	1911- —	5,000,000
Tsurumi	B. W., D., R....	1913- —	10,000,000
Aomori (I)	Q., B. W., D., R..	1914-1924	3,570,000
Shiogama	Q., B.W., D., R..	1914- —	6,000,000
Niigata (III)	D., R., Q., W.D..	1915- —	6,340,000
Moji	B.W., D., R., Q., E	1916- —	9,800,000
Hakata	B. W., D., R....	1917- —	3,700,000
Osaka (II)	D., R., Q.....	1918- —	18,000,000
Muroran	B. W., D.....	1918- —	4,930,000
Samè	B. W., R.....	1919- —	1,200,000
Shimizu (II)	D., R., Q.....	1921- —	6,180,000
Yokohama (III)	D., Q.. E. B.W., L.P	1921- —	28,580,000
Kagoshima	Q., D.g., L.P.....	1923- —	3,000,000
Takamatsu	B.W., R., D.g., L.P	1922- —	2,200,000
Imaharu	B.W.Q.,L.P.,Dg.,R., W.D	1920- —	3,000,000
Komatsujima	B.W.,Q.,D g.,W.D.	1923- —	3,200,000
Sakae	B.W., D.g. Q., R.	1922- —	1,800,000
Nawa	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	1,500,000
Tokyo	B.W., Q., D.g., R	1923- —	6,800,000
Fushiki	Q., L.P., D.g., W.D., R., B.W.	1924- —	5,000,000
Shimonoseki	Q., D.g., R.....	1921- —	3,610,000
Tsuruga	Q., D.g., B.W., R.	1922- —	3,400,000
Choshi	B.W., G., D.g., W.D., R.	1924- —	9,500,000
Abashiri	B.W., D.g., ...	1920- —	2,840,000
Wakanai	B. W.....	1920- —	2,800,000

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Including the colonial works, the total outlay for harbors during the past 30 years amounts to something like ¥500,000,000. The greatest amounts of money have been expended for Yokohama and Kobe harbors, where quays and piers have been constructed for receiving at their sides the largest ships afloat on the Pacific, and equipped with the most improved appliances, transit-sheds and warehouses for the loading, discharging and storing of cargoes.

The harbor works, with only a few exceptions, have been carried out by the State. Private ownership or lease of shore land and of water area in a harbor has been avoided as far as possible.

Of recent years, the impetus given to pelagic fishing and in consequence an extensive use of oil boats has made the construction of fishery harbors necessary at numerous places along the coasts. There are now seven such harbors each completed at the cost of ¥1,000,000 or over.

SANITARY WORKS

Water supply.—Wells have been the most common sources of water supply throughout the country. In places where potable water was not thus obtainable waterworks of simple construction were laid out and have been in use from olden times. Thus in Tokyo, the drinking water was until recently taken from the Tama river, 10 miles from the city, in open canals and conduits built 300 years ago. The first modern waterworks constructed in Japan was in Yokohama in 1885, designed by an English engineer H. S. Palmer. Yokohama was followed by the cities of Hakodate and Nagasaki. At the end of 1925 there were 148 civic corporations provided with modern waterworks, and more were in course of having them constructed, for supplying 2,612,778,220 koku of wholesome water. The total cost of these works is estimated at ¥187,522,000 of which the State aid amounts to ¥43,234,000. The following table gives the figures relative to some of the more important ones according to the latest returns:—

	Cost of Construction (Yen 1,000)	Length of Piers (1,000 ft.)	No. of Posts (1,000)	No. of Private Cocks (1,000)	Yearly Receip (Yen 1,000)
Tokyo	29,662	2,417	46,948	84	3,551
Kyoto	6,038	2,417	43	85	672
Osaka	23,494	2,185	831	143	4,616
Yokohama	10,407	853	11,367	17	—
Kobe	12,938	1,292	—	51	1,395
Nagasaki	6,923	287	11,567	7	381
Nagoya	5,280	1,052	178	37	444
Hiroshima	3,047	595	18,126	9	516
Okayama	810	226	9,741	9	217

The water supplied is generally filtered either by gravity or mechanically. The supply per head per day as designed varies from 1 to 4½ cu. ft., being 3.07 cu. ft. on an average. But the actual quantity supplied generally varies from 1 to 3 and exceptionally from 0.3 to 5.9 cu. ft.

The rate of charges varies somewhat with localities. Thus

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

in a house with not more than 5 inmates the charge is ¥6 at Yokohama and ¥5 at Tokyo per year, and ¥0.70 at Nagasaki and ¥0.55 at Kobe per month. Extra charges are made for extra inmates, horses, bath, etc. In Tokyo where meters are used in larger houses, the charge is ¥0.03-0.05 per cu. m. above fixed charges, the latter varying with the size of meters used.

The construction of waterworks is being extended to all the cities and larger towns. The State gives every facility and encouragement to such works; an aid to the extent of one half the cost of construction is given in certain circumstances. Waterworks Regulations do not allow the construction with private funds, except where the bodies cooperating are so poor as to be unable to raise the capitals necessary for the purpose.

Sewerage.—Complete sewerage systems are still lacking in most of the cities; open gutters and drain canals carry the rain and waste waters in most places. One reason of the comparative absence of sewers such as are constructed in Europe and America is in the larger use of fecal matters for agricultural purposes and the limited use of water in cleaning. The larger cities are naturally the first to feel the need of change. In 1920 there were 10 cities partially provided with more or less complete systems of sewerage. The construction of sewerage works of Tokyo was commenced in 1911 and the 1st period work was completed in 1923. The cost amounted to ¥15,000,000, one half of which was defrayed by the State. The 2nd period work started in 1923 at the estimated cost of ¥43,500,000 is to be completed in 1928. The work in Osaka was started in 1894 at an estimated cost of ¥7,300,000. That at Nagoya is to cost ¥4,400,000.

IRRIGATION & DRAINAGE

The cultivation of rice in Japan, wherever water for the purpose is available, makes irrigation a work of paramount importance throughout the country. Where the streams are not large, all surplus waters are carefully stored up in reservoirs built in their courses, to be let out in time of need into the network of canals with which the greater part of the farm lands of the country is literally covered. Drainage is secondary in extent as well as importance to irrigation. These works when completed as they mostly are, require comparatively little outlay to be maintained in good order. In four fiscal years 1913-'16, the total expenditure for irrigation and drainage amounted to ¥7,600,000 making an average outgo of ¥1,915,000 a year, which is largely borne by local unions.

COAST PROTECTION

Wherever the coastal properties are valuable or the safety of travel is to be ensured the shores are rivetted. The expenditure for coast protection arises from the extension of such work, as well as from the necessity of repairing damage. The extent of the latter may be inferred from the following statistics of damage caused by tidal waves.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Amount of Damage (in Yen 1,000)	Cost of Repair (Yen 1,000)
1921	128	86
1922	140	562
1923	2,177	832
1924	150	643

The kind of work carried out differs according to localities and circumstances. Most repairs are made by the use of wooden cribs or bulkheads which can be rapidly built or replaced, while all permanent works are either of concrete or stone.

TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF THE EARTHQUAKE DAMAGE TO PUBLIC WORKS

As described at some length in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-25 edition the damage caused by the 1923 earthquake to public works in the afflicted area was estimated at a little over 100 million yen. Below is quoted from the Appendix some paragraphs demonstrating the technical aspects of the earthquake damage.

Slopes of Cuttings and Bankings

Slopes are so designed as to keep the angle of repose. But at the time of earthquake intense acceleration both horizontal and vertical acts on the soil grain to diminish the angle of repose and finally to cause the collapse of the slope. It is customary to give an inclination of about 1 in vertical; 0.8 in horizontal to the slopes of hard clay and weathered volcanic rocks. Still at the time of severe shocks the angle of repose for these formations diminishes to 45° or 1 in vertical; 1 in horizontal. For the banking of ordinary soil a slope of 1 in vertical: 1.5 in horizontal is generally admitted as proper. In a great shock the angle of repose is reduced to about 25° or 1 in vertical: 2 in horizontal, and followed by collapse.

Retaining Walls and Earth Pressure

The earth pressure shows a remarkable increase for the same reason that the angle of repose shows a decrease. For instance, the pressure of the ordinarily banked soil in severe earth tremor grows by from 1.5 to 2 times that of normal conditions, and the walls retaining it give way at once, their factor of safety being far smaller than in other structures. The retaining walls much adopted in this country may be classified into dry rubble, concrete and re-inforced concrete walls. The first have been widely adopted in Japan from olden times for protecting roads and river-sides. They are constructed by laying one upon another large pyramid-shaped stones, with their bases turned outside, and filling in the gaps in the back with small rubbles. The banks of the moats surrounding the Imperial Palace in Tokyo afford an example of this construction. This kind of wall is the weakest against earthquake, but it seldom overturns or slips out en masse, the damage being generally limited to the upper part. In massive concrete walls the damage consists mostly of tilting or slipping out, and less often of horizontal cracks of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

execution joints. Tilting and cracks seldom occur in re-inforced concrete walls; only a weak formation causes more or less slipping out. The quay walls of Yokohama port, 30'-40' in height and consisting of large concrete blocks piled up one upon another, suffered severely from the quake, some portions overturning or tilting badly, and others sliding out several feet. Such construction having thus proved incapable of resisting severe shocks, the authorities contemplate rebuilding those quay walls with large caissons of re-inforced concrete.

Banking

Almost all the roads and embankments built by banking up earth on soft ground suffered from the earthquake, sinking as a result of the diminished bearing power of the formation soil. At the time of great shocks the bearing power is reduced to one half in the soil whose angle of repose is less than 20°. In saturated silt the power almost disappears. In bankings upon silt longitudinal cracks are developed by the remarkable slipping which horizontal shocks bring about on the contact face of 1 silt and banked earth.

Abutments and Piers of Bridges

The abutments and piers supporting permanent superstructures are mostly masonry work of bricks, concrete or stone, which can bear heavy vertical load but are very weak against bending from horizontal force, hence their cracking and splitting at the time of seismic disturbance. Investigation into the damaged bridges shows that the tensile strength of masonry work at execution joints is only 10-30 lb. per sq. in. In order to increase seismic stability it is necessary to adopt such construction as will resist bending, i.e. re-inforced concrete. Taught by a severe lesson in the catastrophe of 1923 the Government will make it a principle to so design the substructures as to make them capable of resisting a horizontal force equivalent to 30% of the vertical load and their own weight, acting at the center of their gravities.

Superstructures of Bridges

As permanent superstructures, steel girders, steel trusses, re-inforced concrete beams, steel arches, plain or re-inforced concrete arches have been widely in use. Heavy structures possess weak seismic stability when acted upon by strong horizontal vibration. Almost all bridges built of re-inforced concrete beams upon re-inforced concrete bents fell off into the stream, so that such design should not be used hereafter except in the case of short spans for lighter traffic. Steel girders and trusses are very strong and even when those of railway bridges were thrown off from the piers more than 30 ft. high, they were not so badly broken beyond repair but could be put to use again with more or less of mending or re-inforcing, if there were some water cushion. But those of high-way bridges with heavy solid floors sustained serious injury. Therefore to make it safe against earth tremor a steel bridge must be provided with a substructure and support construction strong enough to resist enormous horizontal force. The support as adopted heretofore

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

leaves much room for improvement, for a slightly severe shock is enough to bend or shear off anchor bolts, and to draw out bed-stones, causing the displacement of superstructure. Arch bridges generally suffered little from the calamity, partly because they are usually built with strong foundation upon firm ground and partly because of the statical property of the arch. On the whole those arch bridges so designed as to be safe against the change of ± 15° C. in the temperature were not affected at all by the catastrophe. Only radial cracks were seen where for the purpose of saving expense re-inforcement was not used.

Tunnels

The Miura Peninsula and adjoining districts are a hilly region of tertiary formation, and on their highways there are many tunnels, with a lining of brickwork about 2′ 6″ in thickness. All of these tunnels received more or less damage. In most cases it was due to the collapse of the cuttings at the portals, which blockaded the entrances. In the lining longitudinal cracks on the upper part predominated, these being more serious near the entrances. To make the tunnels earthquake-proof, the cuttings at the approaches must be avoided as much as possible while the lining should be of re-inforced concrete or concrete re-inforced with steel frames. But this means great increase of cost of tunnel-driving. The authorities should dispense with tunnels so far as circumstance permits.

Waterworks and Sewerage

The extensive damage on waterworks in Tokyo and Yokohama is chiefly attributed to the weakness of pipe joints against the shocks and the non-resistance of the whole structure against the horizontal bending force. The pipe joint in this country consists of a socket filled with lead. The lead was thrust out by the motion of the pipes in different directions, leaving gaps for the high-pressure water to easily leak out. The settling basins, filter beds, pure water reservoir, etc. were mostly of brickwork, and they developed cracks both large and small. Especially in Yokohama they became incapable of holding water. In Tokyo three out of six delivery pipes at the pumping station were broken, causing much difficulty for repairs. These pipes had been fixed at one end to the wall of the pump-house and at the other to the concrete mass outside. The result was the difference of motion at both ends caused by the quake brought about a great bending movement, ultimately causing the dislocation of the pipes. The open channel which connects the river with the settling basin was damaged at three places through the collapse of concrete walls, and occasioned for a time the stoppage of water supply for the whole city.

The sewers in Tokyo city have been in recent years reconstructed of re-inforced concrete, and on the fatal occasion the canals and conduits all came out safe. Only some cracks occurred in the settling basin at the purifying plant which was built of plain concrete on a made-up ground, while 20,000 gallon elevated tank of re-inforced concrete fell down because of the weak stand giving way. Being old-styled conduits of brick or concrete, the sewers in Yokohama were mostly crushed under

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ground, and a great deal of difficulty was experienced in their reconstruction.

B. ARCHITECTURE AND EARTHQUAKE

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

It may be stated at the outset that in representing the strength of earthquake vibrations engineers generally use the seismic coefficient (K) and determine its relation to seismic force (F) according to the following formula:

$F = Ma = \frac{W}{g} = WK$, where M stands for "mass," W "weight" and a "maximum acceleration due to earthquake," and g "acceleration due to gravity, i.e. 9,800 mm/sec. 2".

Except at places very close to the centre of disturbance, the destructive force of an earthquake as acting upon buildings chiefly comes from horizontal vibration. The force as affecting a building may therefore be considered as lateral and in proportion to its weight. Upon that hypothesis the value of K in Tokyo as regards the September earthquake is represented as follows:

Up-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo.....	0.1
Down-town (alluvial formation), Tokyo.....	0.25

The late Dr. Omori, who made an exhaustive study of the natural vibration period of many high and low buildings made of steel or re-inforced concrete, observed that in all cases the period of the vibrations did not exceed one second, in some cases it being between 0.3 and 0.5 seconds, far shorter than 1 to 1½ seconds as in the late great earthquake. From this fact he came to the conclusion that each building was practically one simple body and is most strongly stressed at the base, this rule applying to almost all kinds of buildings. From the point of view of theory and practical experience so far it may be said that the principle of the earthquake proof system of construction of steel, re-inforced concrete and other buildings is to built them as one mass from the base to the roof with the greatest possible rigidity. Devices should also be employed to magnify to the greatest possible degree the resisting power of the buildings against their being compressed out of form on account of the lateral force exerted by earthquake vibrations. However, this is a matter of great difficulty, because the mode of construction and planning of buildings differ according to the different purposes for which they are intended. For instance, some buildings have to be divided into many small rooms or sections, others require to be built so as to have spacious halls as in the cases of auditoriums, libraries, theatres and the like, while still others must be built so as to have spacious halls on the ground floor and many storeys above divided into many smaller rooms as in the case of banking houses. Such being the case, it is very difficult strictly to observe the afore-mentioned principle in the construction of all kinds of buildings. That many Japanese wooden framed buildings built with pillars, beams and girders fell easy victims to the late great earthquake and not a few

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

American style buildings built with a steel skeleton and facing of hollow bricks were subject to severe damage in the same quake was due to their poor power of resisting the lateral force and the consequent increase of the possibility of their being compressed out of form. The only method to erect houses and other buildings as one whole body or mass is as follows:

(1) To protect the walls against their being compressed out of form, they should be braced or made of re-inforced concrete.

(2) The floors should be made as rigid as possible for which purpose re-inforced concrete answers very well.

Walls and Floors

By following the above mentioned principles both walls and floors will be secured against the attack of the lateral force and any massive buildings can be made as rigid as one simple body or mass because the walls thus secured against the lateral force serve as a perpendicular canti-lever and the floor as a monolithic conveying to the walls the lateral force of the earthquake vibrations which act on the floor. The walls sustain more or less of the shock of the lateral force thus conveyed by the floor in due proportion to the degree of its rigidity; and this can be ascertained through minute calculations. For instance, take an open bottomless box and a closed box of the same make, and placing them on the floor or ground with their sides upward press forcibly upon them. The former will be crushed easily and destroyed, while the latter remains tight and unchanged in form and stands as one concrete substantial mass however hard you may press it. This is because of its superior rigidity on account of the bottom which acts as walls supporting the box and protecting it against the lateral force which most strongly acts at the end or corner of the walls. The same holds good in the case of buildings in which the extra force acts on the pillars connected with walls, so that the pillars and the base supporting them must be made as strong as possible. To prevent the joints connecting the pillars and beams from being compressed out of form by the influence of the lateral force it is necessary to use brackets, knees or diagonal braces in the joints; at the same time the joints of each section of the building should be made as simple and rigid as possible, and above all it is very important to make the fixing perfect and strong. Again, the base of the building must be as strong as possible and utmost care should be exercised to make tight the connection of the pillars, because a partial sinking or displacement of the base very often causes the total collapse and destruction of the whole building. In wooden framed buildings, in particular, the joint connecting the pillars with the beam should be made as strong as possible, and care must be taken to form a triangular frame by using bolts, straps and struts in the joints and using bracing in the walls, because any object of triangular form becomes strong and firmly fixed in shape if its three sides are settled and secured.

SEISMIC VALUE OF DIFFERENT STYLES OF BUILDINGS

Frame Buildings

Wooden framed houses if properly constructed will be ideal earthquake proof houses with less cost and more power to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

resist the earthquake force, though from the point of fire risk they are decidedly disqualified for city buildings.

Steel Buildings

Steel buildings should be built according to the same principle and be made rigid with walls of re-inforced concrete. Walls built with hollow bricks or terracotta, or thin common brick walls lack rigidity and are powerless to resist the lateral force exerted by the earthquake shocks. Rigid and strong frame or walls should be provided at proper distance and at such positions as is convenient to the planning of the building. The same is the case with the re-inforced concrete buildings, which if they lack rigidity will fall easy victims to the lateral force. The pillars and beams will be crushed at both ends and precipitate the collapse of the whole building.

Mode of Execution.—A close examination of the buildings crushed or destroyed in the late great earthquake shows that the direct cause of their fall lay in the loose mode of construction. It should be noted that the mode of the execution of construction has much to do with the rigidity or looseness of the building; for instance, a joint made of concrete containing laitance is utterly powerless to resist, but easily cracks under the pressure of the lateral force. To build a house hastily in an unusually short period of time or to build it in the severe cold season is certainly not the way to secure it against the effect of an earthquake shock, nor is the lack of proper care and attention in the mixing or wetting of concrete likely to ensure the rigidity of the building.

Brick Buildings

Brick buildings are most undesirable and unrecommendable as earthquake proof buildings, but if built according to the afore-mentioned principle, and horizontal re-inforced concrete girders are used throughout the brick walls around the buildings at the floor level and roof level, they will stand against the lateral force exerted by an earthquake of considerable breadth. Several buildings built according to this system escaped unhurt in the disastrous September earthquake such as the building of the General Staff Office, which is a pure brick building, repaired according to the said system some years ago. The building survived the late great earthquake with but slight damage. The brick building housing the Tokyo Prefectural Office was rebuilt according to the same system after the earthquake.

Lessons from Santa Barbara Quake.—The fact that buildings lacking in substantial frame or integral walls are generally powerless to resist the lateral force and are therefore liable to severe damage was clearly established by the recent great earthquake in Santa Barbara, California, in which many re-inforced concrete buildings with slender beams and weak outer walls of bricks were severely damaged or collapsed.

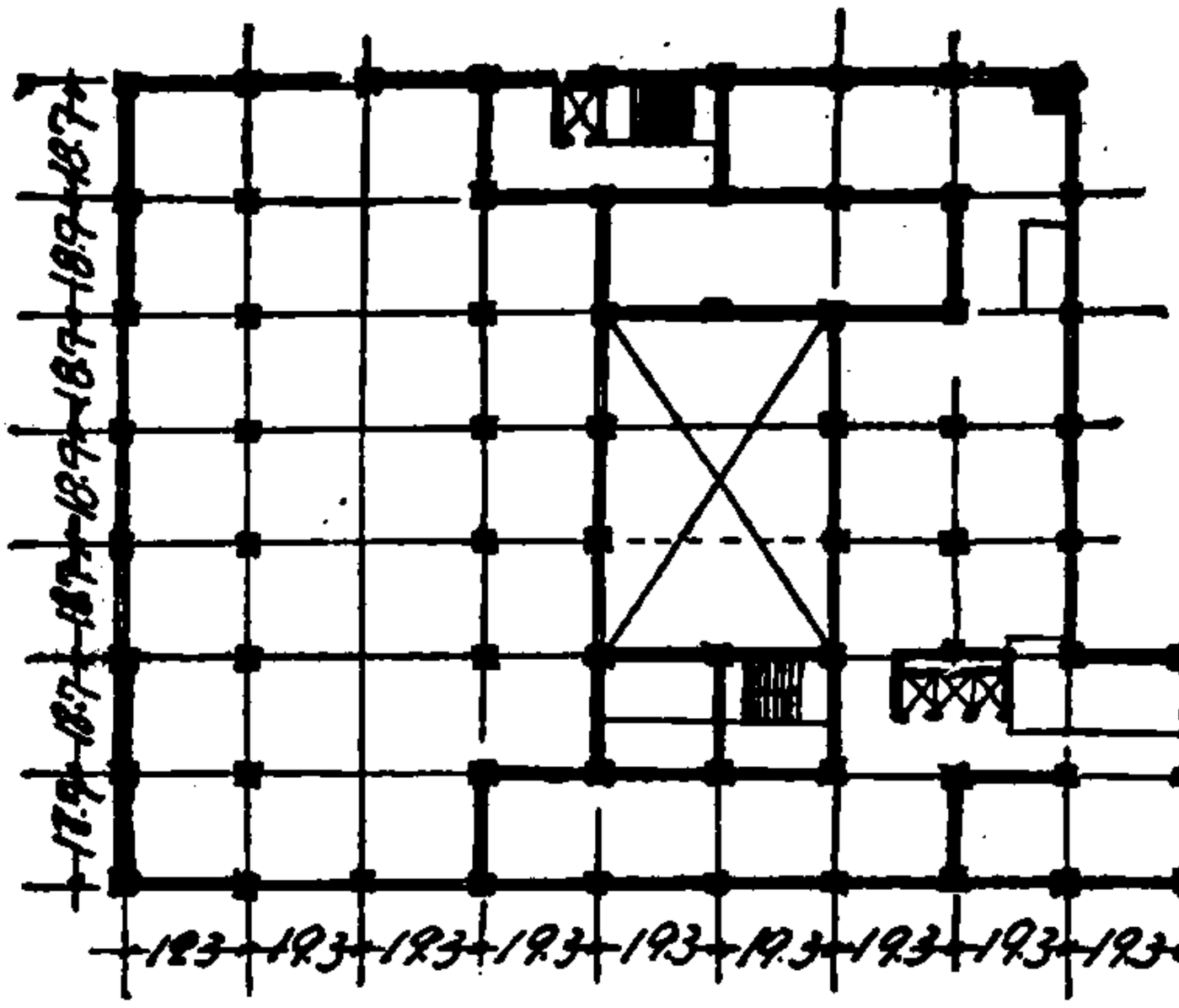
The foregoing statement outlining the condition of the different kinds of buildings destroyed in the late great earthquake and the essential points of the principle for the rigid construction of buildings will suffice to enable the general readers to grasp the main idea as to the mode of construction of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

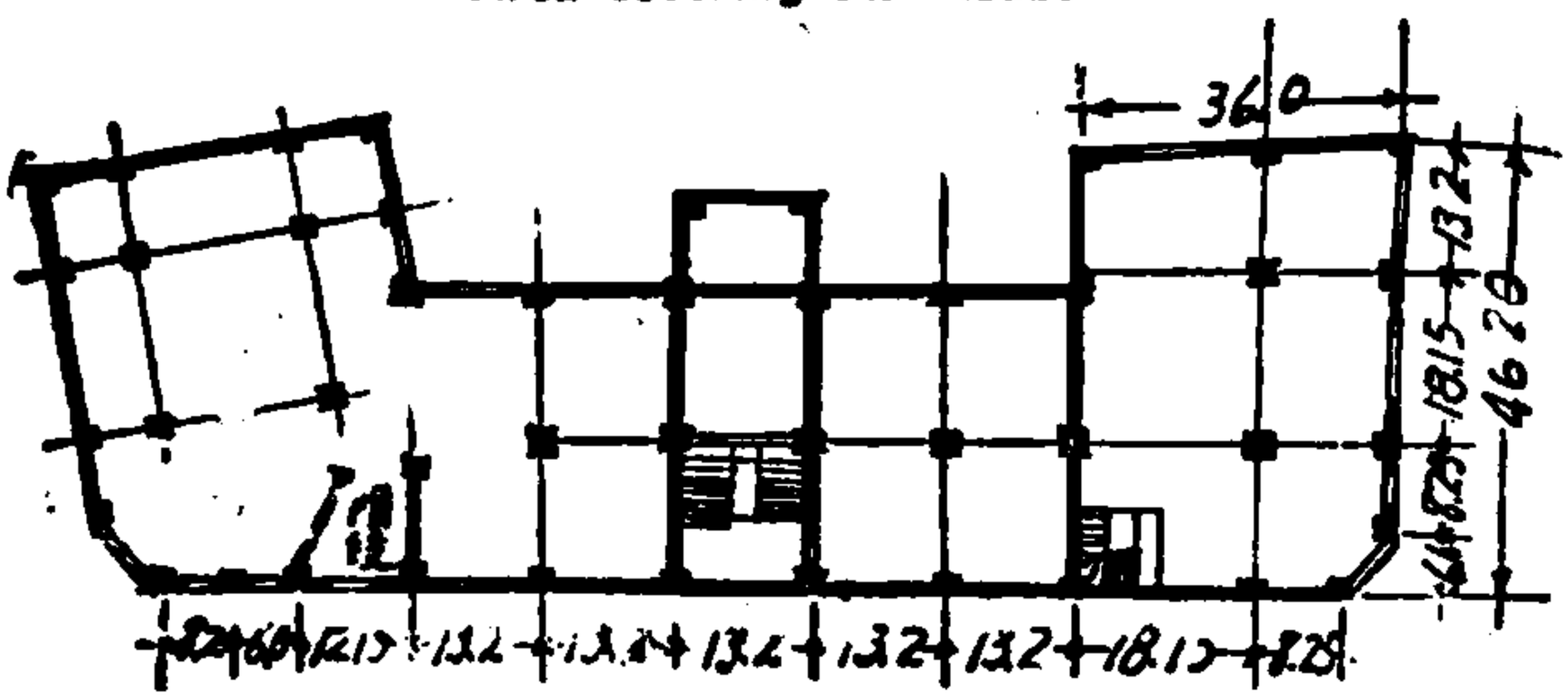
earthquake proof buildings. Omitting here the minute calculations and detailed accounts of the planning of buildings, which belong to the sphere of specialists, we give hereunder a brief description of the buildings of the Japan Industrial Bank and the Jitsugyo Building, both in Tokyo, as instances of the earthquake proof buildings which escaped with comparatively slight damage in the great earthquake of September, 1923.

Typical Buildings in Tokyo that stood September Quake

The building of the Japan Industrial Bank is an 8-storeyed steel building, including an under-ground room, 131' by 193' wide, with a spacious banking hall on the first floor. As shown in Plan A, the building is very strongly built with rigid re-inforced concrete walls, all outer walls and partition walls being made of solid or hollow bricks. The joints connecting the pillars with the beams are fixed with steel bars.



2nd Floor of the Japan Industrial Bank Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 547 "tsubo"



Typical Floor of the Jitsugyo Building, Tokyo.
Area covering 144 "tsubo" 7 "go"

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Jitsugyo Building housing the Jitsugyo-no-Nippon Publishing Office is a 6-storeyed steel building with one underground room, and as shown in Plan B, its partition walls are of rigid re-inforced concrete, the spandrel of the outer walls being designed so as to form a rigid strong beam.

REVISED CONSTRUCTION REGULATION

Subsequent to the seismic disaster of September 1923, the construction regulations in force were revised in accordance with the afore-mentioned principle. To cite a few instances:

All buildings shall be provided with bracing or struts;

In case the walls of the building are made of stone or bricks, either steel beams or re-inforced concrete beams shall be provided at the top of the walls;

In steel buildings, the joints connecting the beams or other cross-pieces with pillars shall be firmly fixed by using proper struts or panels or other skirting, except at the places where the walls are made of bracing or re-inforced concrete;

In steel buildings and re-inforced concrete buildings, they shall be provided with proper bracing or walls made of re-inforced concrete, etc., etc.;

In the calculation of the rigidity of the buildings, the unit of the horizontal vibrations of an earthquake shall be fixed at 0.1 degree and upwards.

Lastly, what calls for especial attention in the construction of all kinds of buildings is to make them as light as possible in order to lessen the effect of the seismic motion on the buildings. There has been so far no thorough study and research into the power of resistance of such high buildings as American sky-scrapers to the lateral force of the seismic motion. But in our opinion, the principle already outlined for the construction of earthquake-proof buildings will hold good with the construction of those high buildings on the whole.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXII

POST, TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

1. POST

History.—With the advent of the Meiji Era, the Government, taking into consideration the defects of the antiquated system of relay-carriers and street-carriers, elaborated a postal regulation (1868) on the model of Western countries. In December of the same year, a regular service was opened between Tokyo and Kyoto. This was, indeed, the beginning of the postal system, as such, in this country. In March 1870, the system was extended, and Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Yokohama were connected between themselves. Also the postage stamps were issued at the same time. In March, next year, a new postal system was organized and put under the sole and exclusive supervision of the Ekitei-kyoku (the "ci-devant" Board of Communications). Subsequently the service was further extended to Kobe, Nagasaki, Niigata and Hakodate, and the kinds of mailable articles were also greatly increased. The charges were calculated according to the distance to be covered. In March, 1873, the postal regulations were recast, and private individuals were forbidden to undertake the letter carrying business. By the new rules, the rates were made uniform for all the places throughout the country. In June, 1877, Japan became a member of the International Postal Union, and gradually the service has been carried to a state of high efficiency, both in internal and international relation. At first several European countries established and maintained their own post-offices at Yokohama, just as our country maintained its own post-offices at several treaty ports in China till 1922. The British Government had its own post offices at Yokohama, Kobe and Nagasaki, but these were withdrawn in 1879, and this example was followed a year after by France. Thus Japan secured for the first time the administrative autonomy in postal affairs.

Organization:—According to the existing organization there are three grades as to status of Post Offices, namely 1st, 2nd and 3rd classes. The Offices under the first class are located in important centres of the country, as Tokyo, Osaka, etc. and besides dealing with their ordinary postal, telegraph and other affairs supervise lower-class offices. Over these are the Communication Offices to supervise their business and also maritime affairs. The Communications Offices are seven in number and are located at Tokyo, Osaka, Kumamoto, Sendai, Sapporo, Hiroshima and Nagoya. The 3rd-class post offices, which constitute a greater majority of post offices in the provinces, are conducted on the contract system by granting the privilege to men of good standing and credit in the locality. This expedient is proving highly economical.

Japan kept a number of post offices in China, at Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Chefoo, Shanghai, Nanking, Hankow, Sha-

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

shi, Soochow, Hangchow, Foochow, Amoy, Canton, Changsha, and Swatow, all of which were withdrawn in 1922 as a result of agreement at the Washington Conference.

Special Business Attended to by Post Office:—Matters attended to by our post offices are of diverse descriptions, as may be seen from the Resume of Rules in Operation printed later. It may be interesting to mention that since 1906 the Post Offices in Tokyo and other centres have been undertaking the New-Year Greeting service, which is a special device to relieve congestion of mail business from over-crowding of New-Year cards or letters. To prevent this congestion the Post Offices receive from about Dec. 15th such complimentary mail matters and deliver them to the respective addresses on New Year's Day. Receiving taxes for conveyance to the proper taxation offices and paying of pensions, annuities, etc., on behalf of the Treasury are other business to which the Post Offices are attending for convenience of all people concerned. Since the creation of the postal pension system in 1926 the business relating thereto is also attended to by the post offices.

Delivery of Ordinary Mail Matters:—The number of delivery is 6-5 times per day in Tokyo, and in Osaka and Kyoto, the average for all the 1st class offices being 4-5 times. The corresponding figures are 3-4 for 2nd class offices and 2 for 3rd class offices situated in villages. In Tokyo each post-man has to undertake in a day either five deliveries or six collections. It may be added that the maximum limit of sorting of ordinary mail matters is 60 per minute.

Parcel Post:—The Parcel Post Service was started in 1892 and as regards foreign connection the first arrangement was concluded with Hongkong in 1879. The scope of international service was gradually extended, and at present it covers almost all treaty countries.

2. TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Telegraph and Telephone Service

The first Telegraph Service Regulations were issued in 1872 and seven years after Japan joined the International Telegraph Convention. In 1883 the country became a member of the International Union for the Protection of Submarine Cables. The latest statistics about the length of aerial lines, bare, underground cables and submarine cables are as follows:—

End of March	Telegraph (ri)			Telephone (ri)		
	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine	Aerial line	Underground	Submarine
1922	55,717	1,461	3,277	86,276	230,659	310
1923	60,266	1,582	3,715	93,122	301,097	378
1924	62,859	3,171	3,763	92,097	306,239	485
1925	58,632	4,677	4,050	98,043	374,498	471
1926	58,662	6,249	4,516	125,526	468,609	532

The cable between Nagasaki and Fusan via Tsushima was laid in 1882 by the Great Northern Telegraph Company under charter for 30 years. The line between Nagasaki and Tsushima was purchased by Japan in 1891 at ¥85,000. The purchase of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

remaining portion between Tsushima and Fusan having been judged necessary with the annexation of Korea, the negotiation was opened and successfully concluded, the transfer being effected in October '10 for ¥160,000. About the same time the work of laying an additional cable between Japan Proper and Formosa was completed. In consequence the authorities reduced the fees between Japan Proper and Formosa and Korea, the new schedule being put into effect on Nov. 10th of the same year.

International Cable Service

By agreement made in 1870 Japan conceded to the Great N. T. Co. of Denmark the exclusive right of landing on Japanese territory cables for international service. It was in virtue of this right that the Danish Co. laid cables between Nagasaki and Shanghai, Nagasaki and Vladivostok, and Nagasaki and Fusan. Japan purchased the Nagasaki-Fusan cable, the first section as far as Tsushima in 1891, and the remaining section in 1910. During the Russo-Japanese War Japan laid a cable between Sasebo and Dairen, and next from the latter place to Chefoo. In 1912 the concession to the Danish Co. expired, but it was granted a charter to carry on the service on Japanese territory. The government then opened negotiations with the Co. and also the Great Eastern T. Co., as well as with China and Russia, with the object of laying a Nagasaki-Shanghai cable and also a special cable connecting Japan with Siberia. The negotiation having been satisfactorily concluded, it is expected that the Government will make arrangements before long to proceed with the work.

Wireless Telegraphy, Home and International

Japan became a member of the International Wireless Union in 1908. For regulating the exchange of "wireless" between the Japanese coast stations and foreign steamers, or vice versa, a regulation based on the International Radio-telegraph Convention of Berlin was put into effect in July, 1909. In Nov. 1916, the Funabashi Wireless Station, of the Imperial Navy, was put for communication with Hawaii and America.

With the completion of the Iwaki Wireless Station (of the Communications Dept.) in Hara-no-machi, Fukushima-ken, in March 1921, the direct communication with the two-American Continent was established and the ordinary wireless exchange business hitherto attended to by the Funabashi Station was transferred to the Iwaki Station. The Station is equipped with an antena pole 660 feet high and with a capacity of 400 k.w. and a transmission power of over 4,000 miles. For direct service with European countries a station was constructed at Osaka in 1923.

Till March 1927 the Iwaki Wireless Station attended to both outgoing and incoming messages, but on the completion of a new radio station established at Fukuoka-mura, Saitama Prefecture, in April 1927, it attends to outgoing messages only, the new one specializing in the incoming messages from the American Continent. It is claimed to be the largest radio station in the Orient and its plant and apparatuses were made at home.

A new coast radio station exchanging messages with the steamers at sea was established in Yokohama and opened in May '27.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

At present there are in operation 12 Government and 3 private shore installations besides one each in the Kwantung Leased Territory, Formosa, Saghalien, and Korea, and 7 in South Sea Islands. Those at sea number 50 Gov't and 607 private.

• **Wireless on Ships.**—The wireless telegraphy on ships law published in March '25 obliges all Japanese vessels with gross tonnage of over 2,000 tons or carrying over 50 souls on board to be provided with wireless apparatus; otherwise they can not engage in either ocean or coastwise navigation. A fine not exceeding ¥2,000 is attached to the law, which is applicable mutatis mutandis to foreign vessels coming under the above mentioned category in case they enter or leave the ports where the regulation is in force.

Lower Press Rates to U.S.A.

By arrangement between the Communications Department, foreign telegraph concerns and the American Radio Corporation the press rates as regards the Corporation's service were lowered on November 1, 1926 as follows:—

Japan—New York	45 sen per word (former rate 60 sen)
Japan—San Francisco	36 sen per word (former rate 54 sen)
Japan—Honolulu	24 sen per word (former rate 44 sen)

Radio Telegrams

Regulations regarding radio telegrams to steamers at sea were issued in March 1924 by the Minister of Communications. Fees are as follows:—

Monthly fees	Japanese	European languages
¥140	Under 1,000 letters	Under 200 words
200	„ 1,500	„ 300
260	„ 2,000	„ 400

International Radio Service

From consideration of finance the original Government plan to establish powerful international radio stations as 5-year work was replaced by the formation in April 1925 of a semi-official company with a capital of ¥20,000,000 of which the Government is to supply ¥2,300,000 in the shape of its Iwaki Wireless Station. The necessary stations for dealing with foreign service has been reserved as work to be attended to after the 1926-7 year.

Radio Broadcasting

Between March and July 1925 broadcasting service was started in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, where private stations had been established under the control of the Communications Department. At the instance of the Department the three corporations were merged in Aug. 1926 into one organization under the title of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Association. The four stations now operating are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Stations	Denomination	Service started	Monthly fee	No. listeners-in July '26	No. listeners-in July '27
Tokyo	JOAK	Mar. '25	¥1.00	237,031	236,102
Osaka	JOBK	June '25	1.00	73,802	87,874
Nagoya	JOCK	July '25	1.00	38,840	48,565
Seoul	JODK	Feb. '27	2.00	—	3,416

Telephone

It was in Dec. 1890 that the service was opened for public use, but only in Tokyo and Yokohama and between these two cities. The long distance service was inaugurated in 1897 between Tokyo and Osaka, a distance of 350 miles. At first the convenience which the telephone service affords failed to receive the attention of the public, and the authorities took special pains to invite subscribers. The public were not slow to appreciate the usefulness of this convenient medium of communication, and hastened to apply for the connection, so that the authorities, who started the service as a Government monopoly, found it impossible to meet the applications. Indeed the number of applications for telephone connection is far in excess of the number of installations which the authorities can undertake with the fund at their disposal. Thus, as computed at the end of Sept. 1922 the outstanding applications throughout the country numbered 282,221. As each applicant must deposit ¥15 to 5 according to places, the sum held in trust by the authorities on this account reaches over ¥3 millions. The excess demand over supply has given rise to the telephone broker business. The transfer of the privilege of the installation commands a price between ¥1,000 and 2,000 or more according to number. The "hasty installation" expedient has been adopted to obviate the inconvenience, the cost charged being ¥500 in Tokyo. In April 1920 the number-of-call system was introduced, 2 sen per call, which rate was raised to 3 sen later, and the yearly charge was reduced from ¥66 to 40 for Tokyo and Osaka. The average number of calls per connection has been cut down 30-50% since the innovation.

Number of Telephone Subscribers

End of	Sole subscribers	Joint sub'rs	Extension sub'rs	Total
1924	424,244	8,198	4,662	437,104
1925	429,838	8,412	4,601	442,851
1926	481,495	8,961	4,337	494,793

3. POSTAL SAVINGS

The Postal Savings first appeared in 1875. The law as it exists in force at present limits the deposits to ¥2,000 for one depositor. When the amount exceeds it, the Post Office, at the request of the depositor, purchases Government stocks or bonds with the excess, and keeps them on behalf of the depositor. The rate of interest in Japan Proper was raised in April, 1915, from 4.2% to 4.8% per annum. (Vide Chap. Finance).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

4. STATISTICS

Post and Telegraph Offices

End of	Post offices				Telegraph offices	
	1st class	2nd class	3rd class	Total	1st & 2nd class	others
1925	70	194	8,369	8,633	50	1,508
1926	70	196	8,439	8,705	51	1,545
1927 (Mar.)	70	203	8,511	8,784	41	1,647

Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

		1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Class 1.	Sealed	800,013	833,080	753,388	838,936	868,044
	Unsealed .	177,218	147,275	136,218	155,468	162,355
„ 2.	Cards	2,441,777	2,537,023	2,281,966	2,529,475	2,625,363
„ 3.	Periodicals	294,844	326,985	285,154	309,696	318,620
„ 4.	Books	91,530	104,102	93,062	102,554	103,437
	Com. Papers	70,108	55,912	51,744	55,647	61,194
	Samples ..	12,463	11,033	10,083	11,336	11,787
„ 5.	Seeds ...	7,010	7,087	6,403	7,092	7,324
Frank		97,862	104,456	92,067	109,825	108,282
Total		3,992,769	4,126,958	3,710,089	4,120,032	4,266,410
Increase rate (%)		4.9	3.4	10.1	11.0	3.4
Per 10 population		704	716	634	697	714

The above statistics includes foreign mail matters, figures of which are tabulated hereunder:

Foreign Ordinary Mail Matters (in 1,000)

Number transmitted:	1921–22	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Letters	11,899	10,500	10,828	9,677	10,335
Cards	2,642	2,879	2,772	3,103	2,688
Printed matter	7,526	6,472	7,748	6,469	7,433
Commercial Papers..	166	184	40	81	59
Samples	180	191	208	233	372
Frank	141	144	42	37	44
Total	22,577	20,472	21,640	19,603	20,954
No. arrived: Total..	20,737	21,212	30,021	26,465	29,555
Grand Total	43,314	41,684	51,661	46,068	50,509
Increase rate %....	6.4	Dec. 3.7	23:9	Dec. 10.8	9.6
per 100 population	76	72	88	78	86

Telegrams (in 1,000)

	1922–23	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26	of which wireless
Domestic (incl. Chinese):					
Charged	60,136	58,439	60,811	60,255	149
Frank	8,609	8,544	8,187	7,656	37
Total	68,745	66,983	69,038	67,911	187
Foreign despatched:					
Charged	954	968	1,027	1,330	19
Frank	107	137	118	142	6
Total	1,061	1,105	1,146	1,473	25

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1922—23	1923—24	1724—25	1925—26	of which wireless
Foreign received:					
Charged	1,005	1,021	1,060	1,340	8
Frank	121	147	131	151	3
Total	1,126	1,168	1,191	1,491	11
Grand Total:					
Charged	62,095	60,427	62,938	62,926	176
Frank	8,838	8,828	8,437	7,950	46
Total	70,933	69,256	71,375	70,876	222

Parcels Transmitted (in 1,000)

	1921—22	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25	1925—26
Ordinary	26,859	27,877	26,323	28,262	30,090
Registered	19,815	21,342	20,146	22,455	23,214
Declared	18	15	7	7	8
Frank	2,064	2,120	1,979	2,143	2,229
Grand Total	48,758	51,355	48,457	52,869	55,441
Of which foreign...	230	288	340	446	476
Increase rate %.....	1.20	5.3	5.6	9.1	5.1
Per 10 population..	8.6	8.9	8.3	8.9	9.3

Postal Savings Deposits

The amount of deposits increased from ¥100 million in 1908 to ¥1,000 mill. in 1923, to rise to ¥1,130 mill. in July 1924, despite the earthquake disaster. Affected by the general economic depression setting in about that time the figure fell off next year.

End of Year	No. of depositors	Amount Yen	Per depositor Yen	Amount of Refundment (Yen)
1922	23,108,741	889,620,134	38.50	682,382,233
1923	27,942,940	1,102,129,338	39.73	865,718,173
1924	29,785,185	1,100,410,553	37.27	950,165,088
1925	31,290,768	1,136,593,921	36.62	882,513,875
1926	31,320,163	1,136,969,440	36.30	878,559,251

Classified by occupation the deposits are divided as follows (in 1,000):—

	Agriculturists		School children		Trade people		Laborers and Employees	
March	No. of persons	Yen	No.	Yen	No.	Yen	No.	Yen
1924 ..	10,050	363,540	5,160	77,110	2,870	165,240	2,290	66,090
1925 ..	10,720	356,720	5,570	75,800	3,170	162,130	2,290	68,570
1926 ..	11,049	370,163	5,743	78,610	3,268	168,112	2,358	71,094

Domestic Money Orders (in 1,000)

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1923	33,125	902,616	32,861	904,789
1924	34,939	965,603	34,472	971,565
1925	34,671	947,542	31,501	827,620

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

International Money Orders

Dec.	No. issued	Amount	No. paid	Amount
1923	45,451	2,091,443	132,886	8,022,476
1924	60,794	4,622,639	144,288	8,538,607
1925	42,531	2,074,931	140,115	7,277,516

Post and Telegraph Receipts (¥1,000)

	Postage stamps	Post	Telephone	Telegraph	Total incl. others
1922	73,727	21,455	11,425	51,506	158,283
1923	73,377	17,399	12,886	45,783	149,634
1924	78,388	22,291	13,068	55,755	169,736
1925	82,242	23,687	13,208	90,204	209,618

Post and Telegraph Service Expenses (¥1,000)

	Salary	Working	Refundments	Total incl. others
1922	13,269	105,547	10,117	129,648
1923	14,034	96,130	9,430	119,608
1924	15,501	95,291	9,573	120,378
1925	14,802	98,447	9,199	122,462

5. RESUME OF THE RULES IN OPERATION

Ordinary Mail Matters

Ordinary mail matters are classified into:—

1st class.—Letters:—For each 4 momme (=15 gr.) or fraction thereof, 3 sen.

2nd class.—Letter-cards:—3 sen. Post-cards:—single, 1½ sen; with reply paid, 3 sen.

3rd class.—Newspapers and periodicals, published at least once a month and registered at the post office concerned as third class mail matter:—For each 20 momme (=75 gr.) or fraction thereof, ½ sen.

4th class.—Books, printed matters, photographs, commercial papers, pictures, specimens, written documents, maps, samples or specimens of natural history:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 2 sen.

5th class.—Seeds of plants and flowers:—For each 30 momme or fraction thereof, 1 sen.

Any articles not falling under either of these classes, or those which are sealed, so that the inspection of the contents is impossible, are considered as first class mail matters and charged accordingly.

Dimensions. Not to exceed 1.3×0.85, 0.5 shaku.

Weight.—1st class, no limit. 3rd, 4th (excluding samples with max. of 100 momme) and 5th classes, up to 300 momme. Special treatment may be applied for in case of some specific mail matters. This is a method specially established for expediting the despatch, in a great bulk at one time, of newspapers, magazines and other kinds of periodicals and books. For this sort of mail matters, the postage is not required to be prepaid in postage stamps, instead the aggregate sum of all postage for all mail matters sent during the relative period is to be paid in cash to the post office at the end of a certain period.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Advertisement Post

This includes all sorts of printed matters intended as advertisements, such as hand bills, posters, etc., and destined to no particular addresses, but to be distributed by some means thought convenient within the postal district of the post office specially designated by the senders of such mail matters.

Telegraphs

From June 1920 the rate has been advanced about 30%, at the same time making address chargeable 5 sen. Additional revenue of ¥5½ millions is estimated to accrue.

(1) "Kana" telegrams (composed of Japanese "Kana"):—30 sen for first 15 "Kana" and 5 sen for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction (for telegrams within the same city, or the same Post Office, the rate is reduced to 15 sen and 3 sen respectively).

(2) Roman-letters telegrams (composed of Roman letters):—for first 5 words or less, 30 sen: for each additional word, 5 sen (for telegrams within the same city, or the same post office the rate is reduced to 15 sen and 3 sen respectively). In a plain language the length of a word is fixed at 15 characters, any excess being reckoned as an additional word. Groups of Arabic figures are reckoned in letter category of telegrams at the rate of five figures to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word. In code language the maximum length of one word is fixed at 10 characters.

Words in a plain language in the text of a mixed telegram (plain and code language) are assimilated to the code words, and each counted at the rate of ten characters to one word, any excess being counted as one word.

Words combined or abbreviated against the usage of a language are counted according to their correct spelling usage.

(3) Special charge:—Urgent telegrams taking precedence in transmission over other ordinary telegrams.

Telegraph Rate to Formosa, Korea, etc.

Fees for telegrams exchanged between Formosa, Manchuria, Chefoo (China), the Bonins, Saghalien and Korea and the offices in Japan proper:

(1) "Kana" telegrams:—For each 15 "Kana" or fraction, 40 sen, and for each additional 5 "Kana" or fraction, 5 sen.

(2) Roman-letter telegrams (between Japan Proper and Formosa):—For each 5 words, 45 sen, and for each additional word, 5 sen.

Parcel Post

Weight:—A postal parcel sent from one place to another in Japan Proper as well that exchanged between a place in Japan Proper and Formosa and Saghalien, and between themselves, may weight up to 1,600 momme or 6 kilograms.

Dimensions:—Not to exceed 2 feet in length, breadth and the depth. If both the breadth and the depth do not exceed ½ foot the length is allowed up to 3 feet.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Rates of Postage: (as revised and came in force from the 15th April, 1919):—(1) Domestic parcel post charges and (2) Charges for postal parcels exchanged between Japan Proper and Formosa, Saghalien, or between these territories:—

Up to	(1) Domestic		(2) Colonial	
	Ord.	Reg.	Ord.	Reg.
200 momme	12 sen	18 sen	30 sen	45 sen
400 "	18 "	27 "	40 "	55 "
600 "	24 "	36 "	50 "	65 "
800 "	30 "	45 "	60 "	75 "
1,000 "	36 "	54 "	70 "	85 "
1,200 "	42 "	63 "	75 "	90 "
1,400 "	48 "	72 "	80 "	95 "
1,600 "	54 "	81 "	85 "	1 yen

Rates to Korea and to Manchuria and the South Seas are same as in the last column above.

Within a locality under the control of one and the same post office or within the same city:—Registered parcel, 12 sen, and Ordinary parcel, 6 sen, up to 1,600 momme or 6 kilograms.

Domestic Money Orders

Domestic money orders are classified into three, i.e., Postal Petty Orders, Ordinary Money Orders and Telegraphic Money Orders. The rates of the fee now in force are as follows in "yen":—

	Up to Yen 1.00	Up to Yen 5.00	Up to Yen 10.00	Up to Yen 15.00	Up to (Maximum) Yen 20.00
Postal Petty Orders.....	0.03	0.05	0.07	0.10	0.13
	Up to Yen 20.00	Up to Yen 50.00	Up to Yen 100.00	Up to Yen 150.00	Up to Yen 200.00
Ordinary M. O.....	0.15	0.25	0.35	0.45	0.55
Telegraphic M. O.....	0.50	0.55	0.90	1.10	1.30

	Up to Yen 250.00	Up to Yen 300.00	Up to Yen 350.00	Up to Yen 400.00	Up to Yen 450.00	Up to Yen 500.00
Ord. M. O.....	0.65	0.75	—	—	—	—
Tel. M. O.....	1.50	1.70	1.90	2.10	2.30	2.50

In case of special telegraphic money order the fee is greater than the ordinary telegraphic money order by about 40%.

Foreign Mail Matters

The reduced fee schedule put in force from Oct. 1, 1925 is practically restoration to that of the pre-war system, and is as follows:—

Letters, 10 sen up to 20 grams; 6 sen for every additional 20 grams.
Postcards, single, 6 sen; return, 12 sen.
Printed matters, 2 sen up to 50 grams, and for every additional 50 gms.
Trade samples, 4 sen up to 100 grams; 2 sen for every additional 50 gms.
Registration, 10 sen for China; others, 16 sen.
Trade charge collection, 20 sen up to ¥20; 1 sen for every additional ¥1.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign Parcel Rates

Destination	Up to 1 kg.	Up to 3 kg.	Up to 5 kg.
Argentina	¥ 1.36	—	¥ 2.40
Austria	¥ 1.18	—	¥ 1.98
Belgium	¥ 0.86	—	¥ 1.74
Brazil	¥ 1.72	—	¥ 2.60
Chili	¥ 1.16	—	¥ 2.04
France	Fr. 0.94	—	Fr. 1.74
Germany	Fr. 1.06	—	Fr. 1.94
Hungary	¥ 1.66	—	¥ 2.86
Italy	¥ 1.36	—	¥ 2.56
Netherlands	Fr. 1.18	—	Fr. 2.14
Peru	¥ 1.32	—	¥ 1.96
Spain	Fr. 1.16	—	Fr. 2.04
Switzerland	Fr. 0.98	—	Fr. 1.90
Union of S. Africa	¥ 1.72	¥ 2.48	¥ 3.08

Destination	Up to 3 lb	Up to 7 lb	Up to 11 lb
French Indo-China	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.36	¥ 1.66
Great Britain	¥ 1.40	¥ 1.36	¥ 1.66
Straits Settlements	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.06	¥ 1.52
Malay States	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.42	¥ 2.04
Canada	¥ 0.60	¥ 1.00	¥ 1.40
Australia	¥ 0.80	¥ 1.70	¥ 2.60
Russia in Europe	¥ 2.62	¥ 3.10	¥ 3.50
Siam	¥ 1.40	¥ 2.00	¥ 2.60
Sweden	¥ 1.80	¥ 2.50	¥ 3.20

China	up to 266 momme	¥ 0.45
	„ 533 „	¥ 0.60
	„ 1,066 „	¥ 0.90
	„ 1,599 „	¥ 1.20
	„ 2,132 „	¥ 1.50
	„ 2,666 „	¥ 1.80
Mexico	up to 266 momme	¥ 1.00
	„ 1,333 „	¥ 1.20
U. S. A.	For each 120 momme (1 lb.) or fraction thereof	¥ 0.24
	Maximum 1,320 m. (11 lb.)	

N.B.—In the above table cheapest rate or shorter routes are given.

International Money Orders

Foreign money orders are transacted at any post office dealing with domestic money orders.

With the exception of those countries that have special provisions on the International Postal Treaty, the maximum sum is ¥400 per one order.

Ordinary order fee (excluding China) is 10 sen for each one order and 5 sen for each 10 yen or fraction.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

For principal countries with relatively closer postal relations, the maximum amount that may be drawn, fee, etc. are as follows:—

	Maximum amount		Ordinary order fee for intermediation
Under Madrid Arrangement:			
France*, French Indo-China, Greece*, Italy*, Portugal	frs.	1000	1. For China:
Argentine	p.	200	Up to 5 yen... 5 sen
Belgium*	frs.	1000	" 10 " ...10 "
Brazil	$	300	" 20 " ...15 "
Denmark*	k.	720	" 30 " ...20 "
Norway*	k	1200	" 40 " ...25 "
Sweden*	k.	800	" 50 " ...30 "
Germany*	marks	30000	" 60 " ...35 "
Netherlands*	fls.	500	" 90 " ...40 "
Dutch East Indies*	fls.	480	" 120 " ...45 "
Roumania	lei.	1000	" 150 " ...50 "
Siam, Macao*	yen	400	" 180 " ...55 "
Egypt*, Spain*, Chili	£	40	" 210 " ...60 "
Switzerland*	frs.	1000	" 240 " ...65 "
			" 270 " ...70 "
			" 300 " ...75 "
			" 330 " ...80 "
			" 360 " ...85 "
			" 400 " ...90 "
Under Agreement with the United Kingdom: Great Britain*, Honduras†, British Colonies and Possessions not mentioned below†	£	40	2. For all other countries: 20 sen per 20 yen or fraction thereof up to the first 40 yen; above the initial sum of 40 yen, 20 sen per 40 yen or fraction thereof.
Under Convention with the United States: United States (incl. Guam, Hawaii, Cuba†, Panama Canal Zone	$	100	
Under Agreement with the Philippine Islands.....Philippine Islands			
Under Convention with Canada..... Canada	$	100	
Under Agreement with Hongkong: Hongkong, Australia†, India†, North Borneo†, Ceylon†, New Zealand†, Straits Settlements†, Federated Malay States†	yen	400	
Under Convention with Mexico..... Mexico	$	100	

N.B.—* Telegraphic Money Orders may be drawn on. For the issue of T.M.Os., ordinary telegram charges must be paid in cash in addition to the fees for Ordinary Orders.

† A small reduction is made from the face value of Order by the respective country acting as intermediary.

Sino-Japanese Postal Service

As agreed upon at the Washington Conference the Japanese post offices in China were all withdrawn at the end of 1922, and new arrangement was enforced on January 1st, 1923.

According to the new provisions the charges for ordinary letters, post cards, printed matters, etc. are the same as those for domestic mail, only the dimensions and weight are as same as the foreign mail.

Charges for letters and packages with declared value and parcel rates are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Letters with declared value	for the first 300 franc or ₹120	₹0.10
	for every additional 300 franc or ₹120 and fraction	0.10
Parcels with declared value	up to ₹120.....	0.20
	for every add. ₹120 and fraction	0.10

Parcels

Up to	1 kg.	₹0.45	Up to	6 kg.	₹1.20
„	4 „	0.90	„	10 „	1.80

Limit of weight and dimensions for parcels:—Weight 10 kg.; dimensions, 55 cubic decimetres, not exceeding 1 m. 25 c.m. either in length, depth or breadth; 216 cubic when the destination is reached by railways or steamers.

Postal money order:—The maximum for money order is ₹400, the fee schedule being as follows:—

	Amount Yen	Fee sen		Amount Yen	Fee sen
Up to	10	10	Up to	150	50
„	50	30	„	300	75
„	90	40	„	400	90

N.B.—The telegraphic money order service is not yet available.

International Telegraph Rates

The rates for telegrams per word to places abroad are as follows (subject to alteration and rates vary according to routes of transmission):—

Asia	
Tongking	₹ 1.26
China proper	0.50
Hongkong	0.63
India	1.40
Shanghai, Amoy, Foochou.....	0.30
Singapore	1.14
Siam, Annam	1.44
Europe	
Russia in Europe, Caucasus.....	0.48
Other places except Russia.....	1.67
America	
San Francisco	1.44
Chicago	1.66
New York, Washington.....	1.74
Seattle	1.44
Vancouver, Victoria	2.08
Ottawa	2.24
Argentine Republic, Chili.....	2.73
Brazil	2.73
Peru	3.34
Oceania	
Australian Union	1.69
Honolulu (Bonin)	1.20
Manila	0.94

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

"Urgent" telegrams, taking precedence in transmission over other telegrams of the same class are charged three times the rate of ordinary telegrams.

"Deferred" telegrams, not requiring immediate despatch but transmitted in the intervals of the transmission of ordinary telegrams, are charged ½ of the rate for ordinary messages.

Combinations or alterations of words against the usage of the language are not admitted.

The length of a word in plain language is limited to fifteen letters per word, any excess being charged for as an additional word.

In code language the maximum length of a word is fixed at ten letters each.

Groups of figures are reckoned at the rate of five to a word, any fraction of five being reckoned as one word.

Words in plain language in the text of a mixed telegram—i.e., composed of words in plain language and words in code language are each counted as one word up to ten letters, and being counted as one word.

Digitized by Google

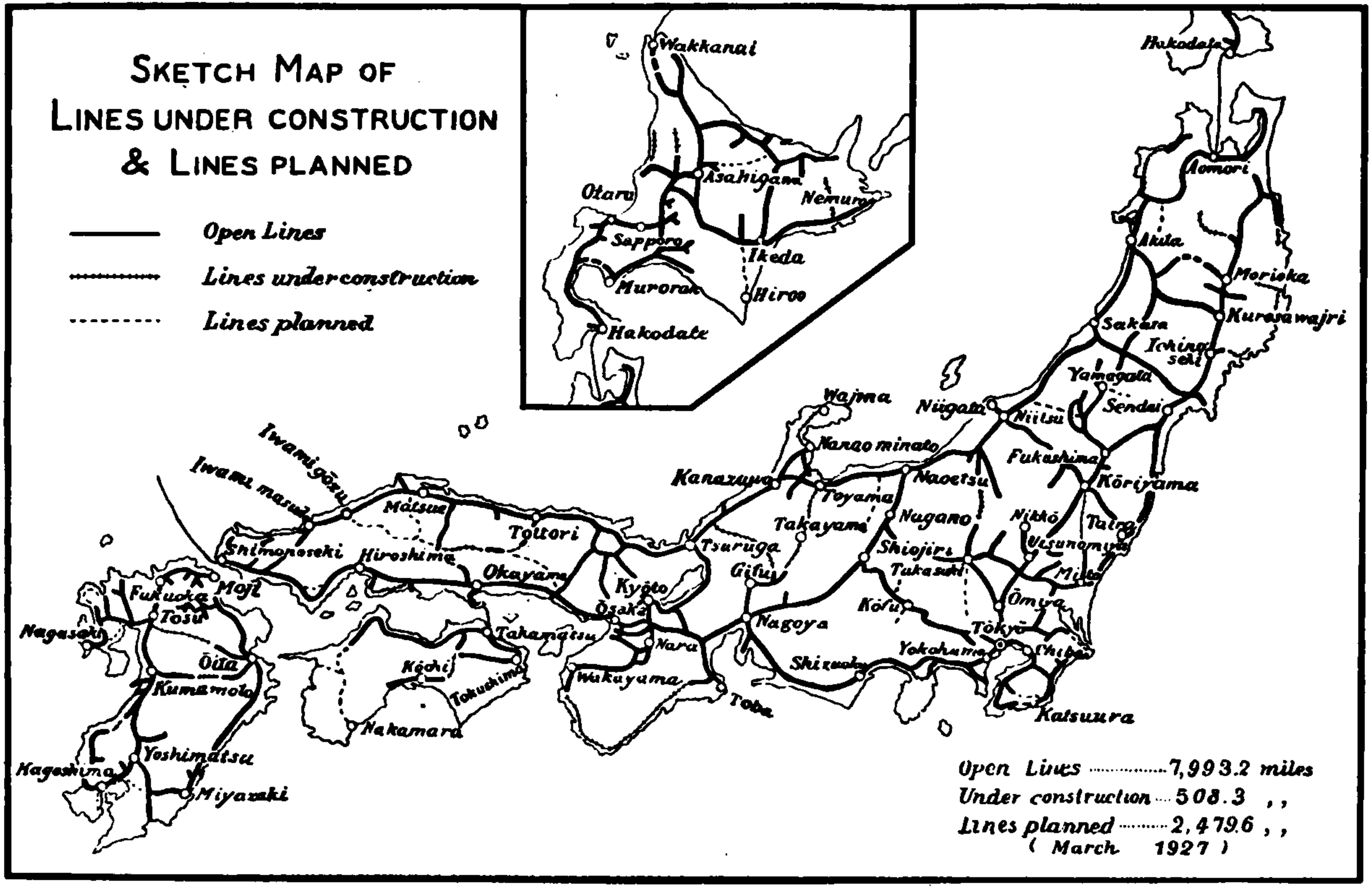
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sketch Map of Lines under construction & Lines planned

——— *Open Lines*

..... *Lines under construction*

- - - - - - - - *Lines planned*



Open Lines .....7,993.2 miles
Under construction ....508.3 ,,
Lines planned .....2,479.6 ,,
(*March* 1927)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXIII

RAILWAYS

1. INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The advent of the nationalized system and the removal of various drawbacks incidental to diverse managements and different methods of working marks a new epoch in the history of Japanese railway business. The memorable plan was realized in the two years of 1906 and '07, the Government acquiring in consequence seventeen leading private lines representing 2,823 m. out of the total private mileage of 3,248 then existing. The total Government lines on the completion of the railway nationalization extended about 4,340 miles, roughly three times their former length 1,518 miles, while the invested capital grew from ¥170,000,000 to ¥700,000,000.

The capital invested up to April 1927, was ¥2,688,669,616 and the annual net profit for one year ending March, 1927, was ¥130,907,279. The figures showing the rate of profit accruing from the railway working for the last five years are as follows:—

1922-23	10.1%
1923-24	8.5%
1924-25	8.8%
1925-26	8.8%
1926-27	7.9%

The Nationalization Program as Worked out

The Railway Nationalization Program that had been thrown out repeatedly by the Diet was at last adopted by the 22nd session (1905-'06). Seventeen lines were purchased in 1906 and '07 with domestic loan bonds issued at 5% for the purpose. The lines represented 2,823 m. 9 ch. open with the capital invested amounting to ¥108,763,000 in round numbers. The price paid for the lines was ¥481,981,000 approximately. It was determined in this way. First the average rate of profit against the cost of construction during the last six half terms was taken. Twenty times that rate multiplied to the cost of construction existing at the date of purchase was the purchasing price plus the cost price of shares that existed at the time of purchase. For those railways that had not yet passed six business terms since their opening, the cost of construction, when it did not come up to the purchasing price, was made as purchasing price.

In the financial arrangement of the State, the Government Railways is set apart as special account, and all disbursements for construction, working, improvement, etc. are to be met by the receipts and profit accruing from the railway traffic.

The railway lines in Japan proper are of narrow gauge, but the Railway Management is doing its best to effect within this

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

limit innovation in passenger and other service as regards comfort, speed, and safety.

The Passenger and Goods Rates

On the completion of the railway net as designed by the Government, the Railway Management took up the question of revising passenger and goods tariffs that had been on diverse systems peculiar to each company. The passenger tariff was thoroughly revised in November, 1907, adopting the tapering system on all the lines, though considerations relating to local conditions and competition prevented the fundamental unification of the goods tariff.

In 1907 the diverse passenger rates, 2 on State and 17 on purchased lines, were superseded by the uniform system as adopted on the occasion. The rate per mile was reduced, except for 1-50 m. journey, by 1 sen for the 3rd class; 25% for the 2nd and 50% for the 1st. In 1918 and again in 1920, they were raised as mentioned elsewhere. As it stands at present, the passenger fare for the 3rd class is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles, 2.1 sen under 100 miles, and from 1.7 sen to 1 sen for distances over 100 miles.

Next in October, 1912, the goods tariff was placed on a uniform basis on all the Government lines except the San-yo line. The repeated revisions since effected have not only simplified transactions, but also proved beneficial to all travellers and shippers. The rates have been raised thrice, in 1918 (20%), in 1920 (18% for ferry service only), and in 1921 (28%). Taking the car-load consignment of minerals as basis of comparison, the rate per ton for 100 m. becomes thus; ¥2.7 before the nationalization and ¥1.89 in 1916-17.

The New Construction Law

The Railway Construction Law as enacted in 1891 and which had been in force ever since with some revisions, was replaced by a new law that was carried through the regular session of the Diet in March 1922 and put in force on April 10th. The new law embraces a construction scheme that covers 149 new lines to be laid by the Government in the future in Japan proper, with the total length of 6,349 miles. The period in which they are to be completed and their cost are to be determined on each occasion with the approval of the Diet. Any alteration in the program must be discussed by the Railway Council.

2. GENERAL STATISTICS ON RAILWAYS

End of March	Railway mileage open to traffic		
	State m. ch.	Private m. ch.	Total m. ch.
1923	7,014.10	2,348.00	9,362.10
1924	7,350.54	2,658.28	10,009.02
1925	7,558.44	2,855.70	10,414.34
1926	7,837.08	3,047.26	10,884.34
1927	8,007.69	3,320.48	11,328.37

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year ended March	State railways: Capital invested from beginning (Yen)	State railways: Profit percent. to capital	Private railways open to traffic: Capital (Yen)	Private railways open to traffic: Profit percent. to cost of construction
1923	1,978,915,868	10.1	420,752,953	9.6
1924	2,149,783,769	8.5	495,916,997	8.1
1925	2,323,210,254	8.8	592,995,605	7.9
1926	2,500,154,609	8.8	668,082,042	7.2
1927	2,688,669,616	7.9	766,612,592	9.6

3. THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

Administration and Staff

For convenience of administration the Government Railways are divided into six divisions, i.e., the Tokyo, the Nagoya, the Kobe, the Moji, the Sendai and the Sapporo.

The central administration is the Railway Department which is composed of the Minister's Secretariat and seven bureaux, Private Railway Administration, Traffic, Construction, Way & Works, Mechanical Engineering, Electric and Finance, and is presided over by the Minister assisted by the Vice-Ministers and a large number of subordinates.

The system of administration underwent several modifications, in 1910, 1913 and 1919. In May, 1920. it was further reorganized and the Railway Board was elevated in status and made a regular Department of State. Then in June 1921, the Electric Bureau was newly created and the office of Engineer-in-Chief was abolished.

On March 31st, 1927, the staff comprised 200,500 officers and employees, classified as under.

Superintending officers and engineers.....	864
Clerks and junior engineers.....	19,504
Employees	69,573
Subordinate employees	110,559
Total	200,500
Increase over the previous year.....	4,624

Mileage

The mileage of lines worked and length of tracks on March 31st, 1927 are given below in comparison with the preceding year.

Division	Route: Single track m. ch.	Route: Double track m. ch.	Route: Triple and over m. ch.	Route: Total m. ch.	Tracks: Main m. ch.	Tracks: Total incl. others m. ch.
Tokyo	652.16	341.33	34.73	1,029.02	1,483.49	2,229.01
Nagoya	824.33	195.29	6.75	1,026.57	1,235.76	1,776.39
Kobe	1,149.33	272.61	15.59	1,437.73	1,757.71	2,386.11
Moji	1,223.54	200.43	7.04	1,431.41	1,649.16	2,316.08
Sendai	1,594.58	15.76	—	1,610.54	1,626.50	2,185.36
Sapporo	1,339.16	132.66	—	1,472.02	1,604.68	2,139.48
Total	6,783.50	1,158.68	64.11	8,007.69	9,358.10	13,032.63
Do. 1925-26.	6,658.07	1,126.68	51.53	7,837.08	9,115.55	12,619.60

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Main Lines and Mileage under Traffic, end of Mar., 1927

Name of principal lines	Open mileage
Main Island:	
Ban-etsu line	174.8
Central „	304.5
Hokuroku „	357.6
Kwansai „	349.1
O-u „	428.8
Riku-u „	102.6
San-in „	457.4
San-yo „	590.8
Shin-etsu „	254.2
Sobu „	264.0
Tohoku „	1,139.7
Tokaido „	604.3
U-etsu „	179.4
Kyushu:	
Chikuho line	77.3
Kagoshima „	353.0
Nagasaki „	143.7
Nippo line	421.9
Sendai „	90.7
Shikoku:	
Kochi line	35.7
Sanuki „	125.7
Takamatsu-Tokushima „	17.2
Tokushima „	52.9
Hokkaido:	
Abashiri line	217.1
Hakodate „	345.4
Muroran „	147.6
Nayoro „	97.0
Nemuro „	338.1
Rumoi „	41.5
Soya „	281.2
Total	7,993.2

Railway Finance

The Government railway finance has been set apart as an independent account since the 1909-10 year. The capital is to consist of the investment already made or to be made in future and the stores fund. All the disbursements are to be met with the receipts while the expenses needed in construction or improvement are to be met from the profit accruing from the traffic, and also from ¥20,000,000 to be set apart every year on the railway account or from Government general account.

Disposition of Net Earnings (in ¥1,000)

Year ended March	Additional works	Survey and Private line inspection	Interest charge	Subsidy to light rlys.	Net profit
1923	8,543	343	57,982	1,564	131,529
1924	6,386	354	62,858	2,219	110,264
1925	6,218	377	65,295	2,989	129,819
1926	5,685	334	67,932	4,153	143,259
1927	5,443	433	71,139	4,963	130,902

Construction and Improvement Expenditure

Year ended March	Construction (Yen)	Improvement (Yen)
1923	68,044,798	138,512,731
1924	64,496,320	121,013,097
1925	57,291,734	132,640,787
1926	44,772,191	145,409,079
1927	47,953,430	153,274,029

Traffic Mileage

Year ended March	Average working mileage	Passenger mileage 1000	Ton mileage 1000
1923	6,850.8	9,760,777	6,364,957
1924	7,130.1	10,669,134	6,392,329
1925	7,439.9	11,250,551	7,047,680
1926	7,697.6	11,645,130	7,226,687
1927	7,918.4	11,953,203	7,265,266

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Working Revenue and Expenses

Year ended March	Revenue Yen 1000	Expenses Yen 1000	Profits Yen 1000	Per mile per day worked (Yen) Revenue	Expenses	Profits
1923	429,594	229,778	199,816	171.80	91.89	79.91
1924	443,355	261,242	182,113	169.55	99.91	69.64
1925	470,931	266,233	204,699	173.41	98.03	75.38
1926	480,451	259,440	221,011	170.10	92.34	78.66
1927	484,083	270,839	213,244	167.49	93.71	73.78

Working Revenue Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	Coaching	Goods	Total incl. sundries
1923	237,446	183,573	429,594
1924	255,284	181,182	443,355
1925	264,726	199,257	470,927
1926	268,223	204,434	480,451
1927	268,386	196,001	464,387

Working Expenses Classified (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1925	1926	1927
General	10,099	9,224	9,438
Maintenance of way and works....	57,165	54,939	58,074
„ of equipments	27,062	26,330	27,228
Transportation	75,552	73,517	75,752
Traffic	81,083	80,378	85,226
Shipping	8,349	7,948	7,416
Total incl. others.....	266,233	259,440	270,839

Railway Working and Shipping Receipts (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Railway working ...	411,395	427,579	453,374	460,574	467,595
Shipping	9,321	9,677	9,896	11,095	11,383
Total	420,716	437,251	463,270	471,669	478,978

Passenger Traffic:—The fare scale was twice revised, in July 1918 and Feb. 1920, so that as compared with the pre-war tariff, it has been increased by 50 per cent. on an average. As it stands at present the 3rd class fare for a mile is 2.5 sen up to 50 miles; 2.1 under 100 miles; 1.7 under 200 miles; 1.4 under 300 miles; 1.2 under 400 miles; 1.1 under 500 miles; 1.0 above 500 miles, with the 2nd and 1st class fares twice and 3 times as much as 3rd class. Ordinary express charges are ¥0.65, ¥1.30 and ¥2.00 for respective classes below 250 miles, ¥1.00, ¥2.00 and ¥3.00 below 500 miles, ¥1.25, ¥2.50 and ¥3.75 above 500 miles, these being doubled in case of the limited express composed of 1st and 2nd classes only.

Passenger Earnings (¥ 1,000)

Year ended March	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
1st class	1,126	1,981	1,048	1,012	—
2nd class	28,255	25,898	25,667	24,147	—
3rd class	170,369	187,691	195,520	200,697	—
Total	199,877	214,570	222,236	225,855	271,249

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Passengers Carried, etc.

Year ended March	No. of pass. carried (1,000)	No. of pass. carried 1 mile (1,000)	Av'ge miles of journey per pass.	Pass. per day per mile	Pass. per train mile
1923 ...	512,755	9,760,777	19.0	3,945	206.6
1924 ...	576,472	10,669,134	18.5	4,130	216.1
1925 ...	635,454	11,250,551	17.7	4,182	209.2
1926 ...	677,086	11,645,140	17.2	4,183	206.2
1927 ...	735,706	11,953,203	16.2	4,174	197.9

Ratio of Passengers per 1,000 by Class

Year ended March	1921	1922	1923	1924
1st class	—	—	—	—
2nd class	45	40	35	29
3rd class	955	960	965	971

Goods Traffic.—Goods acceptable for transportation are divided into five classes. Principal items are coal, timber, stone, rice, manures, and fuel. During the year 1926, the 70 principal items hauled by the State lines amounted to 66,488,075 tons, of which the items named below constituted the following:—

Rice	2,742 (1,000 tons)	Ballast	3,277 (1,000 tons)
Wheat	634 „	Coal 21,178	„
Timber	6,150 „	Minerals	1,144 „
Charcoal	1,229 „	Fertilizers ...	967 „
Stone	982 „	Cement	1,396 „

Goods Earnings (¥1,000)

Year ended March	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Ordinary	38,779	41,291	40,302	41,633	42,743	—
Express	2,377	2,077	2,230	2,035	1,921	—
Carload	124,878	134,433	134,032	149,362	152,504	—
Total	166,034	177,801	176,564	193,030	197,168	200,219

Tonnage of Goods (1,000 tons)

Year ended March	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Ordinary	5,995	6,326	6,262	6,311	6,449	—
Express	137	130	140	120	112	—
Carload	51,262	57,615	58,380	63,626	65,378	—
Total	57,394	64,071	64,782	70,057	71,939	73,603

Aggregate Ton-mileage of Goods Hauled (1,000 m.)

Year ended March	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Ordinary	696,315	689,160	718,929	738,177	—
Express	22,570	25,337	22,668	21,205	—
Carload	5,646,072	5,677,830	6,306,083	6,467,305	—
Total	6,364,957	6,392,329	7,047,680	7,226,687	7,265,266

ROLLING STOCK

Locomotives

The next summary gives the number and weight of engine stock in use during the last few years ending March 31, 1925:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year ended March 31	Steam: Tank	Steam: Tender	Electric	Total number	Weight in working order (with tenders)	Average weight per engine	Average no. per 10 open miles
1921 ..	1,196	2,088	22	3,306	209,523	63.4	5.4
1922 ..	1,201	2,293	24	3,518	227,809	64.8	5.2
1923 ..	1,188	2,454	29	3,671	242,600	66.1	5.4
1924 ..	1,180	2,617	50	3,847	259,110	67.3	5.4
1925 ..	1,209	2,707	65	3,981	271,859	68.3	5.3
1926 ..	1,168	2,662	77	3,907	274,716	70.3	5.0
1927 ..	1,158	2,718	89	3,965	285,989	72.1	5.0

Number of Passenger Carriages

Year ended March	No.: Bogie	No.: 4-wheel	No.: Trams & motor cars	No.: Total	Seat. Cap'y: Total	Seat. Cap'y: Av'ge per car	Seat. Cap'y: Av'ge per 10 open m.
1921 ..	3,765	3,999	290	8,072	370,383	45.9	12.5
1922 ..	4,245	3,945	385	8,575	408,514	47.7	13.0
1923 ..	4,993	3,872	433	9,298	460,761	49.6	13.6
1924 ..	5,336	3,695	462	9,493	477,035	50.3	13.3
1925 ..	5,927	3,484	642	10,053	523,046	52.0	13.3
1926 ..	6,424	3,150	734	10,308	551,451	43.5	13.2
1927 ..	6,947	2,289	822	10,058	560,313	55.7	12.6

Number of Goods Wagons

Year ended March	Number: Covered	Number: Open	Number: Total	Capacity (ton): Total	Capacity (ton): Av'ge per vehicle	Av'ge no. per 10 open miles
1921	25,500	26,699	52,199	596,810	11.4	78.1
1922	26,123	26,369	52,492	614,330	11.7	77.2
1923	29,295	26,110	55,405	664,711	12.0	76.0
1924	29,789	27,021	56,810	692,362	12.2	79.5
1925	30,626	27,256	57,882	712,559	12.3	76.7
1926	31,705	27,902	59,607	744,032	12.4	76.2
1927	33,691	28,206	61,897	774,748	12.5	77.4

Construction and Operation

Speed, Carrying Capacity, etc.—The maximum carrying capacity of a train on the Tokaido and San-yo lines is 475 tons for the passenger traffic and 900 tons for the freight traffic. The fastest speed developed is that on the Tokyo-Yokohama section, being 48 miles an hour. In the long distance running, the typical record is that between Tokyo and Shimonoseki 702.8 which is covered in 23 hrs. 15 mins. by the up train, and in 22. 55. by the down train.

The Gauge.—The gauge is of 3 ft. 6 ins., that having been adopted when the first railway in Japan was laid. The rails used being generally 60 pounds, in speed and carrying capacity Japanese railways are much behind those in Europe and America. As yet with the exception of the Tokaido line, most of the lines are in a single track. In the San-yo, Tohoku and a few other lines, however, partial doubling has either been effected or is in course of completion.

Gradient.—The maximum gradient is 1 in 40 in ordinary cases with a minimum radius of 15 chains. A notable exception is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the case of the Usui pass on the Tokyo-Nagano line for which the Abt system was adopted. The gradient for it is 1 in 15, for the section of 7 miles from Yokogawa to Karuizawa, with a minimum radius of 13 chains. There are 26 tunnels with the aggregate length of 14,645 ft. Altogether this section forms the worst portion in the whole work of railway construction in Japan. The steam locomotives at first used on this section have been recently replaced with electric locomotives with the double object of increasing the hauling power and of getting rid of the nuisance of smoke. The change has proved highly satisfactory.

Tunnels.—In regard to tunnelling work, there are 18 tunnels of over 2,500 ft. That bored at Sasago on the Tokyo-Shiojiri of the Central line is the longest, 15,276 ft., and required about six years, being opened to traffic in February, 1893. Two tunnels much longer than the Sasago are now under construction, i.e. the Shimidzu tunnel 31,814 ft. on the Joetsu line, and the Tanna tunnel 25,614 ft. on the Atami line.

Rails.—Rails used are in most cases 60 lbs. per yard steel rail, but they are to be replaced by the 75 lb. type for trunk lines, in view of the steady expansion of the volume of traffic and the necessity in consequence to run heavier trains. The rails formerly used to come from abroad, but of late the rails turned out at the Government Steel Works at Wakamatsu, Kyushu, and some other works are used.

Sleepers.—The standard dimension of sleepers is 8" × 5½" × 66'0", and 14 to 16 are laid for every 30 ft. of rails. Chestnut wood is predominant, but owing to growing scarcity of this particular lumber, softer varieties as pines, "tamo," cercidiphyllum, "sen," beech, etc., are mixed, after they are properly creosoted.

Bridge Work.—The longest structures are first that over the river Akano (4,077 ft.) on the Murakami Line, the second over the Tenryu (3,967 ft.) and the third over the Oi (3,332 ft.), the latter two being on the Tokaido Line. The foundation work for all such bridges is in the shape of cylindrical brick wells with steel girders. In rare cases wrought iron girders used in bridges made in the early days of railway construction in Japan are mixed with them.

The Adoption of Automatic Couplers

Before July 1925 it was only in Hokkaido that automatic couplers were in use, but the necessity of increasing the carrying capacity to cope with the growing traffic has resulted in the replacement of screw couplers with automatic couplers. In the Main Island, Kyushu and Shikoku the change was simultaneously effected for both the State and private railways, according to the plan drawn up in 1918, and the Government Railway Administration subsidized the private railways to the extent of one half the expense involved. In order to carry out the innovation with the minimum of interruption in the regular train services, the passenger cars had their couplers changed gradually in the first half of July, 1925, while the rest of the rolling stock was subjected to similar treatment on two different days, viz., July 17 in the Main Island and on the Sanuki line in Shikoku, and July 20 in Kyushu.

The recouplering of passenger cars was done at terminal stations during the hours when cars were laid up for their next

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

service. All freight cars were collected at about 220 important stations before the midnight preceding the days appointed for the work. 2,500 employees working in the engine sheds and car inspection offices, as well as 9,500 employees in the workshops, altogether 12,000 employees were mobilized for the work, which was accomplished at the rate of 3.5 cars per person.

The work covered 3,200 locomotives, 8,400 passenger cars, and 52,000 freight cars of the Government Railways, 5,800 cars of private railways, and 800 private freight cars, and the expenditure amounted to ¥25,000,000, or at the rate of ¥393 per car. The automatic couplers adopted were of three patterns, i.e. Shuron, Alliance and Sakata (Japanese).

Ferry Service between Aomori and Hakodate

The adoption of automatic couplers on the Government lines in August, 1925, was followed by a radical improvement in the ferry service between Aomori and Hakodate.

It should be stated that freight car ferries were already running between the Main Island and Kyushu and Shikoku, but before the change of couplers similar facilities were impossible between the Main Island and Hokkaido, owing to the distance, 60 nautical miles from Aomori to Hakodate, and the sea also being often very rough. Four sister ships each of 3,500 tons, with 17 knots speed were accordingly built and put in service on August 1, 1925, to make four trips daily in both directions. They cost ¥1,600,000 and the total spent on the four boats and equipment at the terminal ports amounted to ¥4,800,000.

Railway Stores and Materials

All the Government railway cars are generally supplied at home either by having them built at their own works with necessary materials procured from approved foreign makers or by placing orders with the three leading carriage works in Japan, viz., Osaka Railway Car Co., Nagoya Railway Car Co., and Amano Works in Tokyo. Orders placed with foreign works for supply of locomotives and other railway materials generally amount to between 10 and 20 million yen a year.

Domestic and Foreign Orders and their Percentage

During the last few years the materials purchased by the Government Railways are estimated to have been as follows, in ¥1,000:—

	Home purchase	Foreign purchase	Total	Percentage of foreign purchase to the total
1922	127,207	11,719	138,926	6.9
1923	—	—	—	—
1924	156,662	5,209	161,871	3.2
1925	166,273	7,063	173,336	4.2
1926	155,006	3,069	158,075	1.9
1927	170,805	3,273	174,078	1.9

N.B.—Data for 1923 are not available owing to the total loss of documents in the 1923 catastrophe.

Leading Approved Foreign Makers

Berliner Maschinenbau A.-G. **Arthur Koppel A.-G.**

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Hawthorn Leslie & Co., Ltd.
Humboldt Engineering Works Co.
J. A. Maffei, Munchen.
Robert Stephenson & Co.
Beyer Peacock & Co.
Brooks Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Cooke Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Pittsburgh Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Schenectady Loco. Works of A.L.C.
Hannoverische Maschinenbau A.-G.
Henschel & Sohn, Kassel.
Hohenzollen A.-G. fur Lokomotivbau
Krauss & Co.
Rogers Loco. Works of A.L.C.
La Societie John Cockerill, Belgium.
Schneider & Cie, Creusot.
Societe Francaise de Construction Mechaniques.
Maschinenfabrik Esslingen, Esslinger.
The North British Loco. Co.
Vulcan Foundry.
Kitson & Co., Leeds.

4. PRIVATE RAILWAYS

The railways under private management are under the control of the Local Railway Law which came into force in August 1919, replacing the Laws relating to Private and Light Railways. The 'Local' railways under the new Law include all the light railways privately operated, these numbering 219 at the end of March 1927 with an aggregate open mileage of 3,337.58 and the total capital invested of ¥766,612,592.

Below are given results of working of the local railways in Japan proper for the year ended March 31, 1927, compared with the two preceding years:—

Year ended March	1927	1926	1925
Number of railways	219	202	187
Open mileage	3,337.58	3,047.26	2,855.70
Capital invested	766,612,592	668,082,042	592,995,605
Cost of Construction	492,086,083	395,847,657	337,031,508
Revenue (yen)	61,548,146	61,564,176	57,674,167
Working expenses (yen)	34,267,864	34,269,061	31,956,043
Profit (yen)	27,280,282	27,295,115	25,718,124
Percentage of profit to cost of construction	7.2	7.5	8.1
Locomotives	822	809	777
Passenger carriages	2,762	2,689	2,520
Goods wagons	9,439	9,380	9,219
Passengers carried	233,826,575	231,817,720	208,296,113
Passengers carried one mile (in 1,000)	11,953,203	11,645,130	11,250,551
Earnings from passenger traffic (yen)	37,821,032	36,869,384	34,878,159
Tonnage of goods hauled	18,474,840	18,385,034	17,769,912
Tonnage of goods hauled one mile	7,265,266,466	7,226,686,969	7,047,680,468
Earnings from goods traffic (yen)	18,921,175	18,869,384	18,207,646
Train mileage	14,403,337	13,799,893	13,662,033
Vehicle mileage: locomotives	15,707,378	15,517,319	15,465,991
Vehicle mileage: passengers	87,891,594	85,836,120	80,547,850
Vehicle mileage: goods	60,870,134	59,544,683	58,215,320
Employees	29,456	29,821	27,360
Aggregate monthly compensation of employees (yen)	10,416,094	10,062,833	9,883,002

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Leading Local Railways in Japan (On July 1st, 1927)

Title		Office	Length of lines open m.	Motive power	Gauge ft. in.	Paid up cap. (Yen 1,000)
Bantan	Rly.	Kakogawa	55.7	electric	3.6	6,000
Chichibu	„	Kumagai	39.6	elect. & steam	3.6	12,000
Chugoku	„	Okayama	49.5	steam	3.6 2.6	4,300
Echigo	„	Niigata	60.9	„	3.6	4,500
Fuji-Minobu	„	Tokyo	26.9	elect. & steam	3.6	16,000
Geibi	„	Hiroshima	56.2	steam	3.6	6,000
Hokkaido	„	Tokyo	79.9	„	3.6	10,000
Ibigawa Elect.	„	Tokyo	35.8	steam & elect.	3.6	18,500
Iwate Keiben	„	Hanamaki	40.7	steam	2.6	1,500
Iyo	„	Matsuyama	27.3	elect. & steam	3.6 2.6	28,312
Joso	„	Mizukaido	31.9	steam	3.6	1,250
Kokura	„	Kokura	24.9	„	3.6	4,520
Musashino	„	Hanno	27.2	„	3.6	6,000
Nagoya—1	„	Nagoya	24.9	electric	3.6	1,400
Nagoya—2	„	„	13.1	„	3.6	12,305
Nankai	„	Osaka	77.9	electric	3.6	70,000
Omi	„	Aonami	27.5	elect. & steam	3.6	1,500
Shimabara	„	Shimabara	26.3	steam	3.6	1,200
Tobu	„	Tokyo	150.7	elect. & steam	3.6	50,000
Tomakomai	„	Tomakomai	25.5	steam	2.6	500
Tsukuba	„	Makabe	24.9	„	3.6	1,500

5. ELECTRIFICATION OF RAILWAYS

Lines in and around Tokyo, etc.

The first railway line in Japan on which electric traction was applied was the city portion of the Central Line (formerly Kobu Railway, acquired by the Government in 1906). The conversion was effected in 1905 between Manseibashi, then the metropolitan terminus of the line and Nakano on the outskirts of Tokyo, a distance of 8 miles. Later on the Line was extended to Tokyo Station on one hand and to Kokubunji on the other. Next the Yamate Line, which is a suburban belt line of Tokyo, was similarly converted in 1910. The distance is 19.3 miles besides the 3.5 mile Ikebukuro-Akabane branch.

The electrification of the Tokyo-Yokohama Line, 19.2 miles, was started in 1912 and completed in 1915. A double track was newly laid for electric operation. The total mileage of electrified sections in and near Tokyo has reached 57. Multiple unit trains each composed of 5 bogie cars are run in the rush hours both morning and evening with a leadway of 3 minutes. A new elevated section which connects Tokyo and Ueno stations, two grand terminals in the city, was opened to traffic on Nov. 1, 1925, and this section runs through the heart of the city. It has immensely facilitated communication between the inside and suburbs of the metropolis.

Tokaido Line

The scheme drafted by the Railway Department for electrifying the whole Tokaido Line (365 m.) at estimated cost of ¥67,000,-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

000 in seven years commencing 1923, has been postponed except for Yokosuka branch in consequence of the earthquake and the necessity to adopt curtailment policy in finance. According to the original program electric locomotives to be used are 8 for express passenger trains, 9 for ordinary passenger trains, and 25 for freight trains making the total of 42. All the locomotives have passed trial running. Besides these, 4 for express passenger trains, 6 for ordinary passenger trains and 4 for freight trains, or altogether 14 locomotives have been newly ordered. The power is to be supplied by private companies for the time being, but a scheme has been established for building a water power station of 150,000 k.w. and another with 60,000 k.w. steam power. Substations have been established at 5 different points along the line. The required machines have been installed and their tests have been conducted at the substations.

The Usui Pass, Shin-etsu Line

The Abt rackrail section across the Usui Pass is located 3,000 ft. above sea-level, and the difference in level amounts to 1,817 ft. in a length of 6.9 miles. This steep section was electrified in 1912. There are at present 26 electric locomotives which operate 11 passenger trains and 18 freight trains daily in each direction. The power is supplied by a power station at Yokogawa, specially erected for the purpose and containing three 1,000 k.w. vertical turbo-generators. There are substations at the highest and the lowest point of the rack section.

6. INTERNATIONAL TRAFFIC ARRANGEMENTS

With Russia and Europe

With the trans-peninsular railways of Chosen opened in 1905, and the reconstruction of the South Manchuria Railway completed on the Dairen-Changchun line in 1909, and the Antung-Mukden line in 1911, it was possible to open in 1912 through Trans-Siberian railway service between Japan and Western Europe via Russia, with the co-operation of some steamship concerns. The different international through services, those with Siberia and Europe restored in 1927, are described below:—

(1) Through Passenger Traffic between Japan and North Manchuria and the Maritime Province.—The service was established in 1st April, 1910, between the Chinese Eastern Railway and the Russian Volunteer Fleet on the Russian side, and the Japanese Railways, the South Manchuria Railway, and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha on the Japanese side, and was joined by the Chosen Railways two years later. The service gives option of travelling between Japan and Harbin by any of the three following routes:—

(a) via the Chosen, the South Manchuria, and the Chinese Eastern (North Manchuria) Railway lines; (b) via Dairen route, on the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway lines; (c) via Vladivostok route, on the Usuri Railway line (the Maritime Province).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(2) Through Goods Traffic Service with Russia.—This through goods traffic between Japan and Russia was brought about in January, 1914, and is limited in scope, covering North Manchuria and the Maritime Province on the Russian side.

Restored Trans-Siberian Through Passenger Service.—After the suspension lasting about 14 years the Trans-Siberian through passenger service was reopened on Aug. 1, 1927, though not as completely as before. Of the two Trans-Siberian routes only that via Riga is now available, though at present terminating in that city. The other route via Moscow requires further arrangement among the parties concerned before it can be officially reopened. The German tourist agency Derutra is said to have been chiefly instrumental in effecting this partial restoration of the service, and it is on behalf of that agency that the Japan Tourist Bureau is handling the booking business on this side. For the journey westward from Riga, to Berlin, Paris or London, the necessary arrangement being in force, no inconvenience is experienced by through passengers travelling on the routes. Services and approximate fares between London and Tokyo are as follows:—

London or Tokyo	No. of services	Days required
Via Fusan route	Twice weekly	17 days
„ Dairen route	Twice weekly	18-19 days
„ Vladivostok route	Once weekly	20 days

Fares including Express and Sleeping-berth charges.

	1st class	2nd class
London to Tokyo (via Warsaw and Fusan)	$340	$230
Paris to Tokyo („ „ „ „)	$330	$225
Berlin to Tokyo („ „ „ „)	$295	$195
Moscow to Tokyo („ „ „ „)	$230	$145

Japan-China Through Passenger and Luggage Service

Participated in by—Japanese State Railways, South Manchuria Rly Co., Chinese State Railways, Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Harada Kisen Kaisha, Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., China Navigation Co.

Kind of Service.—(A) Single and return trips, 20% discount for railways and 10 for steamships for return trips. Three routes are available, via Chosen, Shanghai (single trips only) and Tsingtao.

(B) Circular trips (30% dis. for railways and 10 for steamships).—The service started in Oct. 1915 for the benefit of 1st class passengers on board an ocean-going steamer on an extended tour embracing the Yokohama-Shanghai section either via Pukow or Hankow but preferring to cover it by rail.

(C) Party travellers—ordinary and student parties, discount 25 to 50%.

(D) Through Parcel service—participants same as for the through passenger and luggage service, and two routes, via Chosen and via Tsingtao, are open.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

7. TRAMWAYS

The Japanese tramways date back to 1880, when an application was tendered for the construction of the Tokyo Horse Tram Co.'s line. It was completed and opened for traffic in 1883. The first electric tramway in Japan was laid in Kyoto and was opened to traffic in January, 1895. The following shows the results of working of the tramways during the five years ending March, 1925.

Year ended March	No. of Tramways	Mileage m. ch.	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. of passengers carried (1,000)	Goods hauled (1,000 tons)	Revenue (Yen 1,000)	Working expenses (Y. 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)
1921	139	1,320.60	659,585	1,271,607	2,312	87,055	55,760	31,294
1922	137	1,360.50	915,721	1,394,664	2,081	101,374	56,379	44,995
1923	140	1,400.68	1,181,575	1,551,282	2,232	113,419	62,812	50,628
1924	142	1,469.76	1,412,790	1,562,817	2,334	110,372	65,421	44,951
1925	143	1,530.04	1,485,942	1,706,262	2,392	121,059	68,101	52,958
1926	151	1,578.49	1,582,375	1,714,200	2,126	129,550	75,811	53,738

Municipal Tramways in Tokyo and Osaka

In such larger cities as Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya, there are, besides electric trams in the urban area, several lines connecting suburban districts or adjoining towns and cities.

Tokyo.—The system as existing at the end of December 1926 comprised 25 sections with total mileage of 194.4 and 367 stops. The cars totalled 1,455, i.e. 312 4-wheelers and 1,143 bogie cars. The working staff numbered 8,215 including 4,493 conductors (of which 93 women) and 2,669 motor-men. The fare is uniform 7 sen for single and 14 sen for return ticket. Reduced fare of 10 sen for return ticket is allowed to workmen and students in early morning.

Osaka.—The figures at the end of December, 1926, were:—total working mileage, 54.9, number of cars, 16,631 made up of 6,546 4-wheel, 3,188 ordinary bogie and 741 low-floor bogie cars; staff 4,180 including both motor-men and conductors.

The working results for the two cities for the year ended December 1926 were as follows:—

	No. of cars run (reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Vehicle mileage in 1000 reduced on 4-wheel basis)		Passengers carried in 1000		Receipts in Yen 1000	
	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka	Tokyo	Osaka
Total	462,342	294,694	67,798	33,329	461,345	304,598	30,561	17,268
Av. per day	1,267	807	186	91	1,291	835	84	47

8. AUTOMOBILE & AUXILIARY TRANSPORT

As an auxiliary facility of transport to supplement railway traffic the automobile service in Japan is reserved for future development. As reported latest (end of 1925) there were throughout the country approximately 26,446 cars of this type, private cars included, as against 12,284 open mileage of railway traffic. Of the figure, Tokyo (city) accounts for 9,692 and Osaka

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

for 2,158. In Tokyo, the motor-bus service was started as a municipal enterprise soon after the seismic disaster of 1923 to add to the private service that had been operating. The activity of motor-bus service as an auxiliary means of transport is gradually threatening to seriously affect the interest of electric car service and even that of regular railways. Several electric car companies in Japan find their business encroached upon by the more elastic service of motor-bus, especially at places adjoining large cities as Tokyo or Osaka. Only those companies that are combining real estate business are able to declare decent dividend. What is equally significant, even the State railways are contemplating to start the motor-bus service in place of extending new lines to remote and less paying districts.

9. JAPAN TOURIST BUREAU

The Bureau was established in 1912 as a joint enterprise of the Imperial Government Railways, and other railway and steamship companies, hotels, and firms dealing with foreign tourists, and affords special facilities gratis to foreign tourists, such as furnishing all necessary information as to travelling, issuing letters of introduction, securing admission to place of interest, arranging itineraries, giving estimates of expenses, supplying information, booklets, etc. The head office is situated in the Tokyo Station Building, Tokyo, and Branches or Inquiring Offices at Dairen, Port Arthur, Seoul (Keijo), Taipeh (Taihoku), Yokohama, Kobe, Shimonoseki, Nagasaki, Peking, etc.

IMPORTANT HAPPENINGS IN THE YEAR 1926-27

30 Killed and 50 Injured.—The year will be long memorable on account of the most disastrous accident that occurred on the Kaida-ichi-Nakano section of the Sanyo Line at 3 a.m., 23 Sept., 1926, where the temporarily repaired track had been washed away by a fresh inundation, and a 1-2 class special express had its engine overturned on the skeleton track, boiler exploded, and 3 2nd class sleeping cars completely wrecked. 30 passengers, including one Englishman and one Russian, were killed and 50 were more or less seriously injured.

Costly Blizzard.—The severest blizzard known for many years broke over the Shin-Etsu Line on Feb. 8, 1927 and kept the trains snowbound for about a week and inflicted loss of ¥2,000,000 for clearing the tracks, besides ¥1,000,000 from reduced earning owing to the suspension of traffic.

Reopening of Through Trans-Siberian Service.—The event of the greatest international importance to be chronicled was the reopening after the interval of about 14 years of the international traffic service via Siberia between Tokyo and the principal European cities via Russia. The restored service was opened on May 15, 1927, as described briefly elsewhere in this chapter.

Damages.—The damage list for the year was rather long and heavy, totalling altogether ¥566,640, made up of 395,482 for passengers killed or injured and paid as consolation. There was

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

besides ¥31,145 incurred as medical expense. For luggage and other property lost or damaged during transit ¥83,849 had to be disbursed.

Balance Sheet.—Affected by the general economic depression the revenue returns fell short of estimates, as shown below:—1926-7. Revenue estimates, ¥634,320,189; Revenue settled, ¥562,485,252.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXIV

SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

I. SHIPPING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Genius of Japanese as Seafaring People.—As may be surmised from the insular position of the country, the seafaring propensity of our forefathers was fairly well developed even in ancient days. It had become especially marked from about the close of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th when Japanese trading vessels visited China and more than twenty other countries in the South Seas and East India for purpose of commerce. What is of special significance, Japan even sent diplomatic envoys to Europe and Mexico at that time.

Had our people been left free to follow their own bent as regards maritime activity who knows but that the course of our history might have taken a different direction from that presented when Perry's squadron reached our shores about the middle of the 19th century? But this was not to be, for as briefly referred to in the Chapter on Outline of History, a stern decree was enforced, from political motives, at the beginning of the 17th century by the de facto rulers of the country forbidding our seamen on pain of death to make distant voyages. The fact that this ban was mercilessly enforced for about two centuries must have warped the natural growth of Japanese shipping activity, since it restricted our sailors to the coasting service which by the way had already so far progressed about the early part of the 17th century as to open regular liner traffic between Osaka and Yedo (Tokyo). This was maintained with creditable success both as regards frequency and speed till the time of the Restoration when the carrying trade, freed from its chains, underwent a complete transformation. The Japanese, it must be admitted, were well qualified from olden times as seafarers in adventurous spirit, the art of navigation and shipbuilding and business organization, and it is not to be wondered at that with the removal in 1862 of the ban on ocean voyages, the carrying trade of the country should have made a marvellous development, as today bears witness.

Japan to Depend on Foreign Supplies.—Japan is scantily gifted by nature, and limited as to resources and territorial area, is obliged to depend upon foreign countries even for supply of the necessaries of life. First as regards rice, the staple foodstuff of Japan, we have to make good the shortage with what can be imported from Burmah, French-India, China, and even California; for textile materials, raw cotton and wool, we have to depend almost exclusively upon foreign supplies, while more recently building materials, especially timber, are bought from

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

America. Needless to say that for chemical stuffs wanted in various industrial purposes and for machines and machinery Japan is still largely dependent upon foreign countries. All these imports mean for us islanders ship-bottoms, which is of course inseparably associated also with what we ship abroad to balance the international tradal account.

No authentic data exist as to the contribution of our carrying trade to the total earnings of the country, the only reliable figures available on this subject being those supplied by Mr. J. Inouye, Minister of Finance in the short-lived "Earthquake Cabinet," who has calculated shipping's share at roughly ¥170 millions for both 1922 and 1923. The figures for the later years, as worked out on his formula, must be less considering the general depression of this trade, but its important position in the economy of the country remains unaltered. As the only safe and valuable field of exploitation outside the territorial limits for promoting national prosperity the trade certainly demands the utmost endeavors of our people.

Features of Japanese Shipping

Growth of Shipping.—The recent growth of Japan's merchant marine was chiefly due to the import of second-hand vessels from Europe. With the outbreak of the European war, however, and the impossibility to import them the home yards were thrown into a feverish state of activity to meet the rush of orders for new vessels and about 1,600,000 tons (net) were added to the tonnage during the period between 1916 and 1921. When it is remembered that in normal time about 6-70,000 tons were the average addition yearly built at home, this expansion was really amazing. After the termination of the war the import of old vessels from abroad revived even when the shipping business was experiencing general inactivity. Due to superabundant bottoms no small number of vessels were tied up from scarcity of cargo. The earthquake disaster of 1923 encouraged a speculative purchase of second-hand boats in anticipation of an active shipping business to be occasioned by conveyance of reconstruction materials. Driven by cupidity even amateurs hastened to sign contracts for purchasing old vessels, with the result that Japan's shipping registers were additionally encumbered on that occasion by over 400,000 tons, all in the shape of worn out vessels.

One thing remarkable about the increase of shipping in this country in the past has been that its ascending curve marks a close parallel to that indicating the increase of tonnage mileage of goods carried by rail. Only in the last few years, the increase of the tonnage figures is not so significant as in the previous years, which may be attributed to the recent inactivity of shipping business. Viewed as a whole, however, the increase of shipping in this country so far is nothing remarkable.

Sailing Vessels.—A noteworthy feature in the shipping statistics of Japan in marked contrast to what is generally observed in other countries is the constant increase of tonnage of sailing vessels side by side with the growth of steamships. This increase of sailing tonnage, however, is really nominal, for smaller sailers of the type of lighters not exceeding 100 tons

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

constitute about 60 per cent. of the total, the combined tonnage of larger craft amounting to only about 300,000 tons. These sailing ships are engaged in coastwise trade around the country and colonies. Mention should be made here that since 1921 the number of sailing vessels has gradually declined as is the case with other countries.

Shipping Subsidies.—The amount of subsidy granted to shipping by the Government is very small, really insignificant compared with what obtains in foreign countries. The amount has considerably decreased in recent years, while the grant of navigation encouragement bounty was discontinued long ago, followed by the discontinuation of shipbuilding bounty at the time of the war boom. A few steamship companies are receiving remuneration from the Government, as is done in Great Britain, for the conveyance of mail matter to and from foreign countries.

Characteristics of Japanese Seamen.—Though not absolutely immune from labor troubles, Japanees seamen, compared with their foreign comrades, are mild in temperament and diligent and faithful to their duties. When confronted by a strike of dock hands in a foreign port, for instance, the Japanese seamen usually manage to attend to the discharging or loading of cargo and enable the ship to leave port with no great inconvenience. Then when repairing hands are lacking they will improvise necessary work so that their ship can go on its voyage as scheduled. The strong sense of duty and excellent discipline of Japanese seamen are, indeed, hardly paralleled in other countries. It has been said that though Japanese seamen are willing to work at cheap wages their working efficiency is rather poor. This is an undeniable truth, and along with the growing use of internal combustion engines in the recent years the cheap labor of Japanese seamen may lose significance and cease to be one of their assets.

Import Dues on Vessels in Kwantung.—Hitherto the import of second-hand foreign vessels to Kwantung leased territory was exempt from any levy. To check such wanton import an Imperial Ordinance was promulgated in April '25 prohibiting the free import of foreign vessels to the territory in the future, the Ordinance providing that all foreign vessels to be imported to Kwantung hereafter should first be brought to Japan proper and subjected to the import tax before they can be imported to Kwantung. The rule does not, however, apply to those vessels imported by persons engaged in marine transportation of travellers and goods entering or leaving the Kwantung leased territory and possessing their principal business headquarters there. The measure is believed to serve the purpose of checking the abuse as regards import of second-hand foreign vessels to the territory.

Wireless Telegraphy on Vessels.—A Bill providing for compulsory instalment of wireless telegraphy on all vessels of over 2,000 gross tons, also those carrying over 50 passengers, was passed by the Diet in 1925, and was enacted on Nov. 1, 1926.

GROWTH OF VESSELS

Number and Tonnage of Registered Vessels

In the following table vesseis registered in the jurisdiction of Kwantung, Korea and Formosa are included.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Steamships			Sailing Vessels		
	Number	Tonnage		Number	Tonnage	
1915	2,132	1,604,900	tons	8,656	542,579	tons
1920	2,931	3,011,634	„	14,415	973,286	„
1922	3,001	3,254,962	„	13,997	930,058	„
1923	3,049	3,322,764	„	13,842	904,312	„
1924	3,143	3,520,748	„	13,891	891,135	„
1925	3,187	3,496,262	„	14,084	883,353	„
1926	3,547	3,995,195	„	14,855	899,342	„
1927	3,561	4,010,381	„	14,902	899,233	„

Ships Classified

Those steamers of over 15 knots were returned as follows. at the end of 1925. (The figures exclusive of vessels registered in Korea, Formosa and Kwantung District):—

By Age, at end of 1925

Japan proper:	No. S.S.	Gross tons
Under 10 years.....	872	1,965,248
„ 25 „	443	785,107
Over 26 „	267	546,809
Unknown	44	48,282
Total	1,726	3,345,446

By Speed	No.	Tonnage
15 knot	7	58,718
16 „	6	68,602
17 „	2	7,240
20 „	2	10,527
Total	17	145,087

Leading Shipowners

In 1927 the registered record of Japanese shipowners owning more than 30,000 tons gross was as follows:—

Leading shipowners (end of June, 1927)

Owners	No. S.S.	Gross Tons
N.Y.K. (Japan Mail S.S. Co.).....	93	605,548
O.S.K. (Osaka Mercantile S.S. Co.)..	130	459,588
K.K.K. (International S.S. Co.).....	55	259,850
T.K.K. (Oriental S.S. Co.).....	10	58,367
Kinkai Yusen Kaisha ..... (Near Sea Mail S.S. Co.)	42	104,415
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha	30	101,844
Dep't of Finance, Railway, etc.....	18	68,860
Kawasaki S.S. Co.....	44	211,166
Y.K.K. (Yamashita S.S. Co.).....	13	52,816
Tatsuma S.S. Co.	13	58,259
Nisshin S.S. Co. (Japan-China S.S. Co.)	17	41,480
Hiromi Shoji Kaisha	8	32,362
Dairen S.S. Co.	21	55,345
Katsuda S.S. Co.	8	32,497
Nihon Kyodo	7	37,742
Kuribayashi S.S. Co.	15	31,985

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shipping Sales during 1926

44 Vessels ..... d.w. 264,519 tons

Price

	Smaller steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.....	¥100	¥33	¥19
Maximum „ „ „	¥130	¥65	¥45

	Medium-sized steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.....	¥120	¥50	¥13
Maximum „ „ „	¥150	¥56	¥41

	Large steamers		
	new	moderately old	old
Minimum per ton d.w.....	¥140	¥45	—
Maximum „ „ „	¥170	¥57	—

ALLOCATION OF JAPANESE SHIPPING

According to the investigation made by the Dept. of Communications, at the end of October, 1927, vessels over 1,000 tons engaged in the near sea and ocean voyage numbered 1,016 with 3,780,149 tons, classified as follows according to the service:—

Lines	No. S. S.	Gross tons
Coastwise	378	718,070
Vladivostok ...	34	101,673
Korea	67	135,982
North China ...	88	265,595
Central China..	65	243,596
Yangtzekiang ..	—	—
Formosa	52	162,785
South China ...	20	67,535
Oceania	6	58,974
Java	13	93,593
Straits S't'ments	8	50,865
India	42	229,980
Australia	20	119,225
Europe	50	356,299
East Africa....	4	23,213

Lines	No. S. S.	Gross tons
N. America (Eastern Coast)	50	333,778
N. America (Western Coast)	89	615,929
Central America	3	21,092
S. America (Eastern Coast)	6	50,143
S. America (Western Coast)	6	54,443
In foreign charter	2	6,808
Otherwise employed	13	70,571
Total	1,016	3,780,149

Regular Service and Subsidy

In 1909 the Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law was promulgated to replace the Navigation Bounty Law in operation since 1896. According to this Law, which was radically revised in 1917, Japanese navigation companies are given mail subsidy for maintaining regular service to Europe, North and South America, and Australia, under contract with the Government for not more than 5 years. The vessels qualified for the service are steamships of over 3,000 tons with a speed of 12 knots or over, built and registered in Japan, and not more than 15 years old. The

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

subsidy is granted at the rate of not more than 50 sen per 1,000 miles run for a vessel having a speed of 12 knots per hour, and for every additional mile of speed over 12 knots the limit of 50 sen is increased by 10%. The companies receiving the subsidy are under obligation to get the approval of the Minister for their passenger and freight tariff, to carry mail matters or materials without charge, to equip the vessels on service with wireless apparatus, etc.

The oversea services run and class of steamers used under the Law are as follows:—

Lines	No. of steamers	Tonnage limit of steamers	Knots	No. of service per year
North America (N.Y.K.)	3	12,500-13,500	18-20	14
South „ East coast (O.S.K.)	5	5,000- 7,500	14-16	10
„ „ West „ (N.Y.K.)	4	6,000- 9,700	13-15	8
Africa, East coast (O.S.K.)	4	over 5,500	14	12
South Seas, Java (N.Y.K.)	4	„ 3,500	13	18

Regular Overseas Mail Service

Under special contract with the Government, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha runs regular mail services to or from foreign countries. They are at present as follows:—

Lines	Ports of call	No. of service
Yokohama-London	Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles	Fortnightly or more
Kobe-Seattle.....	Yokohama, Victoria or Vancouvér	Fortnightly or more
Yokohama-Melbourne.....	Kobe, Nagasaki, Hongkong, Manila, Durban, Thursday Islands, Townsville, Brisbane, Sidney	once every month

Near Sea and Coastwise Services

"Near Sea."—The Near-sea service zone previously covered a space between longitude 130°-170° E. and latitude 21°-63° N. including Kamchatka, the Kuriles, Formosa and Hongkong, but in view of the enormous expansion of the South-Sea trade recently it was extended in July 1919 to 95°-130° E. and 11°-27° S., comprising the Philippines, Straits Settlements, Java, Borneo, Celebes, etc. This latter forms the 2nd section of the Near-sea service as distinguished from the 1st section represented by the former. Steamers of over 1,000 tons gross or sailers over 500 tons are now allowed to run in the new and 2nd Section or in both 1st and 2nd combined, subject to the approval of the competent authorities. The scope of coastwise and calm-water services has also been much extended. Equally noteworthy in this connection is that the regulations controlling near-sea, coastwise and calm-water services in Japan proper have been extended and made applicable to those Japanese vessels engaged in the carrying trade between foreign ports or in the rivers and lakes of Korea, Formosa, Saghalien and foreign countries.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Subsidy to Near Sea and South Sea Services.—The Government grants a subsidy to navigation companies to maintain regular services to the South Sea, China and near sea ports. The contract for the subsidy is renewed every year and covers the carrying of mail matters and other obligations.

The principal subsidized lines and maximum of their subsidy for 1927 as approved by the Diet are as follows:—

Lines	Subsidy for 1927 Yen	Lines	Subsidy for 1927 Yen
South Seas	430,000	Japan Sea	310,000
South China Coast....	200,000	Kagoshima-Nawa	60,000
Korea, West Coast....	90,000	China (Yangtze-kiang)	584,000
Dairen	140,000	Hokkaido	235,000
Shanghai	450,000	Vladivostok and Korea,	
North China	117,000	East Coast	—
Main Island-Hokkaido	50,000	Bonin Islands	1,596
Ogasawara-Tokyo	100,000	Kagoshima	44,200
Kyushu-Iki-Tsushima..	50,000	Okinawa-Sakijima	27,000

Coastwise.—Before the conclusion of Treaty revision of 1894 the coasting trade was open to vessels flying foreign flags, but by the revision this privilege was restricted to the conveyance of passengers and cargo between Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. In 1911 the restriction was extended and foreign vessels were forbidden to carry passengers and cargoes between those ports except on a continuous voyage. It should be remembered that the coasting trade of Japan and Great Britain was dealt with in the revised Anglo-Japanese treaty dated April 3, 1911, which provides that the trade should be regulated according to the laws of the United Kingdom and Japan respectively.

Leading Steamship Companies

Nippon Yusen Kaisha (Japan Mail S. S. Co.).—Formed in 1885 by the amalgamation of the two rival companies, the Mitsubishi and the Kyodo Un-yu, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was in a position to furnish to the Government 57 steamers with 130,000 tons gross when war broke out between Japan and China in 1894. The company's service during the Russo-Japanese War reached the maximum of 74 ships with 252,000 tons in May '04. In 1896 the company put into execution the scheme of opening a regular service to Europe, and in the following year that to America and Australia. The company is also carrying on services to the neighboring Asiatic ports. It has since opened the New York-via-Panama line and the South American line as its latest expansion. In Sept. 1915 the Yusen Kaisha doubled its capital, i.e. to ¥44,000,000 and in 1918 further increased it to ¥100,000,000. In May 1926 the Co. took over the business of the San Francisco and South American services of the T.K.K. together with 8 steamers totalling 85,916 gross tons, and at the same time increased its paid-up capital by ¥6,250,000. The Co. opened a few years ago a high-speed service between Nagasaki and Shanghai by placing on the line steamers specially built for the purpose.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha (Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)—The company was created in 1884 as the result of amalgamation of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

small shipowners who had steamers plying between ports in the inland sea. The field of operation has subsequently been enlarged and at present the company's steamers regularly visit Formosan, Korean, Chinese, other Asiatic and South Sea ports, also Tacoma, Vladivostok, African, S. American and European ports.

Unlike the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, this company was created by the merger of several small S. S. Cos., operating in home waters, and this origin accounts for the active part the Co's. fleet plays in the coast trade.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha (Oriental S. S. Co.).—The Toyo Kisen Kaisha is the youngest sister of the three, having been established in 1896, and a regular monthly service was opened at the end of 1898 between San Francisco and Shanghai-Hongkong in Dec. '95 a two-monthly service to South America. In May 1926, the American lines were transferred to the N.Y.K. and the company has since been carrying on freight business with 6 cargo boats, at the same time reducing its capital to ¥8,125,000.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha (Japan-China S. S. Co.)—The company was formed by the amalgamation of the Hunan S. S. Co. and the Daito S. S. (both exclusively carrying on inland service on the Yangtze), and the same service of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and the Osaka Shosen Kaisha. The company opened in 1920 South China coast service and has lately extended the coasting line as far as Tientsin and Dairen and also to Osaka.

Nan-yo Yusen Kaisha (South Seas Mail S. S. Co.)—To encourage the South Sea exploitation the company (formerly "Nan-yo Yusen Gumi") was organized in October, 1912 and opened service with 4 steamers between Kobe, Sourabaya and Java, calling at Hongkong, Batavia and Samarang. The service is once every three weeks.

The Kinkai Yusen Kaisha (Near Sea Mail S. S. Co.).—Was formed in 1923 with the capital of ¥10,000,000 by detaching from the Yusen's fleet smaller boats run along the coast and between Japan and North China, and the neighboring seas.

Business Returns of the Three Leading Companies

		N.Y.K.		O.S.K.		T.K.K.	
		Half Year ended Sept. 30 1926	H. Y. ended Mar. 31 1927	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1926	H. Y. ended June 30 1927	H. Y. ended Dec. 31 1926	H. Y. ended June. 30 1927
Paid up capital (¥1,000)		64,250	64,250	62,500	62,500	5,688	5,688
Debentures (¥1,000) ...		—	—	20,000	20,000	0	0
Reserve funds (¥1,000)		42,574	42,436	33,973	34,698	0	0
Fleet	number	136	135	198	180	10	10
	gross tonnage..	609,266	606,690	611,911	561,392	58,372	58,372
	book value .... (¥1,000)	61,654	59,272	79,691	85,968	24,190	24,045
Receipts	cargo (¥1,000).	27,811	27,625	25,652	25,854	125	—
	passenger („)	6,753	6,290	5,666	6,063	10	—
	subsidy („)	1,548	1,625	1,645	1,609	—	—
	others („)	2,243	3,403	2,041	1,729	1,113	1,011
	total („)	38,355	38,943	35,004	35,255	1,248	1,011
Expenditure (¥1,000) ..		35,641	36,155	32,917	33,467	1,229	1,000
Net profit (¥1,000).....		2,714	2,788	2,087	1,788	19	11
Div. per annum.....		8%	8%	7%	6%	0	0

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tramp Steamers

The close of the world war found Japanese ship-owners encumbered with superfluous bottoms which they were at a loss how to turn to best account. These circumstances account for the unusual activity shown by Japanese trampers both at home and abroad as shown below:—

Allocation of Tramp Steamers (Tonnage in 1,000)

	1927		1926		1925	
	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.	No.	Ton.
Europe	27	251	43	392	56	331
S. America, Atlantic	—	—	5	38	8	55
„ „ Pacific	—	—	5	40	6	46
N. America, Atlantic	21	204	55	310	75	511
„ „ Pacific	57	516	32	197	45	301
Australia	10	85	10	99	21	133
India & S. Seas (two coastwise)	48	339	64	459	61	278
Coastwise	376	1,580	347	645	320	—
In docks, stranded, etc...	57	389	403	1,389	370	1,831
Total	596	3,683	963	3,527	962	3,490

Note.—Ships under 1,000 tons are excluded. Figures for 1927 are for end of June.

Of the principal tramp-owners, elsewhere given in the list of leading ship-owners, the two that stand out prominent are the Kokusai Kisen and the Yamashita Kisen.

Kokusai Kisen Kaisha (International S. S. Co.).—Organized in 1919 by shipowners to save individual owners and new cos. from the post-war slump in mercantile marine and shipbuilding industry. Capital ¥100,000,000. The Company is engaged (1) in chartering to foreign shippers, (2) undertaking tramp business in the Atlantic and elsewhere.

Yamashita Kisen Kaisha (Yamashita S. S. Co.).—Founded 1902 by Mr. K. Yamashita who as a coal-merchant purchased that year a steamer for carrying his goods, and around it ultimately grew up the present company, capital now ¥20,000,000 fully paid up. The Company's activity was world-wide at the time of the European War, and even today is known as the largest charterer and as operating on a very extensive scale and running 150 ships of over 700,000 d.w.

FREIGHT AND CHARTER MARKET

The coal freight between Wakamatsu and Yokohama is regarded as the standard rate in Japan's near-sea service. Its movement in recent years is shown below:—

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1924	High	2.30	2.70	2.40	1.95	1.55	1.35	2.70
	Low	2.20	2.30	2.00	1.70	1.45	1.25	1.25
1925	High	1.25	1.15	1.70	1.45	2.20	1.80	2.20
	Low	1.15	1.10	1.55	1.35	1.50	1.65	1.10

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Aver.
1926	High	1.55	1.40	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.35	1.50
	Low	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.40	1.15	1.30
1927	High	1.00	1.80	2.00	2.10	1.80	1.00	1.61
	Low	0.90	1.55	1.40	1.65	1.40	0.80	1.31

Freight Rate on General Goods of Open Sea Lines

European Line

	Free Vessels		Subsidized vessels	
1918	(Max.)	800 s.	(Max.)	90.09 s.
1924	(Dec.)	75	(Dec.)	75.00
1926	(„)	75	(„)	75.00

American Line

1918	(Max.)	$43	(Max.)	$ 6
1924	(Dec.)	—	(Dec.)	10
1926	(„)	—	(„)	10

Australian Line

1918	(Max.)	280 s.	(Max.)	50 s.
1924	(Dec.)	60	(Dec.)	60
1926	(„)	60	(„)	60

Bombay Line

1918	(Max.)	¥80	(Max.)	¥65
1924	(Dec.)	18	(Dec.)	18
1926	(„)	21	(„)	21

Calcutta Line

1918	(Max.) ..(Kobe)	¥60	(Max.) ..(Kobe)	¥60
1924	(Dec.)	18	(Dec.)	18
1926	(„)	18	(„)	18

Charter Market

Recent movement of charterage (per ton) is given in the following table:—

		June steamers			Dec. steamers		
		Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen	Larger Yen	Medium-sized Yen	Smaller Yen
1926	Min.	1.65	2.10	2.10	1.50	1.50	1.80
	Max.	2.10	2.70	3.40	1.90	1.70 (Nov.)	2.70
1927	Min.	1.75	2.35	2.80	1.00	1.60	1.00
	Max.	2.70	3.80	4.30	1.15	1.95	2.83

II. NAVIGATION

Licenses Issued

	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1924	53,837	132	53,969
1925	56,813	132	56,945
1926	60,154	132	60,286
1927 (end of Sept.)..	62,974	132	63,106

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Pilotage Law promulgated in 1890 restricts pilotage only to Japanese subjects except foreign pilots licensed under Japanese law and also those foreigners sanctioned within five years from 1898. The figures are as follows:—

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926 (end Oct.)
Japanese	27	33	36	35	35	35
Foreigners	2	2	2	1	0	0

Lighthouses, Marks, and Signals

The first regular lighthouse was erected in Japan at Kannonzaki, in the Bay of Tokyo, on New Year's Day 1869. The lighthouses at Kannonzaki and other places were built under the supervision of foreign experts. In 1881 Japan could dispense with service of the foreign experts, all the lighthouses and other signals built since then being the work of native experts. The figures at the end of September 1927 were as follows:—

Kind of signals	Gov't	Publ.	Priv.	Total
Lights				
Lighthouse	184	48	6	238
Staff-light	7	24	1	32
Lightship	—	—	—	—
Leading light	8	10	—	18
Beacon light	26	6	—	32
Light buoy	50	20	—	70
Daymarks				
Beacon	7	22	1	30
Buoy	19	32	—	51
Fairway mark	1	—	—	1
Land-mark	1	—	—	1
Leading land mark	—	450	—	450
Fog-signals (Submarine, Explosive, Firing, Bell, Siren)	39	1	1	41
Signal station	11	—	—	11
Total	353	613	9	975

Shipwrecks

	Steamers		Sailing ships and junks		Lives lost or injured		
	Destroyed	Damaged	Dest.	Dam.	Death	Injured	Missing
1921	89	1,307	314	477	123	50	148
1922	64	1,247	103	548	65	34	216
1924	33	1,558	80	416	151	16	494
1925	31	1,610	68	381	65	59	313
1926	42	1,674	85	285	981	38	524

Salvage Work

Prior to the remarkable salvage achievement of reclamation, after the lapse of nine years, of £100,000 sterling from the bottom about 40 fathoms deep in the Mediterranean, as described below, the salvage work of Japan had nothing particular to commend it to public attention. In point of fact, it was as late as 1917 that the first company in this particular line was established in Osaka. At present there are two companies, the Teikoku Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000 fully paid up, and the Tokyo Salvage Kaisha, capital ¥1,000,000, fully paid up. The two companies own several ships.

The successful salving of £100,000 specie early in August 1925 was achieved by Captain Yumihachi Kataoka from the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

N.Y.K. S.S. Yasaka Maru sunk by a German submarine on 21 December 1915 at a spot about 70 miles off Port Said, and at 31° 58′ N.L. and 31° 20′ E.L., according to the log-book of Captain Yamawaki of the ill-fated steamer. The work occupied the small party of six Japanese divers for 71 days and they had to suspend work for 30 days owing to rough waves. Until the last of the 20 cases was refloated four divers had been incapacitated by divers' disease and other ailments. The sea where the adventurous operation was made sounded 40 fathoms.

The Captain's success was entirely due to the special Ogushi patented apparatus which was patented in Japan and 12 other countries and improved to the present state of efficiency by the Captain after nine years' investigations.

Imperial Marine Observatory, Kobe

The institute was established in April 1919, at the cost of ₹230,000 subscribed by the leading shipping men. Its principal aims are to make scientific investigations in meteorology, oceanorgraphy, terrestrial magnetism and nautical astronomy, in the interests of the seamen of all nationalities, and also to repair and certify marine chronometers, mariner's compasses, sextants and other measuring instruments of navigation. Daily weather charts, weekly weather reports, bulletins and other scientific memoirs are being published. This is the 5th of the kind in the world and is provided with a wireless station.

III. SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

RECENT DEVELOPMENT

The putting in force in 1896 of the Law for Encouraging Shipbuilding has given an impetus to the development of this industry. It was amended in 1900 and the new law came into force in January 1910, to be effective for ten years. In July 1917 it was suspended and finally lapsed in 1920, and since then no such measure has been adopted. The Hitachi Maru, 6,000 tons, built in 1898 by the Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yards at Nagasaki for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was the first large steamer built in Japan. Since then the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yards have undertaken the construction of a number of larger steamers of over 10,000 displacement for the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha. Battleships, cruisers and other small size vessels built for the Imperial Navy and for China should also be recorded to their credit. This shipbuilding record was broken when the two dockyards were each ordered in 1912 to build a dreadnaught of 27,500 tons. Soon after the outbreak of the War the private shipyards enlarged their capacity for shipbuilding and though seriously handicapped by inadequate supply of materials and skilled labor they attained a marked progress. All those yards are suffering from the after-war reaction and have been obliged either severely to curtail the scope of their work or temporarily or even permanently to shift their activity to other lines of engineering work.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Number of Ships Launched

	1926		1925		1924		1923	
Steamships	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage	No.	Tonnage
1,000 tons and over	15	47,539	14	49,360	21	66,200	19	62,050
Under 1,000 tons....	12	3,764	19	5,726	18	5,240	37	12,234
Total	26	52,408	33	55,086	39	71,440	56	74,284
Sailing vessels								
1,000 tons and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2,500
Under 1,000 tons...	5	560	6	923	8	1,006	—	—
Total	5	560	6	923	6	1,006	1	2,500
Grand Total	32	51,863	39	56,009	41	72,446	57	76,784

Price of Newly Built Ships

(per ton)

	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low	High	Low
Over 6,000 tons....	¥140	90	130	90	120	70	130	80
Over 3,000 tons....	160	120	160	100	130	70	130	80
Under 3,000 tons...	160	120	180	110	140	90	150	100

SHIPYARDS AND DOCKS

The number of shipbuilding yards and docks for the past five years is as follows:—

Year	No. of shipyards	No. of docks	No. of floating docks
1922	341	71	3
1923	316	70	3
1924	301	71	2
1925	303	77	2
1926	326	76	3

A comparison of the number of shipbuilding yards (with capacity for ships of 1,000 tons gross and over), and the berths, employees and ships (of 1,000 tons and over) built by them before and after the War is given below:—

No. of	1913	1918	1924	1925	1927 (Sept.)
Concerns	5	53	18	18	15
Yards	6	57	24	24	18
Berths	17	157	82	82	71
Employees	26,139	95,179	47,743	45,711	—
Ships built ...	4	189	21	14	—
	(34,478 tons)	(518,786)	(66,200)	(14,390)	—

Principal Shipbuilding Yards (Sept., 1927)

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Hakodate Dockyard	2	1896	Hakodate
Ishikawajima Shipbuild. Yard...	2	1855	Tokyo
Asano S. Yard.....	8	1916	Kanagawa
Yokohama D. Yard.....	5	1891	Yokohama
Uraga D. Yard	6	1894	Kanagawa

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name	No. of berths	Est'd	Location
Harima S. Yard	4	1908	Kobe
Osaka Iron Works Sakurajima Yd.	6	1880	Osaka
„ „ Innoshima Yard	8	1914	Hiroshima
Aizawa S. Yard	3	1911	Osaka
Fujinagata S. Yard	5	1874	„
Ono Iron Works	5	1877	„
Harada S. Yard.....	3	1917	Kobe
Mitsubishi S. Yard, Kobe	4	1905	Kobe
„ „ „ Nagasaki ...	6	1857	Nagasaki
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.....	3	1917	Okayama
Tochigi S. Yard.....	1	1913	Fukuoka
Matsuo S. Yard.....	2	—	Osaka

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Yard at Nagasaki.—This is the oldest and foremost shipyard in Japan, and in equipment etc. stands comparison with leading shipbuilding works in the world. The works have a water frontage of about one and a half miles and cover nearly 115 acres. Most of the machines and tools in the works are driven by electricity, and for that purpose the firm has a large power house with turbo-generators and dynamos of 2,000 k.w. in total, and also many electric wharf and shop cranes. The Firm holds the license for building Parson's turbines.

Kawasaki Shipbuild. Yard.—The yards cover about 40 acres of land with a water frontage of about one mile. Formerly the company devoted their attention chiefly to building medium-sized steamers and torpedo crafts, but recently the works can build ships of any size up to a dreadnaught of 27,000 tons. The works are equipped with a large electric driven floating crane of 100 tons lifting capacity. Their steel foundry at Hyogo is provided with a 20 ton Siemens furnace, turning out very fine steel castings. The Co. has secured Italian patents for submarine architecture and for motors.

Osaka Iron Works.—Started by the late Mr. E. H. Hunter in 1880, it was converted into a joint stock co. in 1914. The works now consist of engine department, shipyard and repairing works kept apart, also a branch on Innoshima in the Inland Sea. The shipyard covers nearly 16 acres, with a water frontage of more than 1,000 feet. At first the attention was directed specially to the construction of dredgers, shallow draught steamers, trawlers, etc. Of late they began to build ordinary passenger and cargo boats up to 10,000 tons, with annual capacity of 200,000 tons. The Isherwood type craft is a specialty of the works which have purchased the patent.

Asano Shipbuild. Yard.—at Tsurumi, near Tokyo, made a hurried appearance in 1917, and possesses a number of cradles for ships of 12,000 ton class. The year's capacity almost equals the total of the Japanese dockyards before the War.

Mitsui's Shipbuild. Yard.—at Uno Bay near Okayama, is a gigantic undertaking which was launched in the Spring of 1918, a big town having already sprung up at the place. When completed it will rival the Mitsubishi, Asano and Osaka Ironworks in importance and scope of work.

Uraga Dockyard.—Is equipped to build 5 vessels of 5,000 to 10,000 tons but is chiefly known as constructor of medium sized

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

steamers. The ferry boats which the yard recently built for the Government Railways for use between Hakodate and Aomori, etc. are first of this type in Japan.

Yokohama Dockyard.—At Yokohama, was formerly confined to repair work, but has lately begun to combine shipbuilding.

The ambitious attempt has been started by the Mitsubishi, Kawasaki, Asano, etc. to be self-supporting in plates and other important materials, so that they may no longer experience the annoyance caused by the inadequate supply at home.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES IN 1927

Freight Market.—The freight market in 1927 presents a marked contrast between the earlier and later half, i.e. unusual activity in the former and its reaction in the other. The first was due to the brisk shipment of grains from America to Europe from the fall of the previous year and next of coal from October in consequence of the coal trouble in England. This occasioned so much demand for bottoms that most of the larger cargo boats under Japanese flag were able to participate in the lively business which was the highest level attained since the Armistice. The temporary boom naturally reacted favorably upon the shipping world at home where the scarcity of bottom raised the freight rate to the unusual height as that temporarily ruling soon after the earthquake disaster of 1923. Thanks to this abnormal activity of the trans-Atlantic carrying trade the Japanese trampowners, it was reported at the time, could considerably lighten the burden of their outstanding liabilities. The gradual restoration of the normal carrying trade abroad coupled with the continued internal disturbance in China and especially the banking crisis in April followed by a severe dislocation of the economic market, all these combined to vitiate the shipping business of the country. The result was that most of the shipowners found their business reduced to the deplorable state with little or no margin of profit. Such sudden swing in the movement of freight market is indeed very rare.

Ship-building.—The ship-builders are of course equally suffering from the business depression. Japan's shipyards expanded at the time of the war boom to a capacity of over one million tons, still remain at the respectable level of 700,000 tons, according to the estimate of reliable authorities. Now the mercantile fleet of Japan totals over 4 million tons gross which to be kept in efficient state requires annual replacement of at least 200,000 tons. The point is of special significance when it is remembered that about one-quarter of that total tonnage is over 20 years old and only 7 per cent. is five years. And yet according to the last quarterly returns only eight vessels totalling 22,000 tons gross were being built at home and no tonnage whatever ordered abroad. The pitiful condition of our shipbuilders may be judged from the fact that even leading shipyards are barely eking out their existence by working at other jobs, such as making flying machine parts, electric apparatuses, bridge materials, and so forth.

Motor Ships.—Amidst the general depression of the ship-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

building industry in Japan one thing that stands out prominent is the growing popularity of motor ships among leading shipowners. Their partiality for this particular class of vessels comes from the consideration that Japanese ships being mainly run on long-distance routes the internal combustion motor is more economical. It is surmised that when our shipowners have to take up any large shipbuilding programme, as they must, if they have to maintain the present position in the maritime world, third in tonnage after America and Britain, the motor ship will be given preference. Already the new departure is much in evidence. The Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the largest shipowning concern in Japan, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha whose fleet is only next to the Yusen in tonnage, the Mitsubishi Trading Co., the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, both of which are two of Japan's largest trading organizations, and the Itaya Shosen Kaisha run by the largest financier of Hokkaido, have either placed order with native dockyards for regular liners or cargo motor vessels some of which have already been launched or taken delivery of and placed in service. Of the three motor ships launched for the Mitsubishi and one lately ordered, a special correspondent of **Lloyd's List** writes in a recent number, two are tankers, a highly interesting feature, they being the first oil-engined tankers constructed or owned in Japan. All three are fitted with Sulzer engine built at the Mitsubishi Dockyard. The Mitsui had an 8000-ton cargo ship built in Japan in 1924 and have lately taken delivery of two smaller craft, all engined by Burmeister & Wain. The Yusen Kaisha are having three 16,000-ton transpacific liners constructed, two at the Mitsubishi Dockyard and one at the Yokohama Dockyard. The two will have four Sulzer engines installed, and the third Burmeister & Wain double-acting plant. The Osaka Shosen is gradually turning over its fleet to motor ships and already six vessels of this class have been placed in service, three of them, 14-knot twin-screw passenger and cargo liners on the South American route, and three others, 13½ knots, to operate between home ports and Tientsin. They are all of Sulzer type.

The K.K. S.S. Co. & Kawasaki Dockyard.—The two establishments being closely related financially have sustained a severe blow from the banking failures of April, the former by the close of the Fifteenth Bank, its largest creditor, and the latter by the crush of the once great Suzuki Shoten of Kobe which was its main pillar. The K.K. S.S. and Dockyard's case is a typical instance of the turn of fortune incidental to the Great War. Plainly stated the S.S. Co. was an outcome of a desperate shift of the Dockyard to create credit by utilizing a large number of stock boats built by it at the time of the inflation mania. Started under such peculiar circumstance as the largest tramp-boat concern in Japan owning a fleet of 500,000 ton D.W., it has had to fight hard against adverse condition that has depressed the shipping business recently. At the end of 1927 its borrowings amounted to as much as ¥74½ millions. The fact that the Government is a part creditor complicates the situation. Its development is naturally watched with keen interest by all people concerned. So far as regards its shipbuilding department, the Dockyard, while nominally a private company as before, has been placed under the control of the Admiralty which considers

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

its work as of primary importance. A retired Vice-Admiral now presides it. With the main business detached the Dockyard will most probably devote itself to car-building, tin-plate making and such subsidiary lines which are judged promising.

Shipping Union.—In accordance with the resolution passed in June 1920 by the International Labor Congress at Geneva the Japan Shipping Union was created in Nov. 1926 by the joint efforts of Government, ship-owners, and seamen, and with its inauguration in April 1927 the Japan Seamens' Relief Society largely supported by the Government has been discontinued. The Union provides a seamen's employment agency, attends to various measures for promoting their interest as disputes between them and shipowners, and so forth. The expense is borne by Government, shipowners and seamen in suitable proportion. The head office is at Kobe with branches at all important places.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXV

PATENTS, DESIGNS, TRADE-MARKS AND UTILITY MODELS

INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

The first legislative measure Japan had for the protection of industrial property was the Brief Monopoly Regulations (Senbai Ryaku Kisoku) issued in 1871, but they were abolished before they went into force. The actual protection commenced in June 1884 when the Trade Mark Regulations were promulgated, followed by the Monopoly Patent Regulations in 1885. In 1888, the two were superseded by the Patent, Design and Trade Mark Regulations. In those days Japan was still bound by extraterritorial treaties and as foreigners were beyond the control of the native laws their industrial property could not obtain protection in Japan. With the revision of the treaties in 1894-95 the laws on industrial property were subjected to necessary amendment and for the first time the general system of protection as understood in Europe and America was put into force in the country. Subsequently the laws were amended twice, i.e. in 1909 and in 1921, when the present Patent, Utility Model, Design and Trade Mark Laws and rules appertaining to them came into existence, to take effect from January 11, 1922. Main features common to these four laws are as follows:—

(1) Japan from the first adopted the examination system, that is, when there are applications for patents, or registration of utility models, designs or trade marks, they are first examined by Examiners of the Patent Office, and get registration only when they are found conformable to law. This principle remains unchanged. In the new laws, the system of publication has been adopted, that is to say, when the Examiners are satisfied with applications, they first issue an order that publicity be given them, and if within a period of two months no objections appear against the published applications, then upon the expiration of said period the Examiner gives decision to register, and effects registration on payment of prescribed fees. The only exception to the above is in connection with applications for the registration of designs for which registration is effected by dispensing with the process of publicity.

The system of re-examination has been abolished in the new laws. If the Examiner should decide to reject an application, he has to show to the applicant the reasons, if any, for the rejection in order to give him an opportunity to protest. In case the protest is overruled and the applicant is not satisfied with the ruling, he can request a trial-on-appeal.

A trial can be requested to invalidate a patent or a registration granted contrary to the laws, or to a person not entitled

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

thereto; but this power of request lapses after expiration of five years from the day of registration in the case of patents and with regard to registrations affecting private interests, and three years in the case of utility models. A trial may also be requested to confirm the limits of claims. From a trial an appeal is open to a trial-on-appeal, and from a trial-on-appeal to the court of cassation, but this latter is in regards to points of law only.

(2) Formerly patents were granted only to first inventors, but in the new Patent Law they, as well as the registration of utility models, designs and trade-marks, are granted to the first applicants; and in case there are two or more applications on the same day on the same subject a patent or registration is granted according to an agreement among the applicants, but is withheld when no such agreement exists. In case a patent or registration has been granted to a person who is not entitled thereto, such patent or registration may be invalidated through a trial upon application, and shall be granted to a person entitled thereto.

(3) As regards an invention, a utility model or a design effected by an employe of a private firm or public establishment, even when the invention, utility model, or design lies within the scope of business of the employer, and is accomplished by the employe in discharge of his duty and assigned to the employer according to stipulations in a contract or business regulations, the employer has to pay a reasonable compensation to the employe. In case such employe obtains a patent or registration thereof, owing to absence of such stipulations, the employer is entitled to work it.

(4) A patent, utility model or design, and right to work a patented invention, or registered utility model, or designs as well as right of pledge having such patent, utility model, or design or right of working it as its object is transferable with or without limitation, but unless such transfer is registered at the Patent Office, it cannot be set up against a third party.

(5) With regard to patented articles, and registered utility models and designs, an indication that the article is patented or registered, must be attached thereto, otherwise no damages can be recovered for infringement. No such requirement is needed for trade marks.

(6) When a patent is granted, letters patent shall be issued, and when a utility model or design is registered, a certificate of registration; but for the registration of a trade mark no certificate shall be issued.

(7) A foreigner who is not domiciled, nor has a residence in Japan, is not entitled to enjoy industrial property, unless he is a subject or citizen of a country with which Japan has a treaty or anything corresponding thereto, pledging mutual protection of industrial properties. Even a national of such a country is not allowed to make an application or a request or take any other steps with regard to industrial property, unless he is domiciled or has a residence or bona fide place of business in Japan, or when he does so through an agent living in Japan.

(8) For persons residing in foreign countries or in remote districts where communication is difficult, the Director of the Patent Office may, by virtue of his official authority or in com-

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

pliance with request, extend the periods prescribed for procedures to be taken vis-a-vis the Patent Office.

PATENTS

Not Patentable.—The following are not patentable:

1. Articles of food or drink or taste (Genusmittel);
2. Medicines or methods of compounding them;
3. Substances manufactured by chemical processes;
4. Articles which are prejudicial to public order, moral or health.

Not New.—The following are not "new":—

1. Inventions which have been publicly known or publicly used in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor;
2. Inventions which have been described in publications distributed in the Empire prior to application for patents therefor to such an extent that the description can easily be put into practice.

Term.—The term of a duration of a patent is fifteen years, counting from the date of publication, a patent for addition expiring with its original.

This term of fifteen years may be extended for not less than three and not more than ten years, if the invention is a very important one and the inventor has not realized proper profits for his invention through no fault of his own.

Patent Fee.—The fee is ¥10 annually, 1st-3rd year; ¥15, 4th-5th year; ¥25, 6th-9th year; ¥35, 10th-12th year; and ¥50, 13th-15th year. The fee for an extended patent is:—

1. 1st year to 3rd year, inclusive, annually.....¥100.
   First three years' fee to be paid at once.
2. From 4th year to 6th year, inclusive, annually ¥150.
3. From 7th year to 10th year, inclusive, annually ¥200.

Use of Other's Patent.—When a patented invention can not be worked without a patented invention or a registered utility model belonging to another person being used, a trial may be requested in case the person refuses to grant a license on reasonable terms without proper reasons. This use of a patented invention cannot be exacted unless three years have elapsed from the establishment of the patent right.

In case a patent remains unworked in the Empire without any good reason consecutively for three years or more, and if such patent is necessary for public interests, the Director of the Patent Office may upon receiving application cancel the patent or order the patentee to grant a license on terms to be decided by him, or cancel it in virtue of his authority.

UTILITY MODELS

Any person who has conceived a new model of practical utility in regard to shape, construction or combination of articles may obtain the registration of a utility model with regard to the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

article. Prohibitive clauses concerning registration are practically identical to those for the registration of designs.

The term of the exclusive use of a utility model is ten years from the registration.

The fee is at the rate of ¥7 annually for the first three years, ¥15 annually for the next three years, and ¥25 annually for the last four years.

DESIGNS

Subject Matters.—Any new design consisting of forms, patterns, colorings, or their combinations and applicable to articles of industry may be registered with regard to the articles, excepting those which are the same or similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest, or those which are prejudicial to public order and so forth.

Secrecy of Designs.—A design may be kept secret pending the application and for a period not exceeding three years from its registration.

Term.—The term allowed for the exclusive use of a design is ten years from the registration, similar design expiring with the original.

Fees.—The fee is at the rate of ¥3 yearly for the first three years, ¥5 yearly from the fourth to the tenth year. Register fee of a similar design is ¥3.

TRADE-MARKS

Object of Trade-marks.—A trade-mark may be registered in order to distinguish the goods which are produced, manufactured, worked up, selected, certified, handled or sold by a person as a business. A trade-mark to be registerable must consist of letters, devices or signs, or their combinations and must be distinctive and conspicuous. A designation of colors may be registered.

The following marks are not registerable:

1. Those containing a device similar to the Imperial Chrysanthemum Crest;
2. Those similar to the national flag, the army or navy ensign, decoration, &c., or a foreign national flag; and
3. To a Red Cross, or designation or characters therefor;
4. Those liable to disturb public order or morals;
5. Those containing a likeness, the name or other designation, or the trade-name of another person, unless consent is obtained therefor from the person concerned.
6. Those similar to a mark commonly used with the same, or similar kind, of goods;
7. Those containing a device similar to a prize medal or the like given by an authorized exposition, except in the case when a person uses such medal which he has obtained, as part of his trade-mark;
8. Those similar to a mark of another person well known in trade and to be used with similar kinds of goods;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

9. Those similar to registered trade-mark of another person and to be used for similar kinds of goods; and
10. Those similar to a mark of another person, before the lapse of one year since the loss of validity of such mark, unless the mark remained unused for more than one year previous to the loss of its validity.
11. Those apprehended to cause mistake or confusion of merchandise.

Even in cases where the essential part of a trade-mark is not, when separated, unregisterable for its not being special and distinctive, such trade-mark shall be registered if the owner disclaims any right to that part.

A trade-mark similar to another trade-mark owned by the same person and to be used for the same merchandise, or a mark identical with another mark owned by the same person and to be used for a similar kind of merchandise may be registered by the same person as associated trade marks.

A mark used by a person in business the object of which is not profit, will be considered as a trade-mark and is registerable.

A mark of a juridical person to be used by members of the corporation may be registered as a corporation mark.

When Transferable.—A trade-mark right may be transferred only when it is transferred together with the business; it may also be transferred by division according to the goods on which the mark is used.

Cancelled.—It may be cancelled when, without proper reasons, the owner of a trade-mark right has failed to use his trade mark within the Empire for more than one year from the date of registration, or has discontinued the use thereof for more than three years. Registered trade-marks of foreign countries are exceptions.

Term.—The term of the exclusive use of a registered trade-mark is twenty years. The term for a trade-mark already registered in another State, coextends with the term allowed in that State, but in no case can it exceed twenty years. Registration of trade-marks can be renewed.

Fees.—¥30 for registration of a trade-mark and ¥50 for a renewal thereof, the same fee for an associated trade-mark; and ¥100 for registration of a corporation mark and ¥150 for a renewal thereof.

STATISTICS

The number of applications filed with the Patent Office for patents and for registration of designs and trade-marks and utility models, number of patents granted and of designs, etc. registered during the past four years, are as follows:—

Registration of Patent Right

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1923	6,672	1,297	7,969	1,475	656	2,131
1924	8,148	1,746	9,894	1,382	546	1,928
1925	10,842	1,838	12,680	3,590	1,498	5,088
1926	10,617	1,878	12,495	2,498	1,022	3,520

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Registration of Utility-models

	Applications			Registered		
	Japanese	Foreigners	Total	Japanese	Foreigners	Total
1923	17,838	29	17,867	4,458	18	4,476
1924	22,514	49	22,563	3,388	5	3,393
1925	27,613	86	27,699	11,664	37	11,701
1926	27,395	72	27,467	7,574	45	7,619

Registration of Designs

1923	2,513	11	2,524	789	6	795
1924	3,759	21	3,780	1,862	10	1,872
1925	5,200	32	5,232	3,042	7	3,049
1926	7,277	77	7,354	3,947	27	3,774

Registration of Trade-marks

1923	13,996	908	14,904	5,134	370	5,504
1924	18,284	1,481	19,765	4,306	516	4,822
1925	19,716	1,225	20,941	10,426	1,299	11,725
1926	20,700	1,026	21,726	9,925	1,098	11,023

ENCOURAGEMENT OF INVENTIONS

The Society for the Encouragement of Inventions was organized in 1905, and in 1919 the Government announced they would grant every year a certain amount of encouragement fund. In the same year gold medals specially designed were awarded to 15 inventors of merit. The Society is presided over by Baron Y. Sakatani.

In 1925 the Society received a donation of ¥30,000 from the Imperial Household in aid of the encouragement fund. The following year (1926) the Society awarded to 106 inventors medals of merit and letters of praise, 11 of them receiving monetary gift of ¥300 each out of the Imperial donation.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXVI

INSURANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Placed under control of the Department of Commerce and Industry an insurance company is to be organized either on a joint-stock or on a mutual basis, with capital of at least ¥100,000. An insurance company should not combine any other line of business than that of insurance, nor carry on the business of life insurance conjointly with that of property insurance. The official control is effected by requiring the companies to submit an annual statement of operations, making occasional inspection or issuing commands or even suspending business or revoking the charter.

The Government also conducts the post life insurance service, it being initiated in 1916. It also initiated the same year health insurance for the welfare of laborers.

Life Insurance

The pioneer life insurance concern was a mutual insurance company established in 1880. This was followed in the next year by the Meiji Life Insurance Company, an establishment more developed in its organization than that of its predecessor. For lack of experience and materials, the company adopted the Table of the 17 companies of Great Britain as the basis for calculating premium rates. In 1889 the Nihon Life Insurance Company was established. It was by this company that the first mortality table prepared in Japan was put into use. Subsequently many other insurance companies were added to the list, but owing to insufficiency of business experience on the part of the companies and lack of understanding as to its advantages on the part of the public, the insurance business in Japan was in a state of depression during the period extending from 1893 to 1900. The business stood in need of more effective Government control and support, and this desideratum was supplied by the establishment of the Insurance Bureau in 1900. Its development has especially been noticeable since the middle stage of the World War, when Japan experienced a remarkable increment in her wealth.

Property Insurance

The first insurance concern in Japan in this line is the Tokyo Fire Insurance Company, which was established in 1888, the business of fire insurance having been inaugurated here somewhat later than that of life or marine insurance. Fire insurance practice in England was taken for the model, and the premium rate was tentatively fixed at 20/1000. During the several years subsequent to the establishment of the pioneer company two others

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

—Meiji and Nippon Fire Insurance—came into existence. Absence of big fires facilitated the vigorous progress of the business in this infancy stage, and the gradual recognition of its advantages by the public tended to multiply the number of fire insurance companies. The business, however, was soon overtaken by a period of depression as in the case of life insurance. To place it on a sound basis, legal measures were adopted with success. As the Tokyo, Meiji, Nippon, Yokohama and Kyodo—the big five—expanded their operations, there broke out among them a rate war with the result that the rates were quoted at between 2/1000 and 3/1000 in Tokyo and at 1/1000 or less in Nagoya and Osaka. The periods of contract were likewise extended, to two or three years. Further pushing on of this mad competition meant self-destruction, and an understanding was arrived at among the parties concerned as to the minimum rate. The league was first organized in 1907, followed in 1910 by another, and again cutting of rates was practised by the insurance companies belonging to the opposing groups. The competition came to an end in 1917 by the amalgamation of the rival leagues under one association styled the Joint Fire Insurance Association of Japan. The business has continued to be prosperous and according to the statistics compiled in 1923 there were 48 companies with net liabilities amounting to ¥4,267 millions in movable property and of ¥5,285 millions in real estate, exclusive of figures for six cos. whose books were destroyed in the earthquake. Increase in the number of companies in the same business resulted in keen competition among them but at last the situation was relieved by an agreement entered into in February, 1923, by the parties interested to make an allowance of 10 per cent. in premium rates. In Nov. 1924 this agreement was replaced by one aimed at restoring the tariff to the former level, at the same time leaving the member cos. to make an allowance of 10% at their own discretion.

As has already been stated, incidentally, the inauguration of the marine insurance business in this country antedated those of life and fire insurance, the date being 1878. The Tokyo Marine & Fire Insurance Company, the oldest of the kind in Japan, monopolized the business for fourteen years, that is, till 1893, when five competing companies appeared in the field. The business now became gradually extensive, especially as many of the property insurance companies extended their operations to this branch of the service. Japan's joining the World War afforded an opportunity for a phenomenal development of the business. For the protection of marine insurance companies, the Government enacted and enforced in 1914 a law providing subsidies for them in time of war. While this law was in operation, that is, from Sept., 1914, to Sept., 1917, 512,000 contracts were entered into, representing ¥4,611 millions in value, and the State subsidies granted amounted to ¥2,790,000. How remarkable is the progress the business had achieved may be gathered from the fact that at the end of 1923 policies numbered 224,905 with 196,000 contracts representing ¥518,432,000 in sums covered, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

A few attempts have been made to establish the business of transport insurance in this country, the first being in 1891. These attempts were made by companies making the business

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

their specialty, but unfortunately they were not successful. At present it is carried on as side business by some companies engaged in other lines of property insurance. There are 25 such establishments, and at the end of 1923 policies numbered 43,425 with the cover totalling 116,299,000, exclusive of the figures for the Tokyo Fire.

Accidents insurance first attracted the attention of those in the insurance business in Japan in 1893, but it was not till 1911 that this department of the insurance business was started in this country, the pioneer company being the Chuo Kasai Shogai Hoken Kaisha, followed by the Kyodo and the Nippon. So far the service has failed to achieve any particular success.

With the single exception of boiler and engine insurance, other lines of the property insurance business are conducted in conjunction with others by companies dealing in general property insurance, such as fidelity, automobile liability, and burglary.

PRESENT CONDITION—JAPANESE COMPANIES

Life Insurance

At the end of 1926 there were 44 life insurance companies in Japan with an aggregate capital of ¥45,380,000. Their contracts ran up to 5,697,000 representing ¥5,658,738,000 in value. Figures showing their operations in late years are given in the tables inserted elsewhere.

The mortality tables widely adopted by our companies are the Combined Experience Table, the American Experience Table, Farr's Table, the Experience Table of Three Japanese Companies, and Table No. 2 of the Bureau of Statistics of Japan. The Japanese Experience Table is remarkable as the first experience table in Japan. It was compiled under the direction of Mr. Kaitaro Ebihara, an actuary, from the data supplied by 480,000 insured lives contracted for by the Meiji, Teikoku and Nippon Life Insurance Companies from their foundation up to 1907. The Statistics Bureau Table is a mortality table of Japanese males prepared under the direction of Mr. Tsuneta Yano, a well-known life insurance authority.

The first mortality table in this country is that which was compiled by Dr. Rikitaro Fujisawa for the Nippon Life Insurance Company from the population statistics of the Japanese people covering the period 1881-1887.

The percentage of actual deaths to estimated deaths at the leading life insurance companies in Japan in 1925, averaging men and women, was:

Minimum, 65.84 persons (insured value, 57.20).
Maximum, 129.55 persons (insured value, 143.34).
Average for all the companies, 92.51 persons (insured value, 87.50.)

The estimated rate of interest adopted by Japanese life insurance companies as the basis of determining premiums is 3.5 or 4 per cent. Out of the 43 companies, 7 adopt 3.5 per cent. rate and the remainder 4 per cent. rate. The average rate of interest

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

secured by the principal life insurance companies during 1922 on their assets was 6.64 per cent., the lowest being 2.44 and the highest 8.75 per cent.

Turning to the financial standing of the 44 companies, the figures as at the end of March, 1926, are as follows:—

Assets	¥923,669,917
Liabilities	923,669,917
Cash in hand and deposit	185,128,720
Loans	210,065,001
Negotiable instruments in hand	416,316,260
Real estate	45,718,008
Premium receipts	197,258,538
Working expenses	63,051,677
Percentage of working expenses to premium expenses	—

Life insurers maintain a society founded in 1905 and devoted to the interests of the insurance business and for their effective co-operation. It is named the Life Insurance Companies Association and has Mr. Tsuneta Yano, Chairman of the First Mutual Life Insurance Company, for its president. There are 36 member companies.

Property Insurance

There were 54 insurance companies of this description in Japan at the end of March, 1926. Out of the number 49 were engaged in fire insurance, 35 in marine insurance, 27 in transport insurance, one in fidelity insurance, one in boiler and engine insurance, two in automobile liability insurance, and one in burglary insurance. Only eight dealt exclusively in fire insurance and three in marine insurance. Besides, there were three companies transacting the business of accident insurance in conjunction with other lines of insurance.

Insurance contracts entered into were as follows at the end of March, 1926:—

Fire insurance	10,134,555	(¥13,351,656)
Marine insurance	277,120	(661,635)
Transport insurance	67,957	(197,432)
The figures for other classes were as follows:—		
Accident insurance	15,866	(43,502)
Fidelity, Automobile, Liability, Burglary, Boiler and Engine insurance combined at the end of March, 1926	32,132	(20,739)

The financial standing of those companies at the end of March, 1926, was as follows:—

Assets	¥541,456,697
Liabilities	541,456,697
Cash in hand and deposit	91,612,616
Loans	50,302,868
Negotiable instruments in hand	148,338,292
Real estate	—
Gross receipts	478,928,497
Total disbursements	451,548,114
Balance	28,408,174

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Premium receipts	194,504,214
of which	
Fire insurance	73,074,944
Marine insurance	21,770,535
Transport insurance	1,248,706
Working expenses	43,834,252
Loss	—

Foreign Companies

Foreign insurance companies in Japan are bound by the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 380 issued in 1900 and Ordinance No. 30 issued by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce in 1912. Special provisions are made for application to those in Formosa, Chosen, and Manchuria. Foreign individuals or corporations intending to start the insurance business are required to apply to the Department of Commerce and Industry for permission. Commencement of business is allowed only after a deposit with the authorities concerned of ¥150,000 for life insurance and ¥100,000 for property insurance is made. Deposits are subject to increase under specified circumstances.

State Life Insurance

This form of life insurance came into operation in 1916, after remaining an outstanding proposition for 17 years. All business connected with State life insurance is transacted at the post offices throughout the empire, over 8,000 in number. Policies are of two kinds—life and endowment. The age limits are from 12 to 60, and the endowments range from ¥20 to ¥350.

Below are given the number of policies (in 1,000) and sum insured (in ¥1,000) for the last few years:—

	1926		1925		1924	
	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured	No. of policies	Sum insured
Life	3,604	467,600	3,192	407,163	2,769	349,787
Endowment ..	6,447	818,908	5,121	646,616	3,753	471,862
Total	10,151	1,286,508	8,313	1,053,779	6,522	821,649

Reserves & Loans as at end of March 1926

Reserves stood at ¥200,916,000 while loans amounted to about 30 communal welfare and other undertakings. The total on the books reached ¥122,057,000. Those indebted for over ¥10 millions are Funds for erecting primary school buildings, ¥41,213,000; for creating peasant holdings, ¥22,426; waterworks, ¥18,973,000; erecting epidemic hospitals, ¥15,569,000.

The number of policies in 1923 as classified by occupations is as follows:—

Occupations	No. of policies	Occupations	No. of policie
Agriculture	1,041,715	Civil service & professions	783,865
Fishing	92,826	Other occupations	206,280
Mining	41,250	Domestic employees ..	30,942
Manufacturing	1,304,723	Without occupation....	51,570
Commerce	1,361,450	Occupation unknown...	41,256
Transport & comunication	201,123	Total	5,157,006

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Post Office Life Annuities

Inaugurated in Oct. 1926 the service consists of two systems, i.e. Deferred and Immediate Life Annuity. The age limit of applicants ranges between 12 and 60 for the former and between 40 and 80 for the latter. The Deferred annuities are subdivided into four different forms, to commence at the age of 50, 55, 60 or 65. The maximum amount of annuity is ¥2,400 and the minimum ¥120. The premiums are payable at any post office specified by the applicant and either in a single sum or by instalments payable yearly, half-yearly or quarterly. The rates are based first on the Mortality tables compiled by the Government Statistics Bureau on the census returns for the year 1898-1904, and secondly on the Interest schedule determined by the Minister of Communications. Annuities are payable, for the Immediate system, from the date of contract to the date of the death of the annuitant, and for the Deferred system, from the date of the annuitant's attaining a certain age specified to the date of his death. The premiums payable differ according as the purchase-money is returned or not.

Deferred Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Purchasing money not returned.

Age	Commencing at 50		Commencing at 60	
	Males Yen	Females Yen	Males Yen	Females Yen
12	96.10	105.74	35.39	42.78
20	158.46	175.09	58.35	70.83
30	303.38	336.11	111.72	135.97
40	582.65	648.52	214.57	262.35
Purchasing money returned.				
12	105.46	116.38	39.33	47.49
20	176.60	194.88	66.37	79.94
30	337.24	371.17	128.81	153.96
40	648.44	705.16	254.34	297.67

Immediate Life Annuity Premiums Payable in a Single Sum

(Cost of ¥100 Annuity)

Age	Purchase money not returned		Purchase money returned	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
40	1,340.12	1,410.97	1,419.16	1,481.06
50	1,160.19	1,261.57	1,272.52	1,347.51
60	930.94	1,040.79	1,091.92	1,169.75

Statistics at End of March 1927

No. of contracts	Amount of annuities	Average amount per contract
71,007	¥7,367,010	¥103.8

N.B.—The figures represent the result for the six months from October 1 '26 (when the system was inaugurated) till Mar. 31 '27. The situation of the new contracts entered during March '27 may be seen from the following returns:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Purchasing money not returned		Purchasing money returned		No. contracts per. 10,000 popul.	
	Cases	Amount Yen	Cases	Amount Yen	New contracts for Mar. '27	Average for 6 months
Immediate ..	8	470	76	6,538	1.31	11.69
Deferred ...	91	5,880	7,758	665,966		

STATISTICS ON INSURANCE

At the end of June '27 there existed throughout the country 42 life, 4 conscript, 5 accident, 50 fire, 43 marine, 33 transport, 1 fidelity, 1 boiler, 2 automobile, 2 burglary and 1 glass insurance companies. The business result of these concerns at the end of June the same year is shown below:—

	New Contracts for June		Contracts expired or cancelled		Contracts at end of June	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Life	72,049	117,915	64,179	75,633	4,958,087	5,500,139
Conscript.	14,848	10,508	10,226	6,085	889,633	447,184
Accident..	3,289	8,919	1,120	4,808	61,692	159,557
Fire 1,362,046		3,713,712	1,076,485	5,285,554	10,569,759	24,114,846
Marine ..	253,612	1,085,363	255,766	1,074,805	297,873	1,756,796
Transport.	139,774	325,755	145,381	342,322	63,763	152,342
Fidelity ..	475	1,265	457	1,060	2,214	6,654
Boiler	104	421	91	403	1,012	4,637
Automobile	4,619	7,706	3	22	51,284	72,537
Burglary..	1,273	218	1,489	179	18,662	2,662
Glass	6	1	0	0	72	16

JAPANESE COMPANIES

Loans by Insurance Cos. (Mar. 1926) in ¥1,000

On real estates	33,249
On movable property	227,118
Total	260,367

Life Insurance

Ending March	No. of Co.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premiums Yen 1,000	Claims Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000	Expense Yen 1,000
1925 ..	42	—	721,780	185,345	515,099	4,693,867	4,712,955	58,777
1926 ..	46	22,034	782,593	197,254	528,640	4,543,942	4,657,135	58,209

Leading Life Insurance Cos.

(ending Dec. 1925)

Name of Co.	When est.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserve Yen 1,000	Policies	Premium Insurance Income Yen 1,000	Claims Paid Yen 1,000	Business Expenses Y. 1,000	Ratio of Claim Y. 1,000	Ratio of Expenses
Meiji	1881	1,250	58,941	306,142	413,556	17,114	4,557	3,602	26.6	21.0
Teikoku	'88	750	57,917	352,580	348,138	13,025	4,583	3,023	35.2	23.2
Nippon	'98	3,000	107,317	565,920	562,324	8,582	6,932	4,248	80.7	49.4
Kyosai	'94	75	32,813	194,344	204,124	8,174	2,623	2,726	32.1	33.3
Yurin	'94	300	21,982	164,043	116,651	5,610	1,653	1,898	29.4	33.8
Jinju	'94	1,500	30,007	212,194	196,164	9,439	2,717	3,234	28.7	34.2
Aikoku	'96	75	22,822	144,699	103,423	4,529	2,262	1,596	49.8	35.1
Daido	1902	300	35,506	208,829	215,725	8,550	2,830	2,603	33.1	30.4
Dai-ichi	'02	mu'al	32,496	137,496	297,552	11,181	2,372	1,937	21.2	17.3
Chiyoda	'04	„	46,669	208,182	872,269	14,286	4,207	2,942	29.4	20.6

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Fire Insurance

Ending March	No. of Cos.	Cap. p.u. Y. 1,000	Reserves Y. 1,000	Premiums Y. 1,000	Claims pd. Y. 1,000	Expenses Y. 1,000	Policies	Insurance Y. 1,000
1925 ..	50	71,328	75,712	75,712	32,469	40,642	10,315,049	17,501,011
1926 ..	51	100,440	70,419	73,074	29,962	43,834	10,134,559	13,351,656

Leading Fire Insurance Cos.

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Reinsurance	Net Losses	Working Expenses, Commission & Taxes	Fire & other Reserves	Percentage to Prem. Income of Loss	Percentage to Prem. Income of Exp.	Capital p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Dividend (per cent.)
Chiyoda Fire	1924	1,778,654	750,874	908,871	2,825,149	42.2	51.0	2,500	10
Hokoku „	„	1,145,574	323,630	915,606	2,447,485	28.2	79.9	750	12
Kyodo „	„	2,094,506	718,202	781,413	3,450,800	34.2	37.3	2,500	13
Nippon „	„	4,755,822	2,259,202	1,844,396	11,817,911	47.5	38.7	4,000	18
Tokyo „	„	2,880,302	983,061	1,095,455	7,445,876	34.1	38.0	2,500	15
Tokyo M. & F.....	„	7,859,797	3,325,000	2,831,000	*	42.3	36.0	30,000	20
Teikoku M. T. & F	„	1,354,014	684,330	605,510	1,167,000	50.5	44.7	2,500	10
Yokohama Fire ...	„	5,054,126	2,308,233	2,035,087	7,103,925	45.6	40.2	3,125	12
Meiji „	„	3,406,252	1,084,066	1,550,084	15,802,345	31.8	45.5	1,000	30

* included in marine reserve.

Marine Insurance

Name of Company	Year ending March	Premiums less Re-insurance	Net Losses Yen 1,000	Working Expenses Commission & Taxes	Marine Reserves Yen 1,000	Other Reserves	Percentage P. Income of Loss	Percentage P. Income of Exp.
Chiyoda Fire.....	1924	134,012	152	20,373	21	34,098	113.4	15.2
Hokoku „	„	147,667	81	26,134	500	67,350	54.8	17.7
Kyodo „	„	654,679	651	101,580	396		99.4	15.6
Nippon „	„	294,553	386	16,539	600	53,100	131.0	5.6
Tokyo „	„	220,797	249	74,351	160		112.7	33.6
Tokyo M. & F.	„	9,488,285	6,323	1,838,000	64,419*		66.6	19.3
Teikoku M. T. & F.	„	1,151,014	1,222	416,107	918	3,073,331	106.1	36.1
Yokohama Fire	„	861,219	553	247,152	895		64.2	28.6

* includes fire and other reserves.

Conscription Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Cos.	Cap. p.u. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Premium Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1925	4	3,050	63,335	15,731	481	796,963	365,312
1926	4	3,050	59,624	14,973	532	774,754	339,939

Post Life Insurance

Year ending March	Death: No.	Death: Claims Yen 1,000	Premium Income Yen 1,000	No. of Policies	Premium Yen 1,000	Insurance Yen 1,000
1924	81,455	10,627	44,900	8,340,753	5,871	1,056,908
1925	84,181	11,062	61,234	8,313,688	5,850	1,053,780

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOREIGN COMPANIES

Life Insurance

Year ending March	No of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1926	3	—	8,202	3,075	34,524	144

Fire Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1926	26	—	7,733	3,025	392,827	1,475

Marine Insurance

Year ending March	No. of Co.	Deposit Yen 1,000	Prem. income Yen 1,000	Claims pd. Yen 1,000	No. of policies	Insurance Yen 1,000
1926	16	—	1,262	1,322	7,887	44

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXVII

BANKS AND BANKING BUSINESS

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The establishment of banks, in the modern sense of the term in Japan dates back to 1873 when the Dai-ichi Kokuritsu Ginko (1st National Bank) was founded in Tokyo after the system of the American national banks. By the end of 1879 there were in existence throughout the country 153 national banks, which were all authorized to issue bank-notes. In 1880, the Yokohama Specie Bank was established at Yokohama as a special money organ to conduct foreign exchange business and afford banking facilities to trading circles. Later, in 1882, the Government established the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan) in Tokyo as a central semi-official bank with a view to gradually withdrawing the privileges of issuing bank-notes previously given to the national banks and giving the new central bank a monopoly of that privilege. Between 1896 and 1899, the 153 national banks scattered in various important cities were gradually abolished and reorganized as ordinary banks, and meanwhile numerous ordinary banks were newly opened throughout the country. Though commercial in form and denomination, most of these banks and especially those in the provinces were practically agricultural organs in view of the predominance of the farming population in Japan, as is still the case though to a less extent. These banks generally made it their business to advance money to the agricultural community on mortgages consisting of immovable property. The savings bank business was inaugurated by the 1st and 10th national banks in 1878, but the pioneer bank in this line is the Tokyo Savings Bank established in Tokyo in 1880. To afford further monetary facilities to agricultural and industrial interests the Government established in 1897 the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) in Tokyo, this being followed by the establishment in 1898 of the Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Banks) in each prefecture and in 1900 of the Hokkaido Colonization Bank in Hokkaido, and in 1902 the Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank) as a movable property bank. As central money organs for the colonies, the Government established in 1899 the Bank of Taiwan in Formosa and in 1909 the Bank of Chosen in Korea. Below is given a table showing number of the banking organs for the last few years, excluding the special banks other than the Noko Ginko, whose number has remained fixed recently:—

Name	1917	1922	1925	1926
Noko Ginko (Agricultural & Industrial Banks)	46	29	27	27
Savings Banks	644*	146	133	124
Ordinary Banks	1,398	1,799	1,537	1,420
Total	2,108	1,974	1,697	1,578

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

N.B.—This table does not include the number of banks in Korea.
• indicates the number of ordinary banks carrying on savings bank business in addition.

Banking Crisis in the Spring of 1927

Japanese banks have recently passed through three serious phases of crisis, the first being the great international post-war crisis of 1920-21, the second was that of 1923 caused by the disastrous earthquake that devastated the limited zone of Tokyo-Yokohama district. The third and last in the spring of 1927 may be considered as a dénouement led up by the temporizing remedial measures adopted on the two earlier occasions. The economic debacle that burst out swept away large number of propped-up establishments, industrial and financial, and Japan, after having finished the emergency measures demanded by the catastrophe, is now devoting herself to the grave task of reorganizing her economic basis.

The spark that caused the general conflagration in the spring of 1927 originated from the discussion in the Diet over the emergency measures of "Earthquake bills" when some ugly revelations naturally trickled out as to the difficulty in which certain banks had been placed owing to the bills. The general public, already reduced to the state of intense tension since the September disaster, became alarmed at the ominous hints thrown out in the course of the debates, and at a slight incident a run started, and from March 15 to April 21 some 30 banks with the total deposits amounting to ¥900 millions had to shut up their shutters throughout the country. At last the Government decreed moratorium for three weeks beginning with April 22. It was really an extraordinary economic upheaval seldom known in the banking history not only of Japan but abroad, as explained in a special chapter in the Supplement. The terrible hurricane laid low no small number of unsound concerns. The insolvency of the semi-official Bank of Taiwan was followed by the failure of the Suzuki Co. of Kobe whose enormous indebtedness amounting to some ¥800 millions had proved a fatal cancer to the bank. The fate of these two establishments was closely paralleled by that of the 15th Bank, which had been functioning for the Imperial family and landed nobility, and the Kawasaki Dockyard of Kobe, its largest debtor. The two also failed, though the latter has been partially reopened through the help of the Navy.

The defaulting banks totalled 37 by May 15, and with the sole exception of the Bank of Taiwan which has been reopened, the Bank of Japan having extended special credit of ¥200 millions, all the rest remained closed at the middle of November.

"The Earthquake Notes"

The adjustment of the "Earthquake notes" was closed at the end of September last and the notes discounted by the Bank of Japan under the Government Guarantee Regulation totalled ¥185 millions as against the estimated figure of ¥207 millions at the end of 1926, as explained in our previous edition. Of that total the apparent loss of the Bank is estimated to come to ¥110 millions, of which the Bank of Taiwan is responsible for ¥46

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

millions, the Bank of Chosen for ¥15 millions, Murai Bank over ¥14 millions, Tokyo Watanabe Bank ¥6½ millions and so on. It is believed that the net loss of the Bank from the emergency transaction will be somewhere about ¥5 millions, taking into account the discountage set apart, but this is thought only apparent, and that in practice the Bank is judged to have realized no less than ¥33 millions from the huge loans made on that critical occasion.

Amalgamation of Banks

After the European war the Government took measures to encourage the amalgamation and affiliation of minor banks with a view to solidifying their financial stability. As result of these efforts there have been many amalgamations or affiliations during the past several years, the number of amalgamations reaching the highest figure in the first half of 1923. The tendency waned for a while after the great earthquake disaster of September '23, but it revived in 1925 when 69 banks were newly established through amalgamation while 95 banks were dissolved or discontinued for the same reason. During 1926 there was also disappearance of about 120 minor banks. Though there existed as many as 1,578 banks at the end of 1926 throughout the country, the result of these frequent reorganizations has placed the control of the money market practically in the hand of about twenty leading banks mostly in large cities.

The New Banking Law

Features of the revised regulations are:

(1) A bank must be a joint stock company with a minimum capital of a million yen, but two million yen in case it is located in Tokyo or Osaka (in smaller towns, where the population is under 10,000, the capital may be 500,000 yen for the time being); (2) no bank is allowed to undertake any enterprises irrelevant to banking business, except in special cases; (3) banks' auditors have to report the result of their audit twice a year to the Government; (4) the law simplifies the process of bank mergers; (5) competent Government officials are authorized to participate in liquidation or audit; etc. A special section has been established in the Finance Department, its officials being entitled to examine with the bank auditors the books of the banks.

BANK NOTES

Three kinds of currency are in circulation in Japanese territory, viz., Bank of Japan notes, Bank of Chosen notes and Bank of Taiwan notes. The first is of course the most important, for the Bank of Japan is legally entitled to issue convertible notes to any amount corresponding in value to its specie reserve, or to the extent of ¥120 millions on the security of Government bonds, Treasury or other bills, or commercial bills of a reliable nature. When necessitated by the state of the money market, it may issue notes in excess of the prescribed maximum on a similar security.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Bank of Chosen is privileged by law to issue bank-notes to any extent against gold coins, gold or silver bullion, or Bank of Japan notes, or to a limited extent on the security of Government bonds, bills, and other bills or commercial notes of reliable nature. When deemed necessary it is allowed to make excess issue within limit of ¥50 millions against security and also to issue ¥20 millions beyond the legal limit. The notes are circulated without restrictions within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Chosen, and as the sphere of their currency has been extended to Kwantung province and the South Manchuria Railway zone in Manchuria, in consequence of the taking over of the Yokohama Specie Bank gold notes circulating in these regions, to be gradually replaced by the Bank of Chosen notes, the amount of issue of the notes has considerably expanded.

The Bank of Taiwan notes are legal tender within the jurisdiction of the Governor-General of Taiwan and are issued to any extent against specie reserve and also to the maximum amount of 20 million yen on the security of Government bonds, Bank of Japan notes, etc. An excess issue of notes on the security of a similar nature is made possible through permission obtained from the Minister of State concerned.

Besides these banks, the Yokohama Specie Bank is allowed to issue notes in China against silver reserve. These notes are unrestricted in their use in public and private transactions within the limits of that country, but they are not in circulation in Japan proper.

The volume of circulation is shown later.

PRINCIPAL BANKS

Of principal banks in Japan, the Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), the Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), and the Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Japan Hypothec Bank) may be mentioned as the most trustworthy banks among semi-official establishments of the line, while among ordinary banks the first-rate banks are the Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-ichi and Sumitomo, followed by the Yasuda Bank, Kawasaki Daihyaku Bank, etc.

SPECIAL BANKS

The special banks number 34, namely, the Bank of Japan, Yokohama Specie Bank, Nippon Kangyo Ginko, Noko Ginko (27 in all), the Hokkaido Colonization Bank, the Kogyo Ginko (Japan Industrial Bank), and the two colonial central banks of Taiwan and Chosen. (See Business Directory.)

The Bank of Japan.—Founded in 1882. Nominal capital ¥60,000,000 (paid up, ¥37,500,000). The bank issues convertible notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of the Government bonds or commercial bills of reliable nature. No limit on the reserve of gold or silver coins or bullion. It pays a tax of 1.25% for average monthly issue of notes and of above 6 percent per annum for any excess issue.

Head Office.—Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Yokohama Specie Bank.—Founded in 1880 the bank furnishes financial facilities to the foreign trade of the country. Capital increased to ¥100,000,000 paid up in April 1919. The bank buys and receives for collection foreign bills of exchange, issues drafts, telegraphic transfers and letters of credits on almost all parts of the world and transacts general banking business.

Head Office.—Minami Nakadori, Yokohama.

The Hypothec Bank of Japan (Nippon Kangyo Ginko).—Founded in 1895 under a special law, the Bank is a central banking organ for agricultural and industrial enterprise, and is authorized to issue bonds called "Kangyo Saiken" (Hypothec Debentures) up to the amount not exceeding 15 times its paid-up capital, and also, authorized in 1925, to issue bonds called "Fukko Chochiku Saiken" or Rehabilitation Debentures to the total amount of 200 million yen for financing the rehabilitation of the devastated area in the earthquake disaster of 1923 and the promotion of local industrial development.

The Bank has incorporated 19 of the 46 Noko Ginko which were established under special charter in 1896 to finance agricultural and industrial enterprises in the provinces.

Head Office.—Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Agricultural and Industrial Banks ("Noko Ginko" or Provincial Hypothec Banks).—These Banks are also authorized to issue debentures and the remaining 27 banks have succeeded in raising ¥371,975,000, an average of ¥13,776,850, the interest ranging from 8.2 to 7½.

The Industrial Bank of Japan (Nippon Kogyo Ginko).—Established in 1902; Capital ¥50,000,000 paid up.

The Bank enjoys the privileges of issuing debentures to an amount of ten times its paid-up capital and to any amount for the purpose of public utility abroad.

Head Office.—Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

The Hokkaido Colonization Bank (Hokkaido Takuehoku Ginko).—The Bank was established in 1900, under special charter, for the purpose of furnishing funds for colonial enterprises in Hokkaido and Karafuto. Capital subscribed, ¥20,000,000 (¥12,500,000 paid up); reserve, ¥7,676,400. The Bank is authorized by law to issue mortgage debentures up to the amount of ten times the paid-up capital.

Head Office.—Sapporo, Hokkaido.

The Bank of Taiwan (Taiwan Ginko).—Established under special charter in 1899; Capital subscribed ¥15,000,000 (fully paid up); it acts as the central bank in Formosa with a privilege of issuing against the reserve of gold and silver coins or bullion bank notes convertible into gold Yen notes within the limit of ¥20,000,000 covered by Government bonds, commercial bills, etc.

Besides general banking business, it also conducts transactions as to the foreign exchange through its branches as well as correspondents in all parts of the world.

Head Office.—Taihoku (Taipeh), Formosa.

The Bank of Chosen (Formerly Bank of Korea).—The law providing for the Bank of Chosen as promulgated in 1911 (revised in 1918) provides that: (1) The Bank be authorized to issue convertible notes and carry on general banking business and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

also trust business as the central financial organ of Korea, (2) Japanese subjects exclusively shall be allowed to hold shares in the Bank of Chosen, (3) the Government shall guarantee a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on shares held by others than the Government for the first 5 years. Capital sub. ¥40,000,000; reserves ¥80,463,170; deposits ¥147,940,426.

Head Office.—Seoul, Chosen.

SYNDICATE BANKS

For promoting their common interest 13 leading ordinary banks in Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya, three withdrawn through suspension of payment or fusion since the panic, form themselves into syndicate banks. Their financial position has been strengthened since the trouble of Mar. '27, at the expense of weaker establishments. The returns for the first half of 1927 put their total deposits at ¥4,224 millions against loans reaching ¥3,345 millions, the latter being 79.1% to the other. It is significant to note that it was 82.5% and 81.6% respectively for the corresponding term of 1925 and 1926. The rate of increase of deposits and loans in the 1st term of 1927 compares thus as against the two either terms:—

	Against '26	Against '25
Increase of Deposits.....	9.9%	11.8%
Increase of Loans.....	6.7%	7.3%

The position of the leading syndicate banks in Tokyo is briefly described below:

The Mitsui Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥100,000,000 (¥60,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥57,297,417; Deposits, ¥596,112,868; Loans ¥389,334,138; Discounts, ¥400,575,000; Foreign bills of exchange purchased, ¥68,384,669. Has many first-class correspondents abroad and its financial status is A1.

The Mitsubishi Bank.—Capital subscribed, ¥50,000,000 (¥30,000,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥28,212,870; Deposits, ¥461,434,774; Loans, ¥215,417,737; Bills discounted, ¥47,028,408; Foreign Bills of exchange purchased, ¥7,800,169. Has many excellent correspondents. The business policy of the bank is steady, "slow but sure" being the feature of its business transactions. After the quake disaster of September '23, the amount of deposits considerably increased in contrast to that of other banks.

The Dai-ichi Bank.—Capital, ¥57,500,000 paid up; Reserve, ¥55,850,000; Deposits, ¥510,270,638; Loans, ¥318,512,064. The business policy of the bank is rather conservative, but it is very attentive to the interests of its correspondents, many of whom are of first-rate financial status. Though the bank sustained no small damage through the quake disaster it is fast recovering its former stability. The bank amalgamated with the Tokai Bank in '27.

The Sumitomo Bank.—Subscribed capital, ¥70,000,000 (¥50,000,000 paid up); Reserves, ¥24,487,700; Deposits, ¥523,802,099; Loans, ¥297,493,140; Bills discounted, ¥94,190,722; Bills of exchange, ¥9,394,900. The stability of its financial foundation, good management and presence of men of ability on its staff combine to contribute to the sound development of the bank. The

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Mitsui Bank,

LIMITED

Capital Subscribed - - - Yen 100,000,000
Capital Paid-Up - - - - „ 60,000,000
Reserve Funds - - - - „ 61,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 5, Honkawaya-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo

HOME BRANCHES:

Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kobe, . Kyoto, Marunouchi (Tokyo), Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Nihonbashi (Tokyo), Osaka, Osaka-Dojima, Osaka-Kawaguchi, Osaka-Nishi, Otaru, Shimonoseki, Wakamatsu (Kyushu), Yokohama

---

FOREIGN BRANCHES:

Bombay, London, New York, Shanghai, Sourabaya

LONDON BANKERS:

Barclays Bank, Ltd. **Midland Bank, Ltd.**

NEW YORK BANKERS:

Bankers Trust Co. **Chase National Bank**
National City Bank of New York

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Takuma Dan,
Chairman of Board

Umekichi Yoneyama,
President

THE
MITSUI TRUST COMPANY
LIMITED

The First Trust Company
Established under the New Trust Law of Japan

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - - Yen 30,000,000
PROPERTIES HELD IN TRUST - „ 270,000,000

DEPARTMENTS:

TRUST, BOND, LOAN, LEGAL, SAFE DEPOSIT, REAL ESTATE, FOREIGN

OFFICES:

Tokyo Office - - - - HIBIYA PARK, EAST
Osaka Office - - - - KORAIBASHI

Correspondence Invited

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

bank was the first of all other similar establishments to adjust and consolidate the losses sustained in the quake disaster and other liabilities of which the liquidation was considered difficult.

The Yasuda Bank.—Nominal capital, ¥150,000,000 (¥92,750,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥57,851,925; Deposits, ¥686,544,809; Loans, ¥627,790,606. The bank is the largest of all ordinary banks, in so far as the amount of capital, reserve and deposits are concerned, its greatness being due to the fact that it amalgamated or incorporated many smaller affiliated banks.

The Jugo Ginko.—Capital subscribed, ¥100,000,000 (¥49,750,000 paid up); Reserve, ¥32,870,000; Deposits, ¥124,671,000; Loans, ¥159,419,000; Bills discounted, ¥71,000,000. Involved in the crisis of 1927 it has been reduced to a precarious position and has inflicted serious loss on shareholders many of whom are Peers.

The Kawasaki & Daihyaku Bank.—Subscribed capital ¥10,000,000; Reserve, ¥10,358,150; Deposits, ¥200,452,645; Loans, ¥171,686,965. One of the oldest, it was founded by the late Hachiroemon Kawasaki in 1880. The Bank, formerly known as the Kawasaki Bank, amalgamated with the Daihyaku Bank in July '27 and assumed the present name.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS IN JAPAN

In its early days, Japan's foreign exchange business was almost entirely in the hands of British, American and other foreign banks, only a small part being transacted by Japanese concerns who had been engaged in business as Merchant Bankers for several centuries. A notable period in the evolution of Japanese banking was, therefore, that which saw the inauguration of the policy of founding exchange banks with purely Japanese capital. The first of these banks was The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, in 1880, followed by the Banks of Taiwan and Chosen. Then such leading private banks as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Sumitomo, Dai-ichi, Dai-hyaku and Yasuda have opened foreign exchange departments, with the result that the greater part of the exports and imports is now financed by Japanese institutions. As an evidence how far their system has been carried to a state of greater efficiency the creation of a discount market a few years ago may be mentioned, this rendering great assistance in facilitating transaction. Another sign of development is shown in the presence of Exchange Brokers in the leading centres of overseas trade. Fluctuations of the exchange market recently according to the standard quotations of the Specie Bank are shown below:

Bank's Selling T. T. Rate

On New York

Year	January		May		October	
	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest
1924	47 1/2	47 1/2	40 1/4	40.0	40 3/4	38 1/2
1925	38 1/2	38 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	43 1/4	41 1/2
1926	44 1/4	43 1/2	47 1/4	46 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
1927	48 3/4	48 3/4	48.0	46 1/4	46 5/8	46 3/4

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Favorable reaction in 1925 was due to the marked improvement in foreign trade in consequence of brisk export of silk, the diminished imports occasioned by the enforcement of Luxury tariff, big speculative purchase of Yen in New York and Shanghai, and lastly the Government shipment of specie to New York to stabilize the exchange market.

BANKING STATISTICS

Remarkable as has been the development our banking business made, it still occupies a level far below that attained in Europe and America. There are too many petty banks, totalling at present as many as 1,000 banks approximately throughout the country. It is somewhat reassuring that the tendency toward amalgamation and expansion is perceptibly making head. From the outbreak of war till the end of 1921 banks that increased capital numbered 1587 with the total increment of roughly ¥1,583,-000,000. Amalgamation resulted in the creation of 193 banks and the dissolution of 238 at the same periods, and whereas there were as many as 2,157 banks throughout the country at the end of 1913, the number decreased to 2,091 at the end of 1918, to 1,980 in 1922 and then to 1,578 at the end of 1926, the gradual diminution being accounted for by amalgamation. The total amount of subscribed capital increased from about ¥507,701,000 at the end of 1913 to ¥2,997,298,000 at the end of 1926.

Inquiries made by the Oriental Economist of Tokyo give these data as to recent development of banking business in which is included the Branch Office of the Bank of Chosen in Japan proper (amount of money in ¥1,000):—

1924	No. of banks	No. of branches	Capital paid up	Reserve funds	Balance of deposits	Debenture loans
Bank of Japan...	1	15	37,500	65,405	827,277	—
Special banks....	33	196	414,302	200,677	1,259,982	1,331,619
Ordinary banks..	1,629	5,324	1,507,749	585,229	8,093,167	—
Savings banks....	136	565	36,398	21,309	793,512	—
Total	1,799	6,100	1,995,949	872,622	10,973,900	1,331,619
1925						
Bank of Japan...	1	15	37,500	70,425	657,011	—
Special banks....	33	198	378,924	194,471	1,140,432	—
Ordinary banks..	1,537	5,357	1,500,628	627,013	8,726,776	—
Savings banks....	133	597	37,647	23,963	904,605	—
Total	1,704	6,167	1,954,699	915,872	11,428,823	—
1926 (end of June)						
Bank of Japan..	1	15	37,500	72,935	654,026	
Special banks ...	33	193	381,801	202,087	1,073,257	
Ordinary banks.	1,475	5,306	1,490,518	647,312	8,897,493	
Savings banks..	131	603	38,674	25,665	980,674	
Total	1,640	6,117	1,948,494	947,998	11,605,451	

1924 Continued	Borrowings	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account
Bank of Japan..	—	358,970	150,940	240,909	298,636
Special banks...	677,775	1,986,862	337,065	575,785	110,935
Ordinary banks.	840,131	6,651,078	290,682	1,880,467	695,511
Savings Banks..	9,123	152,862	210,488	443,925	14,930
Total 1,527,030		9,149,772	989,175	3,141,082	1,120,013

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

1925 Continued	Borrowings	Balance of loans	Deposits with others	Bonds, shares, etc. owned	Cash account
Bank of Japan..	—	265,142	50,093	273,485	305,797
Special banks...	836,230	2,151,049	317,558	557,698	109,781
Ordinary banks.	870,224	7,269,748	322,457	2,051,251	667,455
Savings banks..	8,253	154,853	235,602	526,650	17,243
Total 1,714,707		9,840,793	925,711	3,409,085	1,100,277
1926 (end of June)					
Bank of Japan..	—	74,821	37,033	304,673	329,312
Special banks...	657,434	2,163,295	293,264	607,249	112,416
Ordinary banks.	885,577	7,480,217	312,618	2,096,945	618,029
Savings banks..	7,804	176,134	262,829	547,060	19,733
Total 1,550,815		9,894,468	905,744	3,555,926	1,079,490

Loans Classified

The Treasury returns show that at the end of 1926 loans on books of banks throughout the country totalled about ¥7,270 millions analysed as follows:—

Secured	¥1,299,925,066
Notes	4,118,510,391
Overdrafts	1,231,602,925
Others	619,710,110
Total	7,269,748,492

The securities classified are as follows:—

National & Local bonds	¥ 192,290,716
Foreign debentures, etc.	1,826,658
Private debentures, etc.	404,486,918
Stocks	1,989,159,757
Merchandises	367,787,267
Real estates	1,493,673,437
Ships	42,349,390
Economic foundations	50,419,595
Sundries	195,502,115
Guaranteed and on credit	2,532,752,639

Securities owned as asset consist of the following:—

National bonds and debentures	¥ 982,783,710
Local " "	188,177,905
Foreign " "	10,017,437
Private debentures	534,215,506
Stocks	336,056,755
Total	2,051,251,313

Liabilities of Banks (June 30th, 1926; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Capital, nominal..	60,000	100,000	94,000	99,400	20,000	45,000
Reserve funds ..	72,935	91,510	35,869	49,524	6,798	1,626
Notes issued 1,388,011		6,242	—	—	—	45,151
Debenture loans..	—	—	721,803	355,167	103,052	—
Deposits	654,026	533,887	57,013	147,143	48,700	91,595
Bills re-discounted	—	124,033	—	—	—	177,086
Debts	—	167,174	—	—	11,450	283,699
Temporary debts..	18	1,722	—	—	2,491	4,104
Branch accounts..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Net profits	9,302	14,962	7,518	10,066	1,368	1,209
Other account....	66,891	143,000	24,959	101,662	3,361	171,627
Total 2,251,184		1,182,531	941,162	762,962	197,221	821,097

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1925
Capital nominal ..	50,000	40,000	2,276,379	90,941	2,975,720	3,000,982
Reserve funds	16,016	743	647,312	25,665	947,999	915,872
Notes issued	—	80,067	—	—	1,519,470	1,812,169
Debenture loans	263,853	—	—	—	1,443,875	1,433,765
Deposits ...	46,979	147,940	8,887,963	112,962	10,728,209	10,632,690
Bills re-discounted ..	—	31,183	167,846	—	500,148	533,364
Debts	24,700	170,411	885,577	7,804	1,550,815	1,714,707
Temporary debts	1,079	8,362	322,720	—	340,496	374,586
Branch accounts ..	—	—	2,363,238	444,613	2,807,851	2,734,412
Net profits.	3,602	768	169,404	8,519	226,720	226,934
Other accounts .	80,499	43,145	535,805	29,031	1,199,979	1,141,739
Total	486,727	522,620	16,365,774	1,587,247	25,118,528	25,317,353

Assets of Banks (June 30th, 1926; in ¥1,000)

	Bank of Japan	Specie Bank	Nip. Kwangyo Ginko	Noko Ginko	Colonial Bank	Bank of Taiwan
Specie	329,312	60,161	805	3,612	3,608	9,893
Bullions	806,789	6,906	—	—	—	18,764
Loans	74,821	168,685	773,387	508,268	124,296	100,283
Bills discountable.	390,673	124,929	—	7,983	37,527	395,491
Bills bought.....	—	396,248	—	—	—	89,825
Documentary bills	—	—	—	—	3,844	17,018
Bonds, shares, etc.	304,673	286,047	51,483	32,578	6,106	84,623
Deposits	37,033	46,398	73,005	98,249	4,928	8,890
Land, building, etc.	4,460	17,918	4,910	5,679	6,794	10,464
Inter-bank loans..	154,530	872	—	—	1,389	2,562
Branch accounts..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Capital unpaid ..	22,500	—	24,124	14,350	7,500	5,625
Loss	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other accounts...	126,391	74,368	13,449	92,341	1,227	77,657
Total	2,251,184	1,182,531	941,162	762,962	197,221	821,097

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1925
Specie	2,146	32,291	618,028	19,733	1,079,490	1,100,277
Bullions ...	—	2,996	—	—	835,456	838,674
Loans	200,801	287,574	7,480,217	176,134	9,894,468	9,840,793
Bills discountable.	90,224	30,809	1,446,764	46,391	2,570,791	2,651,261
Bills bought.	906	18,146	115,185	—	620,311	928,940
Documentary bills.	—	11,854	107,000	—	139,716	139,753
Bonds, shares, etc.	75,533	70,879	2,096,945	547,060	3,555,926	3,409,085
Deposits ...	56,370	5,423	312,618	262,829	905,744	925,711

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Continued	Industrial Bank	Bank of Chosen	Ordinary Banks	Savings Banks	Total	Total for 1925
Land, building, etc...	5,721	12,945	342,599	29,116	440,608	421,750
Inter-bank loans	876	9,857	164,375	—	334,462	400,572
Branch accounts.	—	—	2,398,188	444,612	2,842,800	2,719,606
Capital unpaid	—	15,000	885,861	52,266	1,027,226	1,046,282
Loss	—	—	34,692	1,443	36,136	38,403
Other accounts..	54,148	24,845	363,300	7,662	835,390	856,246
Total	486,727	522,620	16,365,774	1,587,247	25,118,523	25,317,353

Leading Ordinary and Savings Banks

(As existing at the end of June, 1927; in ¥1,000)

Tokyo

Name of Banks	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposits	Loans
1st Bank	57,500	55,850	610,846	415,710
•15th „	49,750	32,870	124,671	159,419
•Tokyo Watanabe Ginko...	2,000	1,351	38,280	39,462
•84th Bank.....	2,300	850	9,709	13,059
100th „	17,500	11,625	108,389	103,757
Tanaka Ginko.....	1,000	528	2,078	3,220
Mitsubishi „	30,000	28,213	456,434	252,525
Mitsui „	60,000	57,297	568,815	419,396
Yasuda „	92,750	57,852	686,545	627,791
Kawasaki „	10,000	10,358	200,453	171,687
•Nakai „	5,000	2,450	23,455	39,286
Koike „	3,000	1,080	2,953	8,274
Morimura „	2,080	1,300	19,509	16,638
Toyokuni „	10,000	3,811	33,161	40,764
•Murai „	5,152	3,250	23,985	45,025
Owariya „	1,000	560	12,143	9,419
Kanda „	6,250	4,464	10,952	47,862
Taisho „	2,000	366	3,466	12,437
Tetsugyo „	1,500	409	3,088	2,126
Nippon Chuya Ginko.....	6,250	485	63,857	49,396
Tokyo Yamaguchi „	1,000	303	1,701	3,707
Furukawa Ginko.....	6,250	1,290	45,175	40,684
Hibiya „	1,550	490	11,486	9,047
Yasuda Savings Bank.....	2,072	1,784	107,139	10,422
•Nakazawa Ginko.....	1,250	390	7,427	12,203
Kojimachi „	3,350	773	14,126	9,337

Osaka

34th Bank	39,700	20,470	315,117	260,721
Yamaguchi Ginko.....	27,500	11,600	260,631	171,156
Sumitomo „	50,000	24,488	523,801	424,587
Konoike „	10,000	4,085	116,107	78,198
•Omi „	9,375	730	137,135	123,429
Osaka Noko „	7,000	4,370	2,768	54,820
Kashima „	18,875	6,400	138,702	127,387
Bishu „	3,000	1,385	16,850	12,173

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name of Banks	Capital paid-up	Reserves	Deposit	Loans
Osaka Savings Bank.....	2,000	5,317	115,433	10,092
Fujimoto Bill-broker Bank	3,000	5,280	2,261	120,823
Fujita Ginko	5,375	5,900	87,327	83,387
Osaka Nomura Ginko.....	10,000	6,240	84,012	69,700
Nippon Shintaku „	17,500	1,545	14,807	41,392
Nagoya				
Ito Ginko	1,000	1,228	10,929	9,694
Nagoya Ginko	12,200	7,920	109,796	71,044
Aichi Ginko	11,800	7,561	162,115	110,679
Meiji Ginko	11,677	3,259	99,120	85,287
Aichi Nosho Ginko.....	3,000	783	16,938	15,483
Nippon Savings Bank.....	1,148	1,821	36,306	3,120
Nukada Ginko	1,250	531	8,672	8,026
Yokohama				
2nd Bank	1,500	3,220	18,865	27,279
Hiranuma Ginko.....	750	75	2,072	2,020
*Soda „	5,000	2,500	21,802	16,615
Yokohama Wakao Ginko..	500	383	2,177	13,650
Yokohama Boeki „ ..	237	35	306	425
Watanabe Ginko	2,000	531	10,398	8,376
Yokohama Koshin Ginko..	250	1,050	36,973	29,102
Kobe				
65th Bank	6,250	1,860	11,542	17,132
Hyogoken Noko Ginko....	9,000	5,100	30,816	97,439
Kobe Okazaki „	12,500	6,530	24,602	30,038

Note.—Asterisk denotes defaulting banks and the figures in the table are for the end of 1927.

MONETARY ORGANS FOR POORER CLASSES

Banking organs for poorer classes are still sadly inadequate in Japan. There are no people's banks, and at present, besides the ancient institutions of pawnbroking and Mujin, the only banking facilities available for those people are postal savings banks and credit associations.

Pawnbroking

According to the inquiries of the Home Office, the number of licensed pawnbrokers existing in Japan proper are as follows:—

1918	1920	1921	1923	1924
27,700	24,782	23,587	17,696	17,852

The term of deposit differs from 3 to 6 months, according to articles, and the rate of interest charged ranges between the two extremes of 48% and 20% as converted into a yearly rate.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The general situation of the business may be gathered from the following statistics:—

Year	No. of pawns accepted (1000)	Money advanced (Yen 1000)	No. of pawns redeemed (1000)	Money repaid (Yen 1000)	Pawns forfeited (Yen 1000)
1918	41,389	116,750	33,885	102,103	9,251
1920	31,610	152,799	25,523	111,894	11,021
1921	28,297	195,908	23,700	158,510	17,146
1923	11,925	129,496	15,324	96,079	11,696
1924	24,523	155,810	16,013	111,248	14,545

Public Pawn Shops.—These run either as foundations or under communal management accommodate the poor with loan at lower interest and with other advantages. At the end of June 1925 there were 41 of them, the oldest being the village pawnshop at Hosoda, Miyazaki Prefecture, founded in 1912. Tokyo has 12 such establishments in slum quarters, mostly conducted by the Social Works Association of Tokyo Prefecture.

"Mujin"

It was originally a mutual help association that was organized for various purposes. As existing at present the members of a "mujin," by which title this kind of association is now generally known, have to bring at each meeting a certain amount of fixed subscription. They then determine by drawing a number of members to be allowed to make use of the money collected at each meeting, and this is continued till all the members get their turn. This primitive help contrivance has been very much abused lately, being too often made a means of fraud by some unscrupulous "promoter," resulting in the enforcement of a revised regulation on Nov. 1st, '15. The fund of a "mujin" as existing in money must not fall below ¥15,000 or 30,000 in other form of assets. A "mujin" may not engage in any other additional business without license. At the end of 1926, these pseudo banks, conducting the business or supplying the funds for these "mujin" numbered 243 representing ¥26,042,000 nominal.

Credit Associations in City Land

The business of those associations is to lend money to their members in order to develop their economic conditions and to handle the savings of their members, the families of their members, public corporations or legal persons who do not aim at profit. The number of these associations at the end of 1925 was 224 with a paid up capital of ¥23,856,000.

RATE OF INTEREST

In the following tables "sen" means interest per ¥100 on daily balance and 1 sen a day amounts to 3.65% a year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Bank of Japan

Dec. 31st	Loans(sen) Gov't bonds	Loans(sen) other securities	Discount(sen) Gov't bonds	Discount(sen) other securities	Commercial bills(sen) Discounted in Tokyo	Commercial bills(sen) Discounted out Tokyo	Overdrafts (sen)	Fixed deposits one year percent.
1925	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.20	2.00	2.00	2.30	3.00
1926	1.80	2.00	1.80	2.00	1.80	1.80	2.10	3.00
1927	1.60	1.70	1.60	1.70	1.50	1.50	1.90	3.00

Market Rate, Tokyo

	Loans(secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits (sen)		
	High.	Low.	Aver.	H.	L.	A.	H.	L.	A.
1925	3.40	1.50	2.61	3.60	1.55	2.52	1.30	0.60	0.69
1926	3.40	1.64	2.59	3.20	1.50	2.42	1.40	0.60	0.67
1927	3.10	1.64	2.53	3.20	1.07	2.23	1.20	.30	.49

Market Rate, Osaka

	Loans (secured) (sen)			Discounts (sen)			Current deposits (sen)		
	High.	Low.	Aver.	H.	L.	A.	H.	L.	A.
1925	2.74	2.32	2.50	2.57	2.08	2.30	—	—	—
1926	2.56	2.18	2.34	2.46	1.92	2.19	—	—	—
1927	3.09	2.51	2.83	3.13	2.60	2.80	1.06	0.86	0.93

Rate on Real Estate

According to the inquiries of the Nippon Kangyo Ginko, the average rate of interest on immovables in June 1927 was 11.64% or 11.47% excluding Okinawa and Hokkaido. These figures are below those of the preceding year by 0.10% and 0.05% respectively.

For purpose of comparison figures for the last few years are given below:—

	1924	1925	1926	1927
Average rate throughout Japan.	11.92%	11.83%	11.74%	11.64%
Average, Okinawa & Hokkaido excluded	11.30%	11.63%	11.52%	11.47%

BILL-BROKING BUSINESS

A most of our banks regard note discounting as part of the proper sphere of their business, they are not so willing to furnish call money to bill brokers. They generally do so only when they have surplus funds remaining idle on their hands. The broking business therefore does not yet possess in Japan a sufficiently congenial atmosphere for its sound development.

The first broking house made its appearance in Japan in September, 1899, in Tokyo, and the second in May, 1912, in Osaka. At present the houses that are undertaking it either exclusively or in combination with other business number over thirty. Of these three in Tokyo, four in Osaka, and one each in Kobe and Nagoya, are relatively more important than the others.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE TRUST BUSINESS

It was about 1906 that "trust companies" were first established in Japan, and these at the end of 1921 numbered 514 including 487 joint stock companies with an aggregate authorized capital of ¥347 million, of which 109 million was paid up. Some of these trust companies, however, were by no means on a sound basis while the business dealt in by them was diverse and in many cases hardly entitled to be called trust business as it is known in Europe and America. Absence of a law to control this particular agency business was responsible for all these defects.

The Trust Law and Trust Business Law, newly enacted in '22 and enforced on Jan. 1, '23, had a salutary effect on the sound and legitimate development of trust business in Japan. According to the laws, trust business can be carried on only by a joint stock company with a capital of not less than ¥1 million, the properties acceptable by it being limited to money, negotiable papers, monetary claims, movables, land and things thereon, and superficies and lease of land. The old established companies had to obtain new permits for continuing business, and up to the end of 1926 44 companies were granted charters for conducting business in accordance with the provisions of the new laws, their combined nominal capital being ¥206,800,000; paid up capital, ¥161,225; fixed deposits, ¥422,600,000; loans on immovables, ¥19,981,000; loans on negotiable instruments, ¥110,000,000 and loans on factories and foundations, ¥17,149,000.

CLEARING HOUSES

Tokyo Clearing House.—The Tokyo Clearing House commenced its business at the end of 1887. More or less good result was realized, but the subsequent development of banking business has necessitated the form as it now stands. Its organization is mainly based on that of the clearing-house in Europe and America.

Osaka Clearing House.—Founded in 1879 the Osaka Clearing House is the first clearing house established in the country. In Osaka, the centre of trade in our country since old time, cheques and bills were in use long before the Restoration, and it took the lead in introducing clearing house facilities.

Kyoto, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, Shimonoseki-Moji, Hiroshima, Kanazawa, Hokodate, Otaru, Sapporo, Fukuoka, Nagasaki, Niigata, Kumamoto, Okayama, Sendai and Metsue have clearing-houses of their own.

Volume of Clearing House Business in Japan

The volume of clearing business in the last three years is as shown below:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Place	Amount Cleared (Yen 1,000) 1925	1926	*1927
Tokyo	37,320,355	39,460,447	15,107,617
Osaka	27,577,760	28,386,749	11,082,143
Kyoto	1,834,112	2,062,003	781,647
Yokohama	2,023,722	1,972,970	808,009
Kobe	8,580,742	9,861,565	3,297,700
Nagoya	2,871,007	3,436,365	1,333,938
Hiroshima	269,416	330,112	135,798
Shimonoseki-Moji	769,416	772,637	292,829
Kanazawa	165,682	170,104	68,379
Hakodate	262,424	270,037	108,725
Otaru	467,822	483,615	192,262
Others	969,487	1,717,319	723,365
Total	83,112,445	88,923,923	33,932,412

* Figures for 1st half.

CURRENCY SYSTEM

Coinage

Prior to the adoption of the gold standard in 1897, Japan was practically a silver country subject to all the disadvantages attending an ever fluctuating value of this particular specie. That reform has placed her at par, so to say, with the leading Powers of the world. The principal points in the currency system as amended in 1922 are as follows:—

1. The unit of the coinage to be 2 fun of pure gold (0.75 grams) and to be denominated one yen.
2. The gold coins to be of three denominations, 5 yen (1.1111 momme) coins, 10 yen (2.2222 momme) coins, and 20 yen 4.444 momme) coins. (1 momme=3.750 grams.)
3. Subsidiary silver pieces to be of three denominations, 10 sen (0.400 momme) pieces, 20 sen (0.528 momme) pieces, and 50 sen 1.320 momme) pieces.
4. Other subsidiary coins, i.e. 5 sen (0.700 momme and 10 sen (1.00 momme) nickel pieces, 1 sen (1.00 momme) pieces, 5 rin (0.560 momme), 2 sen and 1 rin pieces, issued before to continue in circulation as before.
5. The regulation fineness of the coins is as under:—
   Gold coins, 900 gold and 100 copper.
   Silver coins, 720 silver and 280 copper.
   Nickel coins, 250 nickel and 750 copper.
   Copper coins, 950 copper and 40 tin and 10 zinc.

N.B.—Gold coins are of ½ fineness compared with those coined before.

The Convertible Note System

The law as first issued in 1884 provided that the notes would be convertible into silver, but with the adoption of gold monometallism in 1897 the notes became convertible into gold, as is the case to-day. According to the law the Bank of Japan is to keep as conversion reserve gold and silver specie and bullion equivalent in amount to the notes issued, the silver coins and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

bullion not to exceed one quarter of the total reserve. The Bank may issue notes within the limit of ¥120,000,000 on the security of Government bonds, Treasury bills, and other reliable papers; also against such negotiable securities. The Bank, subject to the permission of the Government, may further issue notes, when such excess issue is deemed necessary, the tax payable being at rate not less than 5% a year on such issue. The denominations of notes are ¥1, ¥5, ¥10, ¥20, ¥50, ¥100, ¥200, but in practice ¥50 and ¥200 notes are yet non-existent.

The convertible system practically identical with that in Japan Proper is also in force in Formosa where the additional issue against the reliable securities is limited to ¥10,000,000 and the tax at the same rate payable on the excess issue.

Amount of Coins and Paper Currency in Circulation

The amount of coins in circulation at the end of December 1920 totalled ¥214,367,000, the figure being composed of ¥61,070,000 gold coins, ¥126,689,000 silver coins, ¥13,299,000 nickel coins and ¥13,308,000 copper coins. After 1921 the amount of coins in circulation has not been made public, though the rough figures of the amount for the five years ending 1925 are returned as ¥2,133,612,000 for 1921; ¥2,203,448,000 for 1922; ¥2,288,775,000 for 1923; ¥2,256,057,000 for 1924; ¥2,225,817,000 for 1925. The amount of paper currency in circulation for the past few years is shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):—

End. of Dec.	Govt. petty notes	Bank of Japan notes	Bank of Chosen notes	Bank of Taiwan notes	Total
1923	68,000	1,703,597	110,233	39,703	1,921,533
1924	25,887	1,625,898	129,118	51,260	1,832,164
1925	17,500	1,599,206	122,540	53,086	1,770,433
1926	14,492	1,541,645	110,436	48,640	1,715,714
1927 (July)	13,590	1,316,829	80,309	44,532	1,455,260

Coins Turned out by the Mint

		1924 Yen	1925 Yen	1926 Yen
Gold coins	20 yen	—	—	—
	10 „	—	—	—
	5 „	11,520	—	—
	Total	11,520	—	—
Silver coins	50 sen	39,260,000	23,904,000	16,289,000
	20 „	—	—	—
	10 „	—	—	—
	Total	39,260,000	23,904,000	16,289,000
Nickel coins	10 sen	1,685,000	5,447,500	5,867,500
	5 „	—	—	—
	Total	1,685,000	5,447,500	5,867,500
Copper coins		1,044,400	28,100	—
Grand total		42,000,920	29,369,600	22,153,500

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bulletins of the Bank of Japan (¥1,000)

End of Jan.	Notes issued	Specie reserve (Gold coin & bullion)	Government bonds & other securities						Excess issue of note
			Gov't bonds	Gov't securities	Treas'y bills	Other securities	Com'l bills	Total	
1925.....	1,390,569	1,059,009	94,238	22,000	—	112,750	102,572	331,560	211,560
1926.....	1,387,764	1,056,996	29,840	22,000	—	181,267	97,660	330,768	210,768
1927.....	1,420,150	1,058,133	149,352	22,000	—	76,641	114,024	362,017	242,017
•1927.....	1,464,604	1,062,714	110,010	22,000	—	38,337	231,343	401,890	281,890

•—at end of June

THE CENTRAL BANK FOR COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES

This is a new monetary organ established in 1923 for regulating the circulation of fund of the Association of Cooperative Societies and of similar industrial organizations and for bringing it into close touch with the central money market. Its capital is ¥30,000,000, subscribed half and half by the Government and the Cooperative Societies, over 80% of the total number existing in the country. It was opened for business in April 1924 with the capital of ¥13 mil. (¥10 mil. from Government and 3 from Societies).

Lines of business to be dealt with by the Bank are:—

1. To supply to the Association of Cooperative Societies or Industrial Societies associated with it loans without security and redeemable within a period of not more than five years.
2. To discount drafts for or allow over-draft of those industrial organizations.
3. To undertake exchange business for them.
4. To receive money as deposit from the Association of Cooperative Societies, Industrial Societies, Public Cooperations or legal persons not engaged in business aiming at profit.

When judged necessary the Bank may require security on business coming under 1 and 2 clauses.

The Bank is also authorized to issue Industrial debentures within the limit of one-thousand times the paid-up capital.

The President, Deputy President, Directors and Auditors (each 3), Counsellors 20 (not less than one half to be members of the Cooperative Societies), are nominated by the Government, which also appoints a Supervisor. The Bank is under the control of the Ministers of Com. & Ind. and of Finance. The Staff consists of E. Okamoto (ex-Vice-Min. of Ag. & Com.), S. Sugano, Y. Hashimoto, M. Kato.

FOREIGN BANKS IN JAPAN

The branches in Japan of foreign banks numbered at the end of 1926 twenty-two in all with paid up capital of ¥7,125,000.

According to nationality of their head office, they are:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nationality	Name	Branches in Japan: No.	Location
Gt. Britain	Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	4	Kobe, Nagasaki, Yokohama, Tokyo
	Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China	3	Yokohama, Tokyo, Kobe
U. S. A.	National City Bank of New York	4	Yokohama, Kobe, Tokyo, Osaka
	American Express Company	1	Yokohama
France	Banque Industrielle de Chine.	1	Yokohama
	Banque Franco-Japonaise	3	Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe
Russia	Russo-Asiatic Bank	1	Yokohama
	Bank Dalne-Vostochnii Akzionernii	1	Kobe
Germany	Deutsch-Asiatische Bank	2	Kobe, Yokohama
Holland	Nederlandische Handel-Maatschappij	1	Kobe
	Nederlandisch-Indische Handels-bank	3	Kobe, Yokohama, Tokyo
China	Tientsin Commercial and Industrial Bank	1	Osaka

The business situation of these foreign banks in recent years is as below (in 1,000):—

Dec.	Capital	Deposits	Loans	Net profits
1919	¥ 6,495	55,591	21,493	4,646
1920	¥ 7,495 / $50	49,950	22,359	7,431
1921	¥ 7,495 / $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1922	¥ 7,495 / $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1923	¥ 7,495 / $50	45,812	21,156	1,600
1924	¥10,325	45,812	—	—
1925	¥10,325	45,813	—	—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXVIII

FINANCE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

In reviewing the history of our national finance since Imperial Government was rehabilitated in 1868 the first stage from that year to 1871 may be considered as the period of financial unification required for reducing into uniform system the monetary and other financial matters arbitrarily dealt with by some 260 semi-independent feudal governments that had divided the country in those days when no less than 1600 kinds of paper notes were in circulation. The decade from 1871 to 1881 is memorable for the financial crisis occasioned by the outbreak of civil troubles in quick succession and for the heavy depreciation of currency. This period was succeeded by that of adjustment, the establishment of a central bank and the convertible system, and the restoration of currency to par. From the opening of the Imperial Diet in 1890 till the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5 the Government had to adhere strictly to the policy of retrenchment under the vigilant supervision of the peoples' representatives. This resulted in a large surplus in the central coffer, and it stood in good stead when the hostility broke out.

Sino-Japanese War & Financial Expansion.—Predominant feature that marks the national finance since the time of the Sino-Japanese war has been steady expansion in all phases of economic and financial activity. On the occasion of said war in which the actual warfare lasted for nine months the war chest was estimated at ¥250 millions, to be met with the revenue surplus and loans. The war had expansive effect on national economy. Japan's foreign loan increased by ¥143 millions as a result of the war. Then the State expenditure that stood at only ¥85 millions in 1893 had soared up by 1896 to ¥168 millions and to ¥289 millions in 1902. During the same period peoples' burdens shot up from ¥80 millions to ¥2,200 millions. One special permanent benefit incidental to the war was the establishment of gold system with fund set apart from the war indemnity and other payments received from China totalling ¥370 millions.

The Russo-Japanese war that lasted 16 months cost Japan about ¥1,500 millions war outlay. The war was of grave consequence to the finance of the country, as Japan got no indemnity at all. The result was as much as ¥1,500 millions was added to the national debt. In other words, the debts jumped up from under ¥609 millions in 1903 to over ¥2,454 in 1906. Then the temporary war taxes amounting to ¥180 were made permanent. The increasing expenses incidental to expansion of national defence measures and other costly undertakings, and also the serious economic reaction following the war boom obliged the authorities to adopt a policy of contraction and retrenchment.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The European War.—This policy was thwarted by the outbreak of the Great War, when, owing to advantageous position Japan occupied, there occurred a marked increase in exports over imports, this favorable balance being estimated to have run up to ¥3,500 millions in merchandise, shipping and also in invisible trade. For the first time in her financial history Japan was able to extend help to the Allies, i.e. ¥220 millions to Russia, ¥285 to England, and ¥133 to France, besides ¥220 to China, the two accounts reaching ¥1,400 millions at one time.

The temporary boom tempted both Government and public to adopt the policy of expansion in their undertakings. Thus between 1914 and 1922 the General Budget advanced from ¥650 millions, to ¥1,500 millions and the Special Account from ¥690 millions to ¥3,130 millions. The provincial governments and the self-government civic bodies also expanded their aggregate expenditure during the same period from ¥320 millions to ¥1,150 millions.

The consequence is the people's public burden increased threefold, or from ¥1,300 millions to ¥3,900 millions, while the per capita taxation rose from ¥11.22 in '14 to ¥32.70 in '22. Similarly the per capita figure of public bonds, national and local, advanced at the same time from ¥49.43 to ¥75.38.

The Contraction Policy.—Then followed the policy of contraction, but this was all of a sudden dislocated by the catastrophe of 1923 which caused loss, as generally estimated, of no less than five thousand million yen, besides demanding an enormous sum of money for the work of rehabilitation. As soon as matters of pressing need were provided for as an emergency measure, the Government decided to reorganize the administrative system, retrench expenditures and postpone the prescribed undertakings. Also it adopted a no-home-loan policy. Thus the Kato cabinet in 1925 economized ¥256,000,000 in the prescribed program, while the local governments too cut down their expenditures by ¥10,000,000

STATE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

Fiscal year	Revenue (yen 1,000)			Expenditure (yen 1,000)			Surplus (yen 1,000)
	Ord.	Extra.	Total	Ord.	Extra.	Total	
1922-23	1,428,206	659,139	2,087,345	891,257	538,432	1,429,689	657,655
1923-24	1,303,832	741,466	2,045,298	960,593	560,456	1,521,050	524,247
1924-25	1,438,640	688,751	2,127,391	1,051,010	574,014	1,625,024	502,367
1925-26	1,443,235	628,137	2,071,372	1,016,289	508,699	1,524,989	546,383
1926-27	1,373,145	266,237	1,639,382	1,087,401	551,980	1,639,382	—
1927-28	1,458,119	271,940	1,730,059	1,174,940	555,118	1,730,059	—

N.B.—Figures for the last two fiscal years show budget estimates, those for the others settled account.

Average per Capita of Population

	Rev. yen	Exp. yen		Rev. yen	Exp. yen
1921-22.....	¥36.38	¥26.24	1924-25.....	¥35.97	¥26.19
1922-23.....	36.20	26.86	1925-26.....	26.46	26.46
1923-24.....	34.90	25.99	1926-27.....	27.09	27.09

N.B.—The figures up to 1922-23 represent settled accounts, those for 1923-24 and 1924-25 the actual account as existing on

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sept. 30, 1924 and July 31, 1925 respectively, and those for 1925-26 1926-27 budget estimates.

BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1927-28

The General Budget for the fiscal year April, 1927—March, 1928 as approved by 52nd session of the Diet amounts to ¥1,730,058,768 both in revenue and expenditure, with supplementary estimates coming up to ¥28,910,000 for both sections. The total ¥1,730,058,768 shows an increase of ¥90,676,677 over the corresponding figures for the previous fiscal year.

	Revenue (Yen 1,000)	Expenditure (Yen 1,000)
Ordinary	1,458,119	1,174,940
Extraordinary	271,940	555,118
Total	1,730,059	1,730,059
Do. for '26-27.....	1,639,382	1,639,382
Increase	90,677	90,677

In compiling the Budget for the fiscal year 1927-28, the Government adhered to the policy of retrenchment that had been its guiding principle since the formation of the Kato Cabinet. On the other hand it had to solve a number of outstanding problems among which the following may be considered as important measures:—The establishment of a new system by which part of the surplus in the Treasury is to be set aside for the redemption of national debts: increase of Navy appropriation for building auxiliary ships, and the adoption of a shorter conscription period for the infantry; new arrangements for the promotion of trade, silk industry, stock-farming and aquatic products industry; various social measures, including protection and encouragement of emigration and colonisation, improvement of insalubrious dwellings, investigation into population and food supply problems; air routes and international aviation program; larger State subsidy for compulsory education; a second revision of the taxation system; fixing public loans to be issued at ¥150,000,000 but not on the open market.

Further details are given below:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary:	
Taxes & Duties.....	883,257
Stamp receipts	81,464
State enterprises & property.....	463,751
Miscellaneous revenues	18,572
Transferred from Deposit Dept. special account	3,324
Transferred from funds for education reform & agrarian development	7,750
Total ordinary revenue.....	1,458,151
Extraordinary	
Sale of State property.....	4,948
Miscellaneous receipts	2,624
Local payments of expenses for public works..	3,105
Local contributions of expenses for public works	10,115
Transferred from special accounts funds.....	23,986

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Proceeds from issue of loans	64,000
Transferred from previous year's account	189,994
Other receipts	42,587
Total extraordinary revenue	300,818
Grand total	1,758,970

Expenditure (in ¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Civil list	4,500
Foreign Affairs Department	16,492
Home Affairs Department	43,958
Finance Department	349,157
War Department	173,614
Navy Department	135,978
Justice Department	31,121
Education Department	119,218
Agricultural and Forestry Department	26,430
Commerce and Industry Department	4,479
Communications Department	279,579
Total ordinary expenditure	1,184,526
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department	3,510
Home Affairs Department	221,082
Finance Department	67,261
War Department	38,742
Navy Department	120,429
Justice Department	6,480
Education Department	21,698
Agriculture and Forestry Department	23,284
Commerce and Industry Department	7,270
Communications Department	64,668
Total extraordinary expenditure	574,444
Grand total	1,758,970

The extraordinary expenditure (for Home Dep't) includes the reconstruction appropriations as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Reconstruction outlay	53,236
Reconstruction loans	16,700
Subventions	39,372
Interest granted for local reconstruction loans	5,917
Reconstruction Bureau	12,265
Total	127,490

Special Accounts

The Special Account as distinct from the General Account nominally makes enormous figures both in revenue and in expenditure, but as many of the items are repetitions of either the General Account or the Special Account items, the actual figures are far less. The Special Account items number about 30, of which the following are principal ones in the Budget for the year 1927-28 (in ¥1,000):—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Formosan Government-General	111,599	111,599
Korean Government-General	210,910	210,910

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Revenue	Expenditure
Kwantung Administration Office....	17,915	17,915
Saghalien Administration Office.....	20,154	20,154
South Sea Islands Adm. Office.....	4,547	4,547
Government Railways	654,400	495,626
Mint	15,668	5,226
Printing Bureau	8,874	7,024
Monopoly Bureau	326,295	172,116
Deposit Department	88,871	84,149
Sinking Funds	799,979	799,979
Imperial Universities	25,600	25,600
Gov. Colleges	7,898	7,898
Post Office Insurance.....	100,195	39,101
Cultural Undertakings in China.....	4,128	2,994

Supplementary Budgets

General Account

No. 1

Revenue (¥1,000)

Extraordinary	
Transferred from Special Accounts funds.....	2,210
Transferred from previous year's account.....	15,862
Miscellaneous	3,591
Total Revenue	21,076

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Finance Department	5,096
Total	5,096
Extraordinary	
Foreign Affairs Department.....	642
Home Affairs Department.....	5,753
Finance Department	6,124
War Department	291
Navy Department	980
Justice Department	238
Education Department	614
Agriculture and Forestry Department.....	392
Commerce and Industry Department.....	100
Communications Department	846
Total	15,980
Total Expenditure	21,076

No. 2

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Stamp receipts	2
Sale of State Property.....	31
Extraordinary	
Transferred from previous year's account.....	7,802
Total Revenue	7,835

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary	
Home Affairs Department	69
Finance Department	4,396
Justice Department	2
Com. & Ind. Department	8
Communications Department	15
Total	4,490
Extraordinary	
Home Affairs Department	1,800
Finance Department	1,538
Agr. & For. Department	8
Total	3,345
Total Expenditure	7,835

SPECIAL ACCOUNT (in ¥1,000)

	Revenue	Expenditure
Korean Government-General	1,202	1,202
Saghalien Administration Office	430	430
State Property Adjustment Funds	5,210	5,210
Imperial Universities	412	412
Printing Bureau	214	183
Sinking Funds	4,365	4,365

CONTINUING EXPENDITURES

Extraordinary expenditures exist in greater part in the shape of continuing expenditures, some of which extend over 20 years. These disbursements as they existed at the end of March 1926 (in ¥1,000) are as follows:—

General Account

	Total amount	Disbursed by 1925-26	Allotment for 1926-27	Allotment for 1927-28
Foreign Affairs Dept.	130	—	30	70
Home Affairs Dept.	1,086,388	613,857	92,711	104,687
Finance Dept.	143,587	37,403	13,797	22,797
War Dept.	1,087,026	389,290	27,541	31,469
Navy Dept.	2,289,821	1,876,059	106,962	105,186
Justice Dept.	20,120	8,754	2,580	5,400
Education Dept.	175,012	75,527	11,006	12,457
Agr. and For. Dept.	5,540	1,839	806	781
Com. and Ind. Dept.	110,136	102,396	2,513	1,781
Communications Dept.	620,184	366,672	76,116	56,592
Total	5,537,944	3,471,797	334,061	341,219

Special Account

Korean Govt.-General	468,565	263,796	25,377	25,260
Formosan Govt.-General	63,106	38,993	5,278	5,812
Kwantung Govt.-General	6,903	2,417	640	586
Saghalien Adm. Office	36,554	25,463	3,599	3,270
Imperial Universities	17,003	4,295	2,871	2,388
Government Rlys.	2,949,349	1,845,344	206,406	216,826
Total incl. others	3,553,492	2,185,423	246,324	256,043

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Net Expenditure for 1925-6

The actual account of the State expenditure for 1925-6 fiscal year amounted to ¥1,578,000,000, i.e. ¥1,081,000,000 for ordinary account and ¥496,000,000 for extraordinary account. The principal items are as follows:—

	Amount (Yen 1,000 unit)	Percentage
Civil list	4,000	0.25
Administration	913,823	57.88
Education	131,764	8.35
Industry	57,069	3.61
Others	724,995	45.90
National defence	294,988	18.68
Army	167,560	10.61
Navy	127,428	8.07
National loans	132,792	8.42
Pension & Annuity	233,218	14.77
Total	1,578,826	—

DEPOSIT ACCOUNT

The amount in possession of the Deposit Department of the Treasury in the year 1925-26 was as follows, in unit of ¥1,000:—

	Br't over	Received	Paid	Balanced
Postal deposit	1,158,983	283,614	262,333	1,180,264
Ordinary deposits	338,457	406,642	347,852	397,247
Total	1,497,440	690,255	610,185	1,577,710

In view of the criticism and censure often directed to the Deposit Section as to the employment of its funds, the Government effected its reorganization in 1925, making it a separate department under control of the Finance Minister. At the same time new regulation for the employment of its funds were promulgated by which the use of the money at its disposal has been limited as follows:—

1. Subscription to or purchase of national and local loans.
2. Loans to the General and Special Accounts.
3. Subscription to or purchase of debentures or industrial loans issued by companies established under special law.
4. Loans to banks established under special law and not issuing debentures.
5. Subscription to or purchase of loans issued by foreign governments.
6. Specified foreign deposits to the Bank of Japan.

The program for the employment of funds for 1926-27 has been decided upon as follows:— —

	(¥1,000)
1. Subscription to new national loans	48,000
2. To be set apart for affording funds at low interest to local bodies:	
a. Public bodies under control of the Home Department	12,000
b. Various societies under control of Agr. and For. Department.	12,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

3. Public work societies in Hokkaido	3,000
4. Funds for the development of rice crops in Korea	8,500
5. Reconstruction fund for Yokohama	7,000

STATISTICS ON NATIONAL WEALTH

Attempts have repeatedly been made in Japan by one publicist or another to reduce to concise figures the probable estimate as to Japan's national wealth. The latest governmental data on the subject have been elaborated at the request of the League of Nations at Geneva. The researches were intended to compare the wealth as it stood before the European war and at the end of 1919. The comparative figures before the September disaster are shown below:—

Items	End of 1912 Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Total Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Private Yen 1 million
Lands	13,795	33,086	461	32,625
Mines	1,463	6,413	—	6,213
Seas, lakes, rivers & harbors..	2,767	4,597	4,597	—
Trees	1,760	4,534	2,829	1,705
Buildings	3,632	8,560	4,760	8,084
Furniture & household-effects..	1,566	4,424	—	4,424
Machinery for manufacture ..	399	1,102	—	1,102
Domestic animals and fowls ..	154	503	9	494
Railways and tramways	299	1,111	286	825
Vehicles	47	182	—	182
Ships	471	1,182	—	1,182
Waterworks	77	149	149	—
Bridges	95	234	234	—
Agricultural products	994	3,624	29	3,595
Forestry products	41	88	—	88

Items	End of 1913 Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Total Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Gov't or Public Yen 1 million	End of 1919 Private Yen 1 million
Manufactures	748	2,630	—	2,630
Mineral products	85	387	—	387
Marine products	20	43	—	43
Imported goods	192	445	—	445
Gold & silver coins & bullion..	747	2,360	1,051	1,309
Property of Gov't Department	1,116	1,548	1,548	—
Property of Imperial House....	346	727	727	—
Others	3,082	7,793	1,211	6,582
Balance in favor of claims....	*1,860	356	*1,091	1,447
Total	32,043	86,077	12,517	73,560

N.B.—* balance in favor of liabilities.

STATE MONOPOLIES AND UNDERTAKINGS

From consideration of administrative expedient, or of furnishing model of new industry, or both combined, the Government is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

running no small number of undertakings. The list made a sudden increase after the Japan-China war for revenue purpose. It is true the Steel Foundry that was established in the years 1895-7 was not created from financial motives but from that of enabling Japan to become self-dependent as to supply of steel. The Tobacco Monopoly put into force from January, 1898, was the first undertaking actuated by revenue consideration. In the same year Camphor Monopoly was adopted, primarily for protecting the industry in Formosa. After the Russo-Japanese war the first revenue undertaking adopted was the expansion of the Tobacco Monopoly Law, making the monopoly complete so as to cover the manufacture, first of cigarettes and cigars from July 1908, and next of cut tobacco from April the following year. The Salt Monopoly was put into practice from June, 1905. These monopolies of tobacco, salt and camphor are under the control of a Bureau of the Treasury. The purchase or nationalization of 17 principal private railways between July, 1906 and October, 1907, was an event of far reaching consequence financially.

The following figures show the amount of production and value in Japan proper of the three monopoly articles (Kwan= 3.75 kilog.)

TOBACCO

Yield of Leaf

	Area of plantation "cho"	New leaf		Old leaf		Total	
		kwan 1,000	Yen 1,000	kwan 1,000	Yen 1,000	kwan 1,000	Yen 1,000
1922-23 ...	39,502	18,063	49,661	487	1,136	18,550	50,798
1923-24 ...	39,388	16,104	42,978	360	824	16,464	43,802
1924-25 ...	38,674	16,760	42,131	243	492	17,013	42,623
1925-26 ...	37,314	17,036	48,434	312	529	17,348	48,963
1926-27 ...	36,826	16,544	50,088	207	489	16,751	50,577

Manufacture

	Cigarettes (1,000)	Cigars (1,000)	Cut tobacco (Kg.)
1921	23,260,987	3,075	28,006,613
1922	25,928,511	824	26,279,775
1923	26,940,847	1,213	23,305,590
1924	29,303,016	2,502	24,171,491
1925	28,039,333	2,425	23,623,687

Foreign tobacco bought makes this record in ¥1,000:—

Foreign leaf tobacco bought	1922—23	1923—24	1924—25
American	3,039	10,747	6,699
Turkish	—	62	92
Manila	4	192	565
Havana	—	—	—
Burmese	79	—	69
Chinese	177	1,057	888
Total incl. others.....	3,301	12,361	8,850

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tobaccos, Cigars & Cigarettes

HOME-MADE:

The following are very carefully made by us from the best Havana, Manila, Sumatra or Turkish leaf, and are excellent in quality and moderate in price:

CIGARS

IMPERIALES	25's	¥12.50	ORIENTALES	25's	¥ 5.00
„	5's	2.50	„	5's	1.00
PERFECTOS	25's	7.50	„	50's	10.00
„	5's	1.50	LONDRES	25's	2.50
REGALIA	25's	6.00	„	5's	.50
„	5's	1.20			
PRINCESAS	25's	6.00	SENORITAS	200's	10 00
„	5's	1.20	„	10's	.50

CIGARETTES

NILE (silver tipped)	10's	¥0.45	ORIENT (cork tipped)	10's	¥0.30
ALMA (gold „)	10's	0.40	SALON	50's	1.50

FOREIGN-MADE:

The Imperial Japanese Government Monopoly Bureau aims to keep in stock, besides its own products, every description of manufactured tobaccos of the world, so as to enable visitors to Japan to obtain them at any of the chief retail-shops throughout the Empire.

CIGARS

Havana:—Punch, Partagas, Behrens, Diaz Havana Co., La Corona, Jose Gener, Belinda, Upmann. **Manila:**—Compania General, Oriente, Insular, Alhambra, Germinal, La Yebana, Maria Cristina, Delicias. **Germany:**—Friedrich Gustus, F. Kratz, Roelecke and Fritzberg, Klein Butsche. **Holland:**—Eugene Goulmy and Baar, Van der Putt, Dresselhuys. **Belgium:**—Ernest Tinchant, Prior.

CIGARETTES

Egypt and Greece:—Kyriazi, Simon Arzt, Dimitrino, Maspero, Melachrino, Nestor Gianaclis Matossian, Stefanou, Carathanassis, &c. **England:**—Wills, Westminster, Hill, Abdulla, Archer, Ardath, Alexander Boguslavsky, Teofani, Carreras, United Services. **Malta:**—Cousis, Atlam, Enchanteresse. **Turkey:**—Tobacco Regie. **Canada:**—W. C. Macdonald. **U. S. A.:**—Tobacco Products, American Tobacco Co., Liggett and Meyers, Schinasi Bros., Reynolds, &c. **Russia:**—Tobacco Trust Eltet. **Germany:**—Laferme, Kosmos, A. M. Eckstein, Constantin, Reemtsma. **Italy:**—Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. **Belgium:**—Van der Elst. **Holland:**—Anglo-American Cigarette Co. **Switzerland:**—Sato. **Manila:**—Alhambra, Manila Commercial.

PIPE MIXTURES

England:—Gallaher, Walkers, Archer, Carreras, Wills, Hill, Alfred Dunhill, Teofani. **Canada:**—W.C. Macdonald, Tucketts. **U.S.A.:**—Patterson, Blackwell, British American Tobacco Co., American Tobacco Co., etc. **France:**—Tobacco Regie, Peyrano.

PLUGS

U.S.A.:—British American Tobacco Co.

Price List can be had on application to the local Monopoly Office.

I. J. G. MONOPOLY BUREAU

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Formosa Oolong Tea

1. Oolong Tea, on account of its high flavor and delicious taste, has long been valued amongst the English and American consumers, and is one of the staple exports of Formosa.

2. Oolong Tea, being free from any stimulant matters, is not injurious to sleeping.

3. Oolong Tea can be had at all grocers and tea dealers.

EXPORTERS

In TAIHOKU, Formosa

Boyd & Co.	**Mitsui & Co.**
Carter Macy & Co., Inc.	**Nosawa & Co.**
Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	**Tait & Co.**
Anglo-American Direct Tea Trading Co.	

SERVED AND SOLD AT

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Tokyo

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon in MITSUKOSHI - Osaka

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - - Ginza, Tokyo

The Formosa Oolong Tea Saloon - - - Dogenzaka, Tokyo

ITOH DEPARTMENT STORE- - - - - - - - Nagoya

MATSUSHITA & CO., LTD. - - - - - - - - Osaka

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign manufactured tobacco bought

Cigarettes	1,750	3,577	3,477
Cigars	172	77	74
Cut	57	63	76
Total incl. others.....	1,981	3,717	3,628

SALT

	Area of salt fields "cho"	Production 1,000 kin	Value Yen 1,000
1922-23	5,865	1,108,492	35,374
1923-24	5,837	799,846	25,524
1924-25	9,823	1,061,950	32,524
1925-26	5,843	1,135,517	34,608
1926-27	5,953	1,203,452	—

The purchasing prices of salt are fixed and notified every December for operation in the following year. Salt for purchase is graded into five classes according to the percentage of sodium chloride contained, that is to say,—

1st class containing 90% or over
2nd „ „ 85% „ „
3rd „ „ 80% „ „
4th class containing 75% or over
5th „ „ 70% „ „

In delivering the purchased salt for sale to licensed agents the Monopoly Bureau adds to the price paid to the manufacturers or licensed importers a surcharge not exceeding ¥2.50 per "koku" or ¥1.48 per 100 "kin" according to the grade.

CAMPHOR

The acreage of camphor plantations and manufacture of crude camphor and oil show the following figures for the last few years:—

	Plantations (cho)				Manufacture (1,000 kin)	
	State	Public	Private	No. of refineries	Crude camphor	Camphor oil
1921-22	103	117	98	2,859	2,052	2,126
1922-23	38	114	148	2,396	1,413	1,096
1923-24	20	69	45	2,282	1,252	1,267
1924-25	45	23	61	2,399	2,669	2,508
1925-26	484	72	189	2,264	1,877	3,243
1926-27	—	—	—	2,236	1,572	2,802

Sale of Manufactures

	Camphor oil		Crude camphor		Total value
	kin 1,000	Yen 1,000	kin 1,000	Yen 1,000	Yen 1,000
1921-22	2,149	1,509	701	1,059	2,568
1922-23	1,111	661	2,501	4,055	4,716
1923-24	1,283	787	1,867	3,088	3,875
1924-25	2,504	1,594	2,306	3,812	5,407
1925-26	2,862	1,756	2,950	3,901	5,658

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TAXATION

History of Taxation

The decades following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 and the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 were eventful as regards the financial devises for raising increased revenue necessary to meet the larger State outlay incidental to the heightened prestige of the country. Prior to the former foreign trouble the taxation system of Japan was very simple and its main resources consisted of only three taxes, i.e. taxes on land, income and the national liquor "saké". The outstanding features in the revised taxation measures enacted during the last thirty years were the perceptible lightening of the land tax, repeated raising of levy on "saké" and other luxuries. The national liquor has always been the most favourite resource tapped by the successive Ministers of Finance whenever they were obliged to devise additional revenue program. It is significant to note that it was exploited during that period no less than seven times, the last in 1926.

The general reform plan enforced in March 1926 is far more radical in nature and thorough in scope than any attempt made by the preceding administrations in a similar direction. It was intended to secure a fairer distribution of public burden upon the tax-payers and general people. The exclusion of cotton fabric from the textile excise, abolition of transit and soy taxes and patent medicine stamp duty, and the elevation of untaxable limit for income and succession taxes, and lastly the adoption of untaxable limit for land tax are believed to have favourable effect on the middle and lower classes. Then the business tax was also abolished while the business profit tax and the interest on capital tax were newly created. Other increased revenue measures carried into effect at the same time were elevated rate on "saké" tax and succession tax, and the creation of tax on aerated drinks.

The Treasury's balance sheet due to the reform taxation is tabulated below in ¥1,000:—

Loss		Gain	
Income tax	10,210	Succession tax	6,200
Land tax	21,700	Saké tax	38,800
Cotton textiles excise ..	25,300	Card duty	500
Business tax abolished & Business profit tax created, balance loss.	4,100	Tobacco monopoly	22,200
		Interest on capital tax.	14,800
		Aerated drinks tax	4,200
Travelling tax	11,660		
Soy tax	7,100	Total gain	82,000
Patent medicine stamp duty	10,100		
Total loss	90,300	Adverse balance	8,300

The loss of ¥8,300,000 to the Treasury from the present reform is, however, only apparent, for simultaneously the Government effected thorough recasting of the Customs Tariff practically left standing since 1910, from which ¥19,300,000 more is expected to accrue to the national coffer in ordinary years.

The second taxation reform, which was approved by the 52nd session of the Diet and enforced in April '27, aimed at the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

adjustment of the registration fees, stamp duty and sugar excise, and it was expected that this would result in a decrease of ¥6,450,049 in the State revenue in 1927 and ¥7,842,787 in the ensuing fiscal year. On the other hand there will be an increase of ¥2,483,851 in both years in the customs revenue through the increase of import duty on sugar, so that the decrease on this account makes ¥4,056,188 and ¥5,358,936 respectively for the two years. Further details are given below:—

	1927—28	1928—29
Decrease		
Sugar excise	¥2,836,172	¥4,138,920
Registration fees	2,233,264	2,233,264
Stamp duty	1,470,603	1,470,603
Total	6,540,039	7,842,787
Increase		
Customs revenue	2,483,851	2,483,851
Balance (—)	4,056,188	5,358,936

National and Local Taxes.—Japan follows the French method in chiefly relying on sur-taxes as ways and means in raising revenue for prefectural and municipal and corporation treasuries. In the prefectural treasury the yield from sur-taxes supplies about 52% of the total revenue, and that from independent imposts the remaining 48%, while in the municipal treasury the corresponding figures are 70 and 30% respectively. The sur-taxes supply as much as 97 to 98% of the total revenue for the village treasury.

1. Land Tax

Dwelling land, % of registered value		2.5/100
Cultivated „ „ „ „ „		4.5/100
Other land		5.5/100
Hokkaido	Cultivated land	3.2/100
	Other land (ex. dwelling land)	4.0/100

Cultivated land valued at less than ¥200, not tenanted but situated in the same city, town or village where the owner lives, or in the neighbourhood, is exempted from imposition.

2. Income Tax

(As revised in 1926 and enforced from April of the year)
1st kind, (Incomes of juridical persons)

A. Ordinary incomes

Incomes of juridical persons having their head offices within Japanese Empire	5/100
Incomes of foreign juridical persons derived within Japanese Empire	10/100

B. Excess incomes

Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 10% of the capital p.u.	4/100
Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 20% of the capital p.u.	10/100
Part of ordinary incomes exceeding 30% of the capital p.u.	20/100

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

C. Liquidation incomes

Reserves, or incomes not levied income tax.. 5/100
Other incomes 10/100

2nd kind, (Interests, dividends & bonus

A.—Interest on public bonds (except National bonds) 4/100
„ „ debentures and fixed bank deposits 5/100
B.—Dividends or bonus received.....7.5/100

3rd kind, (Incomes of individuals other than 2nd kind).

Under ¥ 1,200	.....	0.8/100	Under ¥ 50,000	.....	15/100
„ 1,500	.....	2/100	„ 70,000	.....	17/100
„ 2,000	.....	3/100	„ 100,000	.....	19/100
„ 3,000	.....	4/100	„ 200,000	.....	21/100
„ 5,000	.....	5/100	„ 500,000	.....	23/100
„ 7,000	.....	6.5/100	„ 1,000,000	.....	25/100
„ 10,000	.....	8/100	„ 2,000,000	.....	27/100
„ 15,000	.....	9.5/100	„ 3,000,000	.....	30/100
„ 20,000	.....	11/100	„ 4,000,000	.....	33/100
„ 30,000	.....	13/100	Over 4,000,000	.....	36/100

3. Tax on Interest on Capital

Interest on capital liable to this tax is divided into two kinds, the rate to be 2/100 for both:——

A. Interest on public bonds, debentures, industrial debentures, or bank deposits, and profit from trust loans.

B. Part of the 3rd kind income consisting of interest on loans or deposits not made as business.

The interest paid to those not liable to the income tax of the 2nd kind, or the interest on savings debentures or "Reconstruction" savings debentures is exempted.

4. Business Profit Tax

Juridical persons or individuals engaged in business aiming at profit are taxed at the following rates:—

Juridical persons having their head or branch offices and other places of business within Japanese Empire ..... 3.6/100 of net profit.

Individuals having their places of business within Japanese Empire..... 2.8/100 of net profit.

For individuals net profit under ¥400 is exempted from imposition. Sale of stamps issued by the Government, manufacture, repair or sale of weights and measures, publication under the Press Law, business conducted outside the Japanese Empire, etc. are not liable to this tax.

5. Registration Fees

For purpose of taxation registrable objects are classified into sixteen different groups each subdivided into as many items, (22 for immovables), the rate being based on value. A few examples of general interest are given here.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Acquisition by inheritance, etc.	5/1,000-45/1,000
Provisional distraint, disposal by auction, etc.	4/1,000-55/1,000
Reg'tion of immovable, alteration, etc. (per item)	¥ 0.20
Establishment of branch office	¥20.00
Removal of main office or branch (per item)	¥10.00
Reg'tion of house-name, appointment of director, etc.	¥10.00

6. Tax on Sake and Other Liquors

A. Tax on "Saké"

The tax on "saké" is assessed by "koku," (ab. 40 imp. gal.) as follows:—

1.	"Dakushu" containing not more than 23° of alcohol	¥36 per "koku"
2.	"Seishu" and "shirozake" containing not more than 23° of alcohol; "Mirin" and "Shochu" containing not more than 30° of alcohol	¥40 per "koku"
3.	"Shochu" containing more than 30° and not more than 45° of alcohol	¥1.50 per "koku" for each additional 1° over the rate for the 2nd kind, i.e., ¥40
4.	"Seishu," "dakushu" and "shirozake" containing more than 23° of alcohol; "Mirin" containing more than 30° of alcohol; "Shochu" " " " 45° " "	¥1.80 per "koku" for each 1° of alcohol.

"Shirozake"=white saké. "Dakushu"=unrefined saké.
N. B.—"Seishu"=refined saké. "Mirin"=sweet saké.
"Shochu"=distilled saké.

B. Tax on Beer

This is levied upon brewers of beer at the rate of 25 yen per "koku" of the quantity brewed.

C. Tax on Alcohol and Alcoholic Liquors

Except those subject to "saké" or beer tax, alcohol and alcoholic liquors are taxed at the rate of ¥1.80 for each percent of pure alcohol contained in 1 "koku" of the original fluid. In no case, however, shall the rate of the tax be less than ¥42 per "koku."

No tax is levied upon wine or other alcoholic liquors made from fruits of all kinds.

7. Tax on Aerated Drinks

Aerated drinks, bottled, containing carbonic acid of more than 5/10,000 of the whole weight and alcohol of less than 1/100 of the whole bulk are taxed ¥7 to ¥10 per 1 "koku"; those not bottled ¥3 per 1 kg. of carbonic acid used.

8. Tax on Convertible Notes

The Bank of Japan, the Bank of Formosa, the Bank of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chosen and the Yokohama Specie Bank enjoy the privilege of issuing notes, but the first alone is at present amenable to the tax which is 12½/1,000 per annum per average monthly issue.

9 Sugar Excise

		Per picul Yen
Class 1.	Under No. 11. Dutch standard	2.00-2.50
Class 2.	„ No. 18. „	5.35
Class 3.	„ No. 22. „	7.35
Class 4.	Above No. 22. „	8.35
Class 5.	Sugar, candy, lump-sugar, etc.....	10.00
Molasses	.....	1.00-3.00
Syrup	.....	7.35

10. Excise on Woolen and Silk Textile or Mixture

Silk or silk mixtures .....
Woolen or woolen mixtures ..... } 10/100 of the value

11. Succession and Inheritance Taxes

First put into force in 1905 and revised thrice, the rate has three grades for both, corresponding to three kinds of the relation of successors or inheritors to the deceased family chiefs or testators. The assessment begins when the estate succeeded to is estimated at ¥5,000 or over, or when the property bequeathed is 1,000 or over.

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
Under ¥5,000	5	6	8
Over 5,000	6	7	10
„ 10,000	7	8	15

Value of Estate	1st grade (per 1000	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
„ 30,000	10	15	25
„ 50,000	20	25	40
„ 100,000	30	40	60
„ 300,000	60	70	90
„ 500,000	80	90	110
„ 1,000,000	100	110	130
„ 5,000,000	130	140	160

N.B.—1st grade, when the heir is a direct descendant of the previous family head; 2nd grade, when in the absence of legitimate or presumptive heirs or of parents, the heir is selected by the family conference; 3rd grade, when the heir is selected from among scions of the previous head as a result of the family conference.

Value of bequeathment	1st grade (per 1000)	2nd grade („)	3rd grade („)
Over ¥1,000	12	14	20
„ 10,000	17	20	26
„ 50,000	45	55	75
„ 100,000	65	75	95
„ 300,000	95	105	125
„ 500,000	115	125	145
„ 1,000,000	135	145	165
„ 5,000,000	180	190	210

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

N. B.—1st grade, when the beneficiary is a direct descendant of the testator; 2nd, when the beneficiary is consort or parent; 3rd, other cases.

STATISTICS OF TAXATION

Land Tax

Jan. 1st 1926	Area (1,000 cho)	Registered value (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
Dwelling land	412*	696,928	17,423
Paddies	2,966	1,015,498	45,672
Upland fields	2,760	230,811	10,211
Forests	8,480	27,209	1,474
Plains	1,529	2,986	160
Total incl. others....	16,325	1,978	75,148

*=1,236,000,000 "tsubo."

Income Tax

Year ended March		Payers	Income (Yen 1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1925	1st kind	24,373	1,126,004	65,686
	2nd kind	—	517,912	25,718
	3rd kind	1,850,017	3,033,200	115,775
	Total	1,874,390	4,677,116	207,180
1926	1st kind	25,098	1,168,238	87,685
	2nd kind	—	565,596	28,054
	3rd kind	1,898,621	3,150,683	122,423
	Total	1,923,719	4,884,517	238,163

Business Tax

March 31st.	Payers	Sale (Yen 1,000)	Capital (Yen 1,000)	Persons* engaged (1,000)	Tax (Yen 1,000)
1922	913,306	15,956,270	5,965,251	1,943 (1,576)	79,297
1923	995,240	15,661,934	7,165,431	2,088 (1,642)	62,701
1924	1,033,059	15,440,923	7,643,138	2,113 (1,627)	63,646
1925	1,078,510	16,660,000	8,216,221	2,232 (1,690)	68,052

N.B.—* Figures within parenthesis show the number of laborers employed.

Other Taxes

Taxes	Year ended March 1928 (Yen 1,000)	1927 (Yen 1,000)	1926 (Yen 1,000)
Succession tax	18,458	15,509	17,134
Travelling tax	—	970	12,565
Mining tax	5,130	4,758	5,465
Tax on convertibles notes.....	4,518	4,597	5,137
„ „ sake	238,631	207,262	212,639
„ „ beer	20,385	17,578	15,450
„ „ alcoholic liquors	2,186	1,832	2,097
„ „ soy	—	1,115	6,931
Excise on sugar.....	76,476	74,857	76,726
„ „ textiles	33,847	35,295	56,093
„ „ petroleum	—	—	—
Patent medicine stamp duty....	—	—	—
Bourse tax	14,954	12,653	14,169
Customs duty	127,413	105,381	111,161
Tonnage dues	1,431	1,330	1,431
Total	883,257	812,620	894,809

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

N.B.—The total includes land, income and business taxes.
Figures for '28 and '27 show budget estimates, those for '26 settled account.

Average Amount of Taxes per Capita

Year ended March	National tax	Prefectural tax	Communal tax	Total
1921	¥11.655 (5.969)	¥3.376	¥5.773	¥20.804
1922	12.235 (6.277)	3.955	6.395	22.585
1923	13.572 (6.670)	4.182	6.848	24.602
1924	12.061 (5.160)	4.177	6.181	22.419
1925	12.938 (5.242)	4.225	6.337	23.500

N.B.—Parenthesized figures show the direct national taxes, i.e. land, income, business, mining, and bourse and patent medicine business.

Arrears in National and Local Taxes

	Year ended March	No. of defaulters	Amount	Loss to Treasury
National	1922	271,623	46,611,226	25,632
	1923	311,944	27,660,008	30,644
	1924	413,986	31,549,161	40,678
	1925	562,159	33,888,126	94,678
Local	1921	2,895,772	11,427,196	185,468
	1922	3,162,131	13,915,215	276,045
	1923	3,753,492	16,071,720	388,735
	1924	4,311,020	16,853,057	399,296

The national taxes covered by the figures consist of land, income, business, "saké," and other taxes.

Arrears are subject to payment of interest, as provided for in the Collection Law, as follows: "Tax-payers who fail to meet their demand notes when the tax falls due shall pay 3 sen per day on every ¥100 of the amount of tax owing."

INTERNATIONAL WARS AND INDEMNITY

Japan has been fortunate enough to stand on creditor's side in the financial relations consequential to the international wars she was involved beginning with the Japan-China war of 1894-5. The indemnities or compensation accruing to her as victor makes the following list:—

	¥1,000
Indemnity, Japan-China war	311,073
Compensation for Liaotung Peninsula retroceded	44,907
Occupation expense of Weihaiwei refunded	20,380
Indemnity, Boxer affair	35,806
Prisoners' expense, Russo-Japanese war, refunded	40,451
Japan's share in European war indemnity	400,000

As regards the last item 12,784,757.21 gold marks have been settled in the shape of ships and dye-stuffs received while as price appraised for the Shantung railway and mines 59,000,000 gold marks have also been credited to Germany.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NATIONAL DEBTS

The first loan raised by Japan was ¥500,000 silver borrowed in 1868 from the British Oriental Bank, though this was a temporary affair and hardly to be called a loan in the usual sense. The first "bona fide" loan, also foreign, was the issue in London in 1870 of 9% bonds amounting to ¥4,890,000 chiefly as a fund for laying the Tokyo-Yokohama railway. In 1873 another foreign loan, 7% interest, was incurred to the extent of ¥11,712,000. All these were repaid long ago. The first regular domestic loan amounting to ¥23,309,000 was raised to meet the debts incurred by the various feudal governments and which devolved on the Imperial Government. The capitalization of hereditary pensions in 1874 and 1876 of "daimyos" and their retainers, and those of Shinto priests in 1877 swelled the State debts to over ¥230,000,000 by 1877.

National Debts, Raised, Redeemed, Outstanding and Interest thereon; Ratio per Capita

Year ended March	Amount issued Yen 1,000	Amount redeemed Yen 1,000	Outstanding March Yen 1,000	Interest thereon Yen 1,000	Debt per capita
1921	424,722	34,240	3,234,044	150,897	56.506
1922	415,558	115,729	3,543,871	166,227	61.187
1923	508,390	243,599	3,808,661	179,474	64.387
1924	759,623	370,688	4,197,590	203,436	70.595
1925	718,579	586,429	4,329,733	—	71.881
1926	600,693	464,530	4,999,176	241,912	77.990

National Loans Outstanding

Domestic Loans (Oct. 31st, 1927)

	Years of Issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of Issue (Yen)	Amount outstanding (Yen)
5% Loans	1906-26	1980	549,470,200	721,088,000
Loans for Rly. Nationalization (5%)...	1908-09	1963	476,318,800	419,537,000
Extra. Military Expenditure Loan (5%)	1906	1935	310,407,000	120,844,000
5% Loan (Onshi).....	1910-13	1967	30,000,000	—
4% Loan (1st issue)...	1910-12	1969	276,220,000	266,930,000
4% Loan (2nd issue)..				
5% Exchequer Bonds..	1916-25	1934	1,759,238,675	1,960,217,000
Railway Notes (5%)..	1916-17	1932	800,000,000	79,999,000
Total	—	—	3,481,654,675	3,568,620,000

The total excludes the Extraordinary Exchequer Notes amounting to ¥169,998,000 and Rice Purchase Bills to ¥48,000 at the same date.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign Loans (Oct. 31st, 1927)

	Years of issue	Redeemable by (in)	Amount of issue	Amount outstanding
1st 4% Sterling Loan.....	1899	1953	¥ 97,630,000	¥ 91,338,000
2nd 4% Sterling Loan....	1899	1931	244,075,000	234,638,000
3rd 4% Sterling Loan....	1910	1970	107,393,000	105,430,000
5% Sterling Loan.....	1907	1947	224,549,000	222,732,000
6% Sterling Loan.....	1924	1959	244,075,000	275,117,000
4% Emprunt de 1910.....	1910	1970	174,150,000	169,745,000
6½% Gold Bonds.....	1924	1954	300,900,000	275,117,000
Sterling debentures of S. M. Rly. (5%, 4½%)..	1907-11	1936	117,156,000	117,156,000
Total			1,509,928,000	1,460,233,000
Grand total			4,991,582,675	5,193,235,000

Prospective Loans

The contemplated government loans in the budget for 1927-28 are as follows:—

	(¥1,000)
General account	
Reconstruction	64,000
Special account	
Railways	59,000
Korean undertakings	19,000
Formosan „	5,000
Kwantung „	1,000
Saghallen „	2,000
Total	86,000
Grand total	150,000

These are not to be issued on the open market, but are partly to be met with the Deposit Department money (¥60,000,000) and the funds for petty insurance, health insurance and cultural undertakings in China (¥15,000,000) and partly to be issued through the Post Office (60,000,000).

Besides the above the loan scheme for the fiscal year includes the following loan bonds to be granted and exchequer bonds or notes to be renewed:—

Loans to be granted	(¥1,000)
Adjustment of Earthquake Notes.....	230,000
Purchase of private local railways.....	50,000
Total	280,000

Japanese Investment in China (in ¥1,000)

The following figures were for the first time elaborated in 1927 by authoritative quarters after prolonged inquiry.

Grand total	¥2,533,470	Manufacture	74,626
Loans	700,000	Trade	115,854
General investment.	1,833,470	Transportation ..	330,770
In Manchuria	1,323,550	Japan's share in Japanese-Chinese joint undertakings	34,000
Farming	19,289		
Fishery	1,396		
Mining	8,324		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Investments by Japanese capitalists	30,000
Loans by Japanese banks and the Toyo Takushoku Co.	327,964
Loans by Japanese money-lenders .	34,593
Debentures	200,000
Value of Gov. property, etc.	146,634
In Shanghai	315,600
Spinning & allied business	178.200
Shipping & allied business	50,000
Manufacture	66,600
Investments in real estate	20,800
In Hankow	46,710
Spinning & allied business	5,800
Shipping & allied business	6,660
Manufacture	21,300
Investments in real estate	12,950
In Tsingtao	88,000
Spinning & allied business	43,000
Manufacture	15,000
Investments in real estate	30,000
In Tientsin	34,600
Spinning & allied business	5,850
Manufacture	4,700
Investments in real estate	24,050
In Kiukiang & other places	25,000

SPECIE HOARDED ABROAD

The specie kept abroad by Japan with the object of paying interest on the foreign loans demanded before the World s war the gravest attention of our financial authorities who devised all possible means to keep the amount from decreasing. The Treasury was plunged into keen anxiety when its specie reserve fell to ¥341 millions at the end of 1914 from ¥371 millions a year before. But soon this harassing care began to lessen with the arrival of large orders for munitions and other commodities and the growing balance of trade in favor of exports. After that the amount steadily went on increasing, the high watermark being reached by the end of 1920 followed by the marked advance of prices. Next came a reaction. The balance of trade has turned decidedly adverse since January 1920, thereby causing a diminution of the amount, as shown below:—

(Yen 1,000,000)	Total amount	Share of Treasury	Share of Bank of Japan	Held at home	Held abroad
End of 1923.....	1,653	526	1,127	1,208	445
June of 1925.....	1,460	388	1,072	1,175	285
End of 1925.....	1,413	343	1,070	1,155	258
June of 1926.....	1,365	293	1,072	1,143	222
End of 1926.....	1,357	283	1,074	1,127	230
June of 1927.....	1,365	293	1,072	1,143	222
End of 1927.....	1,653	526	1,127	1,208	445

N.B.—No returns available for the year 1924.

FINANCE OF HOKKAIDO, PREFECTURES & CIVIC CORPORATIONS (In ¥1,000)

Fiscal year	Hok. & Pref.		Cities		Towns & villages		Total	
	Revenue	Expenses	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.	Rev.	Exp.
1921—22 411,827	323,847	436,180	324,225	438,612	386,910	1,354,950	1,092,530
1922—23.....335,568	335,414	387,603	367,138	398,523	398,434	1,121,700	1,000,986
1923—24.....332,284	332,276	430,126	413,985	382,351	382,166	1,144,762	1,128,428
1924—25.....335,003	334,995	552,293	549,382	409,384	409,114	1,296,681	1,293,492
1925—26.....341,598	341,572	627,097	610,373	404,237	403,999	1,372,984	1,355,940
1926—27.....379,173	379,129	676,169	671,908	442,625	442,921	1,398,168	1,493,958

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Note—Figures for the first year represent settled account, those for the other years estimates.

Hokkaido and Prefectural Finance

The revenue of a prefecture consists of taxes and rates and grants from the Central Treasury, etc. The sur-tax is levied on the five national taxes, i.e. Land, Business, Income, Mining and Placer Mining, the normal rate of sur-tax as revised in 1920 being for dwelling land 34/100 of the national tax, 3.6/100 for income, 29 for business tax and so on. The rate may be more or less increased with the consent of the central authorities. The prefecture levies a rate on each household, and this is one of the most important items of prefectural finance. The business tax as imposed by the Prefectural Treasury is levied on those occupations that do not pay national tax, such as restaurants, public performances, ships, vehicles, etc., in all about 15. Of the grants from the National Treasury those on account of salaries and police expenses stand foremost. Treasury subventions are also made in connection with epidemics and leprosy, riverwork, industrial encouragement, etc. Repeated inundations have been a cause of heavy drain to both Prefectural and National Treasuries.

Revenue Items (¥1,000)

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
Land tax rate	75,209	73,444	74,911
Business tax	8,482	8,982	9,115
„ „ rate	20,031	23,799	24,788
Income tax rate	5,012	5,273	5,792
House tax and Household rate	56,519	53,017	57,930
Miscellaneous taxes	48,029	52,053	55,352
Receipts from Central Treasury	31,726	40,843	47,423
Loans	21,808	16,691	17,968
Brought from last account	6,288	6,658	8,650
Miscellaneous receipts	47,409	47,627	60,092
Total incl. others	335,003	341,599	379,173

Expenditure Items (¥1,000)

	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
Council	1,714	1,683	1,708
Offices	5,191	6,043	6,951
Police	64,915	68,927	73,464
Public works	81,183	82,565	84,454
Education	83,743	82,858	79,418
Industry	36,029	36,294	39,046
Sanitation and hospitals	7,760	8,137	8,149
Social works	2,577	2,355	2,510
Loans	24,771	24,589	26,976
Miscellaneous	9,431	11,222	39,313
Total incl. others	334,995	341,972	379,130

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Finance of Civic Cor

The revenue of cities and rural co
the rate charged to national or prefec
indirect special taxes; and lastly natio
subventions and miscellaneous receipt

Revenue of Cities, Towns

Revenue consists of proceeds from p
rents are derived from the loan of l
individuals, the charges and fees ar
certificates as to property qualificatio
registers, etc., and the proceeds from communal undertakings as
electric-trams, etc. Then there are taxes and rates, fees of com-
mon schools, grants from Central and Prefectural Treasuries, etc.
Sur-taxes are imposed on four national taxes (Land, Income.
Business and Mining), and three prefectural taxes (Household
rate, House-tax, etc.). The sur-tax on building land is 9/100 of
the national tax, that on business and income 15/100 each. The
household rate is not much different from poll-tax, being imposed
on every member of the household. Cities, towns and villages
have their own special taxes, as area-rate, land transfer other
than that by inheritance, income not subject to the imposition of
the national tax. Grants from the Central and Prefectural
Treasuries are chiefly in consideration of the trouble and ex-
pense incidental to collecting their taxes.

Cities (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Land tax rate	4,411	4,469	4,395
Income tax rate	13,405	9,671	11,945
Business tax rate	19,896	19,411	29,492
House tax rate	15,103	12,481	13,895
Sur-tax on household rate	7,733	8,586	9,057
Miscellaneous taxes	13,808	13,804	17,590
Rents and charges	111,142	130,639	145,820
Receipts from Central Treasury	3,302	42,494	48,408
Loans	101,575	170,628	185,865
Brought over from last account	47,067	37,905	45,918
Miscellaneous receipts	37,252	66,567	80,817
Total incl. others	430,126	552,293	627,098

Expenditure Items

Council	939	1,006	1,078
Offices	18,519	18,859	20,480
Education	63,652	75,366	81,761
Public works	40,482	70,595	76,814
Industry	1,772	16,115	19,281
Sanitary	57,508	68,820	73,684
Social works	5,038	8,162	10,212
Gas and electricity	103,181	122,995	115,763
City Planning	13,457	27,615	47,664
Police	1,383	1,448	1,626

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–9
thers	72,128	95,497	125,914
scellaneous	15,894	26,042	19,642
Total incl. others.....	413,985	549,382	610,373

Towns and Villages (¥1,000)

Revenue Items

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Land tax rate	38,980	39,202	38,976
Business tax rate.....	9,882	11,319	11,941
Income tax rate.....	8,354	8,351	7,993
House tax rate.....	7,840	8,202	7,415
Sur-tax on household rate.....	151,031	152,834	147,659
Miscellaneous taxes	25,164	27,439	28,788
Proceeds from property.....	14,333	16,475	17,173
Rents and charges.....	11,883	13,599	13,274
Receipts from Central Treasury	22,889	36,267	37,860
Loans	11,510	13,507	11,804
Brought over from last account	18,475	21,076	23,062
Miscellaneous receipts	20,060	22,770	22,003
Total incl. others.....	382,351	409,384	404,288

Expenditure Items

	1923–24	1924–25	1925–26
Council	3,206	3,353	3,278
Offices	70,160	73,268	73,000
Education	185,319	197,328	194,235
Public works	29,044	33,652	32,429
Industry	6,447	7,535	6,975
Sanitary	15,457	16,470	15,614
Social works	576	966	1,396
Gas and electricity.....	1,124	1,664	1,699
Police	5,736	6,082	6,454
Loans	12,928	14,514	14,349
Miscellaneous	25,423	25,702	25,421
Total incl. others.....	382,166	409,114	403,999

Local Loans

Local loans date from 1890 in which year the Local Government system was completed, and regular provisions relating to local loans were enacted for the first time.

The provisions state that the prefectural and communal corporations may raise loans for the purpose of redeeming older debts or, when the ordinary revenue is found inadequate, to meet extraordinary disbursements occasioned by natural calamities or similar occurrences of unavoidable nature or by undertakings judged to confer a permanent benefit on the corporations. In doing so, the approval of the legislative organ of the corporation concerned and the Ministers of Home Affairs and of Finance is of course required, though within a certain limitation this provision may be waived according to the Imperial Ordinance of 1912.

With the object of enabling communal bodies to obtain cheap

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

loans either to redeem high interest loans or to start useful undertakings, the Government, at the instance of the Diet, agreed in the year 1909, when a measure was adopted to encourage savings, to loan a portion of the postal savings deposits to the communal bodies, the loans being handled direct by the Hypothec Bank through the medium of the Provincial Hypothec Banks.

Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Prefectures	Counties	Cities	Towns & Villages	Local ass'ctions	Total	Average per capita Yen
1922 ..	132,824	4,364	465,767	39,113	12,337	654,407	11.52
1923 ..	165,152	2,477	547,217	55,254	18,181	788,283	13.67
1924 ..	193,201	—	624,844	81,655	24,826	924,532	15.81
1925 ..	269,117	—	727,748	95,597	26,677	1,119,139	20.00
1926 ..	282,475	—	839,746	115,699	30,022	1,267,943	—

Classification of Local Loans Outstanding (¥1,000)

March 31st	Education	Sanitary	Industry	Public works	Gas & elect. under'gs	Social works	Total incl. others
1922 ..	47,305	114,001	6,447	134,892	286,200	32,484	654,407
1923 ..	62,919	148,006	33,716	141,349	243,131	45,660	788,283
1924 ..	79,344	132,436	10,960	139,445	305,953	61,451	924,532
1925 ..	94,159	137,636	25,467	208,839	373,428	90,296	1,119,139
1926 ..	102,777	160,986	21,562	210,604	408,657	124,124	1,267,943

DEBENTURE LOANS

The amount of debenture loans of banks and other companies outstanding at the end of the past few years is as follows according to the returns compiled by the Industrial Bank of Japan (¥1,000):—

Banks

	1923	1924	1925	1926†
Industrial Bank of Japan...	308,423	332,226	286,269	263,853
Hypothec Bank of Japan...	500,454	548,248	629,503	644,701
Savings debentures	12,629	10,201	5,803	1,800
Hokkaido Colonization Bank	102,094	107,156	106,474	103,052
Industrial Bank of Chosen..	100,250	118,800	135,976	133,585
Agr. and Ind. Banks.....	233,760	273,435	331,997	347,014
Reconstruction savings debentures	—	17,464	44,071	51,893
Total*	1,288,335	1,425,547	1,565,089	1,569,307

Companies

Railway and tramway.....	267,566	382,393	374,351	.372,560
Shipping and shipbuilding..	93,550	101,550	126,800	126,350
Mining	34,600	32,240	40,590	48,590
Electric and gas.....	264,924	430,704	621,287	660,191
Spinning and weaving.....	95,955	45,416	89,090	98,424
Sugar mfg. and brewing....	11,360	17,360	51,360	51,360
Paper mill	23,300	31,900	67,449	78,598
Cement and crockery.....	7,020	13,121	16,459	25,109

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1923	1924	1925	1926
Chemical industry	16,894	23,244	28,645	29,895
Manufacturing	23,601	36,792	49,021	46,665
Others	203,838	223,148	233,752	224,049
Total	982,610	1,287,870	1,699,322	1,761,791
Grand Total	2,270,645	2,713,418	8,264,411	3,331,098

N.B.—* Includes the debenture loans of the Local Industrial and Agricultural banks annexed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan.
† Figures at end of 1st half.

Amount Outstanding According to Rates

(End of June 1926, in ¥1,000)

	5% & below	5% & over	6% & over	7% & over
Banks	419,599	195,774	242,172	520,800
Companies	—	68,688	300,498	847,458
Total	419,599	263,462	541,670	1,368,258

	8% & over	9% & over	10% & over	Total
Banks	190,963	—	—	1,569,307
Companies	482,861	35,866	26,419	1,761,791
Total	673,824	35,866	26,419	3,331,098

Foreign Loans Floated by Private Companies

From the beginning of 1923, the year of the earthquake calamity, to June 1926 loans floated by private companies in England and America amounted to £7,300,000 and $99,400,000 respectively, totalling ¥271,800,000 in Japanese money at normal value. When the Government foreign loans issued during the same period are added, it will aggregate ¥821,800,000.

Further details are given below:—

Companies	Total face value (in 1,000)	Interest %
Oriental Colonization Co.....	$18,203	6.0
Tokyo Electric Light Co.....	£ 3,000	6.0
South Manchuria Railway Co.....	£ 4,000	5.0
Japan Industrial Bank.....	$22,000	6.0
Daido Electric Power Co. (1st issue).....	$14,250	7.0
" " " " (2nd issue).....	$13,175	6.5
Ujigawa Electric Power Co.....	$13,623	7.0
Oriental Electric Power Co. (1st issue)....	$14,625	6.5
" " " " (2nd issue)....	£ 300	5.0

THE EMBARGO ON GOLD AND SILVER

The embargo on gold, silver and articles made of these precious metals was introduced in 1917 and still remains in force as regards the former metal. In view of the demands of certain business men that it should be repealed as a means of relieving the unfavorable exchange quotations and especially in consideration of the grave trouble experienced in settling payments for goods imported, the balance of trade having continued to be adverse to imports, the Minister of Finance issued a statement

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

in Aug., 1924. It was worded as follows:—"The economic condition of the world has not yet settled down to stability, and that of Japan still remaining not sufficiently stable, the immediate removal of the embargo may have an adverse effect on the economic position of this country. The Imp. Govt. therefore do not think it proper to remove the embargo on gold at present. ....The financial conditions having undergone a great change recently, especially since the monetary panic of the spring of 1927, the present Minister of Finance, Mr. Mitsuchi feels called upon to postpone the removal of the embargo indefinitely, in concurrence with the views held on the subject by his predecessor Mr. Takahashi, who, when he was Finance Minister in the Hara Ministry several years ago, strongly opposed the lifting of the embargo on the ground that a world war was in danger of breaking out on the China problem. The situation in China has certainly grown worse since that time.

To improve the exchange market, shipments of gold to New York and London were made several times during 1925 and 1926 by the Treasury, but even this practice has been discontinued, and the exchange market is left to take its own course, with the result that, as shown elsewhere, the Yen market that had been rising almost to par. i.e. $49,846, began to drop with the economic disturbance early in 1927, till in November it fell to the level of $45.00.

In December 1925 the Government altered its policy as to silver and lifted the ban on the export of the metal, for, as it explained, the outflow of silver would no more affect the domestic market seriously in view of the gradual fall of the world's price due to dwindled demand for the metal after the Great War, while the discontinued use of home production for minting purposes made it advisable to permit export by way of protecting the Japanese producers of silver.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXIX

AGRICULTURE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Intensive Cultivation.—This is the most characteristic feature of Japanese agriculture, for while the area of Japan proper, 142,000 square miles, is less than 1/20th of that of the United States, it has to support a population of over 60 millions, or about one half the population of the U.S.A. Next, the Japanese farming families that number about 5½ millions cultivate roughly 6 million cho or 15 million acres, a little under 3 acres per family. For the population of Japan proper, therefore, one acre has to feed a little under four persons. Even in Hokkaido, the average area per family is only 7½ acres. It was only after Japan had acquired the island of Formosa and a part of Saghalien, and annexed Korea that she obtained an outlet for her large and growing population.

Cultivation is chiefly done by human labor, with rude and simple implements, though the farmer is sometimes helped by a horse or an ox but seldom by a team of animals, except in Hokkaido where American implements are used.

Rice and Farm Products.—Rice is par excellence the staple farm product of Japan, more than one half of the total area cultivated being under rice, that is in paddy fields, the rice cultivation in ordinary dry fields being insignificant. As a second crop barley, rape, beans and peas are grown. The principal crops in upland farms are wheat, barley, rye, buckwheat, sweet potatoes, etc. besides vegetables, fruits, etc. Oats, flax and grasses are new crops, onions, cabbage and asparagus are new vegetables, and apples, cherries and small fruits like strawberries are also new. Indigo and cotton have almost gone out of cultivation on account of foreign competition. Tobacco-growing is under strict supervision of the Government which conducts a tobacco monopoly.

Manuring.—There are three main points worth mention as regards the situation of manuring in Japan: first, that the bulk, something like 80 per cent., of the manures used consists of nitrogenous matters; secondly, that night-soil has been freely used at all places from time immemorial; and thirdly, that as regards money manures, as distinguished from those of self-supplied origin, Japan still depends to a large extent on foreign supplies, though the home-made superphosphate and sulphate of ammonia are steadily increasing in volume.

Land Holding.—It is to the lasting credit of Japan that the present system of private holding of land was effected amidst perfect peace in 1872 when the feudal system of government was replaced by the Imperial regime. Till then feudal lords and their

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

vassals nominally owned land in their respective fiefs. Only they let the land to farmers as their tenants. By that peaceful revolution the nobility and samurai lost their fiefs, while the tenants retained the lands they possessed. The government then instituted a new land survey by which the area of each holding was determined, and issued to each holder a title-deed. The value of the land was obtained by dividing the net yield of the land by the rate of interest. The net yield was to be understood as the residue of the whole of the product from which the cost of production and the amount of the taxes were to be subtracted. The former was fixed at 15% of the gross product, and the rate of interest was in most cases 6%. The national land tax was then fixed at 3%, and the local tax at 1% of the value of the land. This value of the land became the legal value, and in fact, the Ertragswerth. The land certificate has been abolished and the registration system has been adopted.

Agrarian Problems at Present.—Japan has no special legislation as to land holding such as the Agricultural Holding Act in England. In the civil code a long lease of farm land is defined as one extending over a period of from 20 to 50 years. Usually 10 or 12 years contract prevails, though tenancy with no agreement as to the term of years the lease is to run may be seen everywhere in the older rural districts. But the modern industrial tendency of the nation and the migration of rural population towards cities are causing greater difficulty for the landlords to find tenants, while their relation has become seriously embittered recently owing to the awakening of the peasant classes.

Agricultural Credit.—There are two kinds of agricultural credit, i.e. long credit and short credit, the former for the purchase of farm land and for the development of farm land and other permanent improvements for which a loan for a term of 50 years or less is allowed. The short term credit is one that is to be used mostly for the purchase of fertilizers, farm implements, or feed for cattle. Our banks usually give credit for a term of five years or less. There are also credit associations for supplementing these agricultural banks.

RECLAMATION WORKS

Statists say there is still in Japan exclusive of Korea and Formosa about 2,000,000 "cho" (about 5,000,000 acres) of land available for tillage and that of the total, about 1 million "cho" may theoretically be converted into rice paddies. The average yield per "cho" (2½ acres) being 17.4 "koku" (1 "koku=4.96 bushels), the reclamation of so much area will mean addition of 35,000,000 "koku," or about 50% to the annual yield at present. The Government decided in 1919 to reclaim 250,000 "cho" of waste land in 9 years beginning with '19. About 40% of the expenditure will, according to the regulations, be granted to those who undertake the reclamation of an area of over 5 "cho." By the end of 1921 utilization projects covering roughly 217,000 "cho" were approved of which 151,134 "cho" had either been started or completed. (Refer to the Chapter on Food-Supply in the Supplement. Ed.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Adjustment of Farms

To increase productive power by drainage, to lessen unproductive area in the shape of boundary ridges, and finally to obviate the disadvantage incidental to scattered existence of small plots of farms belonging to the same owners, the authorities have been encouraging, by offering special privileges as to tax, loan, etc., since 1900 the work of adjustment of farms. The adjustment aims to increase the average to at least 1 "tan" or 4 at the largest for the paddies. The official calculation is that the adjustment will increase the yield by 15%. Then the unproductive areas utilized are expected to amount to 3% of the area adjusted.

By the end of 1923 the area adjusted aggregated 661,000 "cho" involving an expense of about ¥275,000,000. The average cost of farms adjusted was ¥23.1, the highest being ¥113.4 for Nagano and the lowest ¥12.3 for Miyagi.

FUNDAMENTAL STATISTICS ON TILLAGE LAND, ETC.

Areas of Utilized Land

Areas of utilization land of various descriptions are shown below, figures in cho (2.45 acres) being in 1,000:—

Year	Gross area	Under tillage	% to gross area	Pastures, etc.	%	Forests	%	Sundries	%
1918	38,863	6,090	15.7	3,554	9.1	18,783	48.3	10,445	26.9
1921	39,119	6,162	15.7	3,522	9.0	18,605	47.6	10,828	27.7
1924	39,114	6,065	15.5	3,749	9.6	19,539	50.0	9,760	24.9

Arable Land and Population

For 1923 the area of arable land stood at the rate of roughly 1 cho per 10 people, while the average area per farming family amounted to 5.6 tan of rice-field and 5.5 tan of other cultivated field, total 1.1 cho.

Analysis of Arable Land

The total area of arable land amounts to about 15% of the gross area and is analysed as follows, in 1,000 cho:—

Year	Gross area	Paddy field: One crop	Paddy field: Two or more crops	Paddy field: Fallow	Paddy field: Total	Upland field	Total	Total % to gross area: Paddy	Upland	Total
1914	38,917	1,771	1,170	18	2,961	2,916	5,878	7.6	7.5	15.1
1919	38,864	1,791	1,213	25	3,030	3,105	6,135	7.7	8.0	15.7
1923	39,114	1,881	1,163	29	3,074	3,028	6,102	7.9	7.7	15.6

Area under Different Kinds of Crops

The relation between the area under crops and the nature of crops raised is shown below for 1923:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Area (cho)	% per 100 cho of area under crops	% per 100 cho of total area under crops
Total area	6,102,973.1	100.0	—
Area under principal crops	7,871,372.6	129.0	100.0
Foodstuffs	6,002,990.1	98.4	76.3
Industrial crops	297,781.8	4.9	3.8
Horticultural crops:			
Fruits	102,783.0	1.7	1.3
Vegetables	514,420.3	8.4	6.5
Green manures	424,206.9	7.0	5.4
Mulberry field	529,190.5	8.7	6.7

Growth and Decay of Area under Crops

Returns for six years ending 1923 show that the area added yearly for farming purposes shows steady decline, from 50,677 cho for 1918 to minus 16,942 for 1923, rice-field and dry-farms combined.

Year	Added area	Decayed area	Balance
1918	79,293.2	28,616.0	+ 50,677.2
1920	53,851.5	25,214.4	+ 28,637.1
1923	33,339.0	50,281.4	— 16,942.4

The greater part of area added was due to opening of wild land, next retrieving of wasted land, reclamation, etc. On the other hand, neglect and running to wilderness was chiefly responsible for the decay, followed by conversion to building premises, etc.

Share of Free Holding and Tenantry in the Total Arable Area

Free holding and tenantry occupied 48% and 52% respectively in the total area of rice land in 1923. For the area under other crops the corresponding figures were 54% for free holders and 46% for tenants. The share of the two classes of farmers worked out to 54% for the former and 46% for the other. It should be noted that during the 19 years ending 1923 the total cultivated area for free-holders increased only 9% while the rate for tenants was 19%.

Farmers and Total Population

Families engaged in farming at the end of 1923 were returned at 5,525,000 out of the total number of families of over 10,400,000 in Japan proper, i.e. 52.8% of the figures for the whole land.

Landed-farmers and Area of Cultivation

Landed farmers are classified according to the area of cultivation per family:—

Area cultivated per farmer's family			1925	1924	1923
Less than	5	"tan"	2,478,560	2,470,162	2,416,058
„ „	1	"cho"	1,218,144	1,207,052	1,180,593
„ „	10	„	115,355	117,088	117,550
„ „	50	„	46,330	47,695	48,503
More than	50	„	4,293	4,950	5,078
Total			4,979,018	4,970,444	4,878,852

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Price of Arable Land

Assessed Value

The legal price of paddy and upland field as assessed decades ago still remains in force, so that it stands far below the market price, the average assessed value per tan of medium class being put as follows in the latest report of the Hypothec Bank of Japan. the figures showing the condition that obtained in March '27:

	Maximum	Medium	Minimum
Paddy	719.00	546.00	378.00
Upland	473.00	333.00	202.00

As a matter of fact, the total assessed value has fallen with a partial reduction of the tax on arable land in 1911, though that on building area was subjected to addition in 1920. The figures below are given in ¥1,000:—

Year	Paddy	Upland	Building	Forest
1924	1,014,769	229,236	688,845	27,053
1925	1,013,150	230,015	606,085	27,150
1926	1,015,499	230,811	696,928	27,209

Market Price

The marked advance of price of farm produce between 1919 and '20 pushed up the price of farms, the medium paddy field per "tan" being quoted on the average at over ¥700 in Oct. 1919, or about 2½ times the pre-war rate. With the economic slump in the spring of 1920 it fell to about ¥600. Agrarian troubles lately have much affected the market.

The average figure per "tan" of the two kinds of farms has been computed by the Hypothec Bank of Japan as below:—

	1927	1926	1925	1924
Paddy	546	571	568	583
Upland	333	350	341	342

If from the average the figure for Hokkaido and Okinawa, the two lowest in Japan proper, is eliminated, it will stand much higher.

Rent

According to the data collected by the Hypothec Bank of Japan in March 1927 the tenant paid per "tan" of medium grade to the landowner in kind for paddy field and money for the others as follows:—

Paddy, 1.02 "koku"; upland, ¥18.78. The maximum paid is 1.58 "koku" in Aichi pref. and ¥31.60 in Tottori pref.

Increase of Productive Power

On the whole the average productive power of tilled area has continued to make perceptible improvement, owing, in regard to rice, to greater development of the knowledge of cultivation in backward districts. When the farm adjustment work (which see) shall have been completed, far more satisfactory data may

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

be obtained in this respect. The average yield per tan of paddy field during the past few years is given below in koku:—

	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923
Average per tan.....	1.02	1.04	1.82	1.76	1.93

The average yield per "tan" of upland field (in "koku"):—

	1926	1925	1924	1923
Barley	1.915	1.933	1.757	1.590
Rye	1.366	1.415	1.055	1.041
Wheat	1.261	1.326	1.123	1.064
Total	1.514	1.558	1.295	1.220

Animal Labor in Tillage

Cattle and horses employed in tillage are returned as follows:—

	No. of animals used	
Year	Horned cattle	Horses
1921	1,097,645	1,135,897
1922	1,134,451	1,152,654
1923	1,130,521	1,137,056
1924	1,126,157	1,112,730
1925	1,132,740	1,096,891

Irrigation and Drainage

Government enquiries made in May 1924 show that the total irrigated area under tillage is 3,028,000 cho, of which 20.6% had ample supply of water, 55% sufficient, and 19% inadequate. The area of paddy-fields subject to defective drainage amounts to 19% while that suffering at time of flood represents 17%. Farming pumps are extensively used in many progressive prefectures. Tracts over 300 cho each that demand improved irrigation and drainage, cover altogether some 800,000 cho. One-crop area of paddy-fields occupies about 60% of the total under rice. Of the total extent of one-crop rice fields, about 136,000 cho or 4.4% of the whole surface under rice, cannot grow second crop owing to insufficient supply of water. Defective drainage stands in the way of utilizing for similar purpose of roughly 560,000 cho, which corresponds to 18.1% of the total land growing rice.

MANURES

The situation of fertilizers consumed in Japan is marked by the steady decline, from sanitary and wage standpoint, of the use of night soil, and on the other hand of the greater consumption of manufactured and other fertilizers on sale. The consumption of self-supplied manures is hard to estimate, but from the rough calculation made by the prefectural offices, it is judged to reach ¥316 millions a year, made up of ¥120 mill. for compost, ¥36 millions for green manure, ¥90 millions for night soil, ¥70 millions for others of this description. Similar figures for those fertilizers handled by traders are perhaps more reliable as the returns of home production and imports are available.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

From these it is concluded that the average yearly consumption for the last three years amounts to ¥224 millions. Of that total bean-cakes form about 48%, sulphate of ammonia 14, mixtures 10, and superphosphate of lime 8.7. The progress of the fertilizer industry recently is briefly described in the chapter on Industry.

STAPLE FARM PRODUCTS

Rice

Year	Area (1,000 cho)	Production (1,000 koku)	Average production per tan (koku)	Exports (in 1,000) Quantity (koku)	Exports (in 1,000) Value Yen	Imports (in 1,000) Quantity (koku)	Imports (in 1,000) Value Yen
1922	3,141	60,694	1.932	129	1,656	2,889	61,276
1923	3,148	55,444	1.761	35	1,163	1,620	30,718
1924	3,113	57,170	1.819	25	1,110	3,328	70,866
1925	3,154	59,704	1.893	89	3,976	5,136	120,499
1926	3,158	55,583	1.890	91	—	2,141	—
1927	3,172	62,101	—	—	—	—	—

Average for last five years ending 1926 is 57,718,954 "koku" in full.

Varieties of Rice Plant

Of the three main varieties of early, middle and late rice-plants, the middle variety is most productive, as the following average output per "tan" at all the Government Experiment Farms testifies:—

Yield per "tan" of the early variety ("koku")				2.120
"	"	"	middle variety	2.334
"	"	"	late variety	2.223
Average				2.255

Consumption and Home Supply

The domestic yield being generally short of the amount required for consumption, the shortage is met by import from the neighboring countries as well as Formosa and Korea. By balancing the amount exported and imported the total consumed at home in recent years is estimated as follows:—

Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed	Year	Mil. koku	Per capita consumed
1919	64,021	1.145	1923	66,736	1.156
1920	63,752	1.129	1924	65,789	1.126
1921	67,805	1.211	1925	67,038	1.133
1922	62,857	1.102	1926	64,596	1.125

Besides, the sake-brewers consumed during the five years ending 1925 about 4,458,944 "koku" a year.

Adjusting the Price of Rice

The Law for Adjusting the Supply has been in force since April 1921 to adjust the rice market. To keep the rice purchased State granaries have been erected at principal centres of distribution, at present Tokyo (300,000 "koku"), Osaka (200,000), Sakata and Moji, 50,000 each.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Barley and Wheat

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Barley	Naked barley	Wheat	Total	Average per "tan" in full unit: Barley	Naked barley	Wheat
1923	5,595	5,856	5,190	18,641	1.590	1.041	1.064
1924	8,076	5,739	5,268	19,073	1.757	1.055	1.123
1925	8,829	7,779	6,126	22,393	1.933	1.415	1.304
1926	8,569	7,437	5,895	21,891	1.915	1.366	1.261
*1927	7,526	7,071	5,972	20,569	—	—	—

* Hokkaido excluded from the figures.

Barley, naked barley and wheat constitute the staple crops in upland farms and are also very extensively cultivated as second crops after rice. Naked barley is raised more as a second crop while the other two are cultivated in greater proportion in upland farms, as shown below, the figures shown being those for 1926:—

	Barley cho	Naked barley cho	Wheat cho
Paddy-field	116,533	326,902	185,959
Upland farm	331,012	217,390	281,498

The first two are principally used as food for men, and generally mixed with rice. This mixed diet is almost universally used by country people and also by others who prefer it to pure rice on account of its being more digestible than the other. Those affected by leg dropsy generally prefer the mixed ration. Wheat is used more as subsidiary food-stuffs, as for making macaroni, confectionery, etc. The amount consumed for brewing Japanese soy is enormous. Wheat is imported in large quantities from U.S.A. and other countries, either in the original form or as flour.

Miscellaneous Grains

(Production, in 1,000 "koku")

Year	Proso millet	Buckwheat	Foxtail millet	Barnyard millet	Maize
1923	248	1,037	1,510	675	652
1924	238	895	1,411	463	690
1925	248	1,032	1,425	644	692

The millets are raised in mountain districts not fit for rice paddies, and are used as ordinary articles of diet by poorer folks residing in remote places. Buckwheat flour is extensively used for making a popular Japanese article of diet, i.e. buckwheat macaroni. Maize as grown in Japan proper is chiefly used as food taken between regular meals, and it is in only Hokkaido, where it is extensively cultivated, that the ears are used for making flour or for feeding cattle.

BEANS, POTATOES AND SWEET POTATOES

(Production in 1,000)

Year	Soya bean (koku)	Red bean (koku)	Pea (koku)	Horse bean (koku)	Sweet potato (kwan)	Irish potato kwan
1923	3,434	889	440	508	1,019,397	228,388
1924	3,242	990	373	478	1,956,038	233,351
1925	3,609	1,061	338	486	995,469	259,690

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Among subsidiary farm crops there is perhaps nothing which plays so important a part in the Japanese kitchen as soya beans. The three daily articles of diet for all classes, viz. **soy, miso** and **tofu** are manufactured with this bean either in part or wholly. The "tofu" (bean curd) is one of the most popular articles of diet, being cheap and highly nutritious; the "miso" makes Japanese soup and is used in various other ways. The "soy" is indispensable in Japanese cooking. Then for extracting oils, as manure, and food for horses beans are equally important. The supply being insufficient, a large quantity comes in from Manchuria and Korea. In Japan, Hokkaido is the principal centre of production. Red beans, also very extensively produced in the northern island, are used for making confectionery. Peas and horse-beans, whether green or fully ripe, are cultivated as a second crop after rice and as a forerunner to rice, indigo, etc. on upland farms. Groundnuts are among the subsidiary farm produce that goes abroad, mostly to U.S.A. In Japan they are used by confectioners and also for pressing oil. Sweet potatoes occupy an important place as supplying a cheap substitute for rice for poorer folk, while the tubers are also used for making starch and some alcoholic drinks. Potatoes, first brought by the Dutch in 1589, remained comparatively neglected till about a few decades ago, when the importation of superior varieties drew the attention of farmers. The tubers go to Russian Siberia and Manila. The best potatoes come from Hokkaido.

PRODUCTION OF SOME SPECIAL CROPS (in 1,000)

Year	Leaf indigo (kwan)	Leaf tobacco (kwan)	Cotton (kwan)	Hemp (kwan)	Rape-seed (koku)
1923	1,703	16,464	402	1,802	611
1924	1,172	17,003	483	2,231	586
1925	952	17,349	361	2,130	587

Of the above, leaf-tobacco cultivation, being under special protection of the Government Tobacco Monopoly, shows perceptible progress as to output. The next three, especially cotton and indigo, owing to the encroachment of imported goods, have markedly fallen off.

PRODUCTION OF OTHER MINOR CROPS (in 1,000 "kan")

	1925	1924	1923	1922
Radish	628,561	607,586	631,062	649,331
Carrot (Daucus-carola) ..	28,575	26,693	28,735	28,502
Burdock (Lappa major)..	49,499	48,031	50,102	48,881
Ginger	7,355	7,412	7,167	7,428
Chillies	554	376	387	353
Lilly	965	1,228	1,547	913
Paper mulberry (bark dried)	4,589	4,762	5,098	8,231
Rush for matting.....	12,933	14,915	10,926	9,802
Peppermint	10,301	6,290	4,909	4,229
Flax	8,956	5,865	7,792	691
Wax tree (seed).....	6,201	6,203	7,275	7,875
Taro	159,217	149,070	161,230	156,167
Turnip	38,047	38,551	39,402	39,864
Cabbage	27,583	25,176	27,431	25,692
Onion	20,089	16,251	20,300	15,749
Welsh onion	50,803	46,832	48,078	42,386

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

STOCK-BREEDING

Stock-breeding has not thrived well in Japan, for religious reasons, climatic condition, absence of custom that requires a supply of animal products, such as leather, hides, bristles, etc. Cattle and horses were reared, the former by the farmer as help in tillage and beasts of burdens, while the latter were kept both for riding and also for farmers' uses. The rearing of swine dates from the Restoration while that of sheep has begun to receive serious attention since the world war.

Horned Cattle

Strictly speaking, only one original breed of cattle formerly existed in Japan, being primarily intended for the sole purpose of serving as beasts of burden. They are sufficiently hardy and strong, but owing to neglect in breeding, are somewhat deformed in appearance, especially in the hind quarters. Though uniform in breed, native cattle admit of being broadly sub-divided into two or three varieties, principally by color. One of them is black with small white spots on the belly, the second is brown, while the third is brindled with black and white spots. The black breed, which, by the way, is most valued by our people, predominates in the northeastern districts and the middle section of Honshu, as also in Shikoku and Kyushu; the brindled variety is found in the other parts of Kyushu. Of the three, the brindled cattle very much resembles in appearance the Dutch cattle, and probably this variety may be the descendants of foreign cattle imported into Japan at some unknown time. They also possess comparatively well formed heads. The brown variety apparently came originally from Korea.

Just as in the case of horses and dogs, the native breed of cattle is gradually disappearing to be replaced by imported cattle and cross. This disappearance of the native breed is regarded with extreme regret by consumers of beef, for the flesh of native cattle tastes far better than that of foreign cattle. As to the breed of imported cattle, formerly it consisted mostly of Shorthorn, Devon and Ayrshire. Brown-Swiss and Shimmenthal, but lately Holstein and Ayrshire are generally judged more suitable for Japan. Various measures are adopted for improving the cattle. The work of inspecting bulls for service that was formerly left in charge of provincial authorities was transferred in July '07 to the direct control of the central Government. Then prizes are bestowed by the Government on the cattle which have won 1st to 3rd prizes at district cattle shows.

Three cattle depots are kept by the Department of Agriculture and Forestry, at Nanatsukahara, Oita, and at Tsukisappo, near Sapporo. The bulls reared and kept in these depots are leased out or sold to the provincial cattle and horse depots, and to the private live-stock guilds with a view to improving the breed of cattle owned by private individuals. A small sum of money is also granted to private-owned bulls.

Horses

The experiences of the Japan-China War (1894-95) and later of the Russia-Japan War (1904-5) convinced the Government

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and the public of the imperative need of improving the native stock. In '06 the authorities established the Horse Bureau and even encouraged horse racing. The pari mutuel that was declared illegal by the judiciary in 1908, has recently been revived in modified form to back the sport. The policy of the Bureau is to keep for the service 1,500 stallions of foreign breed and to distribute them to principal breeding centres where they are to be paired with mares of native breed. The improvement programme is to extend over 28 years beginning with '06 and is estimated to require an outlay of about ¥30,000,000. The Army purchases every year between four and five thousand horses.

Native Stocks.—Native stocks that originally existed belonged to the Mongolian breed; later on they received more or less intermixture of the blood of Persian breed, horses of this description having been imported to some extent as early as three centuries ago. Principal breeding centres are found in northern districts of the Main Island and in Hokkaido, in both of which exist comparatively wide plains. In the former, Nambu, Sendai, Miharu and Akita are famous for horse-breeding, as is the province of Hidaka in Hokkaido where the Imperial Household's Nilcup Depot is situated. In Southern Japan, Kagoshima ranks first in horse-breeding. Among the native breeds Nambu horses are the best.

Improving Breed of Horses.—For the purpose of improving the breed of horses and otherwise realizing the object for which the Horse Bureau was founded, four kinds of establishments are maintained throughout the country, they being as follows:—

1. Pasture, (3)—in Iwate, Hidaka, Tokachi.
2. Stud, (5)—in Iwate, Kumamoto, Miyagi, Akita, etc.
3. Depot, (1)—in Iwate.

Castration.—The experience obtained on the occasion of the Japan-China War and especially on that of the Boxer trouble in 1900 convinced the authorities of the necessity to enforce castration, for the horses sent by Japan were markedly inferior and vicious to those belonging to the armies of other countries. The law was enacted in 1901, and the authorities, to encourage castration, give a small grant of money when a horse dies or is disabled from the effect of castration.

Sheep

Sheep-rearing is still the most backward of all the branches of stock-farming in Japan, the annual product of wool barely reaching 10,000 kin. Wool and worsted consumed are all product of foreign origin. The War and the great difficulty experienced in getting a supply of wool from Australia, etc. strongly impressed both Government and people with the necessity of adopting suitable measures for supplying this important textile material at home. As the first step for encouraging sheep-farming, in the 1918-19 session the Diet voted ¥330,000, to import in the course of 1918 over 1,500 sheep from Australia, England, U.S. and China, and to distribute them among government and private pastures. It was further proposed to import every year beginning with 1919 over 1,000 heads with a view to popularizing the industry among native farmers as their subsidiary trade, a

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

sum of ¥460,000 being set apart for this purpose for the 1919-20 fiscal year. ¥5 is granted per head to farmers who keep sheep. At the end of 1920, there were reared 8,519 sheep. The number will soon be increased to 10,000.

To avoid the failure that nipped in the bud the first attempt made in the early eighties, special arrangement for treating sick sheep will be provided at Government expense. The Shropshire, Southdown, Rambouillet-Merino and Chinese breed are reared at present for the breeding purposes. In 1920 over 1,100 head were imported for this purpose from America, China and England and distributed among 5 State depots, Iwasaki's Koiwai Agricultural Station (Iwate-Ken), etc. A State aid of ¥40-50 per head is granted to the private depots in charge of these breeding sheep.

Stock-Farming Statistics

Number of Cattle

Year	Cows	Bulls	Total	Calving	Death
1923	1,041,482	427,847	1,469,329	215,770	19,823
1924	1,040,408	415,835	1,456,243	212,369	18,499
1925	1,047,357	412,296	1,459,653	209,928	18,994

Number of Horses

Year	Horses	Colts	Total	Foalings	Deaths
1923	1,264,895	326,696	1,468,488	114,635	31,899
1924	1,255,495	—	—	110,644	31,656
1925	1,237,153	—	—	110,704	29,520

The total includes some Government horses which are not specified in the table.

Number of Sheep, Goats and Swine

Year	Sheep	Goats	Swine
1922	11,384	150,596	511,554
1923	14,950	158,934	667,820
1924	15,710	157,852	743,283
1925	17,359	168,265	672,583

Slaughtering Returns

Year	Cattle	Calves	Horses	Sheep & goats	Swine
1923	310,864	26,500	73,882	8,853	388,623
1924	318,530	25,920	77,445	9,336	588,967
1925	295,911	22,399	77,011	11,539	766,187

POULTRY

Poultry has not yet attained any particular development. It still occupies an almost insignificant position as a subsidiary work of farmers, poultry-yards on any large scale being practically non-existent. For a while Japan used to import a large quantity of eggs from China. With import tariff raised in 1902 from 10 per cent. to 25, then to 50 some years after, the import

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

has markedly fallen off. With the idea of encouraging this industry the Government established a model poultry-yard in '06 at the Breeding Experiment Farm at Chiba, where imported fowls of various breeds are kept. Eggs are sold at cost price.

Statistics on Poultry (in 1,000)

At the end of June	Fowl				Egg (output)	
	No. of family	No. of fowl	No. of chicken	Value (Yen)	No.	Value (Yen)
1923	3,437	19,053	16,685	39,906	1,551,516	70,018
1924	3,500	19,986	17,103	39,929	1,615,849	71,150
1925	3,503	20,614	16,556	38,881	1,619,716	70,038

DAIRY AND MEAT-PRESERVING

Dairying is a new industry and is still in its infancy. The use of milk is naturally very much limited, as the Japanese generally confine themselves to its use in fresh state, and use comparatively little in cooking. The price is rather too high, about 80 **sen**—1 **yen** per **sho** (1.58 quart). The quality is inferior. Butter-making is regularly carried on only in dairy farms situated in remote districts, but their whole output does not much exceed 10% of the total consumption. Butter made in Hokkaido, at Koiwai and the Kozu farms commands a good price. Condensed-milk industry has not yet grown into a regular business. Cheese-making is also insignificant. In meat preserving the only thing worth mentioning is ham, of which "Kamakura ham" made in Kanagawa-ken is noted and is largely exported to China, etc. The supply of beef being insufficient and the price very much higher than in Europe and America, there is hardly material enough to encourage preservation business.

Statistics on Dairy

Year	No. of houses	No. of milk cows	Milk output	
			Quantity (koku)	Value (Yen)
1923	14,698	57,040	599,797	28,192,163
1924	16,000	60,825	638,030	26,940,759
1925	17,221	65,448	702,223	28,461,302

ANIMAL EPIDEMICS

Rinderpest makes its appearance now and then and inflicts heavy damage on owners of milk cows and general stock-breeders. It comes chiefly from Korea, but rarely from China, and plays havoc at places adjoining Kobe, Yokohama and other open ports. Hokkaido is comparatively free from the attack. To prevent the import of diseased cattle the authorities enforce strict examination at Fusan and at ports of import, but this provision is still found insufficient. A small compensation is allowed for cattle slaughtered. The number of animals affected during the last few years is shown below:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Anthrax: Cattle	Anthrax: Horse	Black leg (Cattle)	Cholera (Swine)	Erysipelas (Swine)	Hydrophobia: Dog	Hydrophobia: Cattle	Hydrophobia: Horse	Hydrophobia: Pig	Hydrophobia: Sheep
1923 ..	197	57	109	11,241	1,358	2,644	25	31	1	1
1924 ..	186	58	97	17,863	326	3,205	36	34	—	2
1925 ..	182	35	88	2,736	52	3,093	34	27	4	6

HORTICULTURE

Horticulture, especially fruit-culture, has recently shown a marked activity. Pears, oranges, persimmons and peaches were principal fruits in old days. With the introduction of the meat-eating custom and owing to improved facilities of communications, a great change came over the habits of the people in the use of fruits. Apples, foreign oranges, peaches, pears, grapes, etc. began to be extensively cultivated. At present orchards of oranges, peaches, apples, etc. are found in various localities. Generally speaking, apples are grown in Hokkaido and Aomori, peaches in the neighborhood of Tokyo, Kanagawa, Okayama and other prefectures, pears in Shizuoka, Okayama, Niigata, Akita, etc., grapes in Yamanashi, Ibaraki, Nagano, etc., oranges in Wakayama, Shizuoka and in Southern Japan, apricots, almonds, walnuts and some other fruits in Nagano and a few other prefectures. Persimmons may be said to grow everywhere, though seldom in orchards. Plums are more generally used as pickle, in which shape they are preserved in almost every household, and plum trees are highly valued both for flowers and fruits. In Japan cherry trees are prized more for their flowers, and their fruits are altogether secondary. Foreign cherry trees are largely cultivated in Yamagata and Fukushima.

Output of Fruits (in 1,000 kan)

Year	Plums	Peaches	Pears	Persimmons	Apples	Grapes	Oranges
1922	348	10,558	28,759	46,555	17,279	6,848	3,269
1923	378	11,236	26,884	44,275	8,001	7,384	3,447
1924	328	10,172	27,537	62,628	10,628	7,981	3,175
1925	411	11,943	33,190	42,899	15,387	9,466	3,268

N.B.—Plum in 1,000 koku.

SERICULTURE

Silk is Japan's staple commodity on the export list, supplying about 66% as against 21 of China and 9 of Italy in the total consumption of the world, and about 80% of that in U.S.A. In the farmers' economy sericulture plays almost as important a part as rice cultivation, and indeed were it not for the profit derived from this subsidiary occupation, Japanese farmers of middle and lower grade would hardly be able to maintain themselves. By rearing the worms in the three seasons of spring, summer and autumn, farmers can at least double the amount obtained from ordinary farming alone. The discovery that the hatching season may be freely regulated by keeping the eggs in cool places has made it possible to undertake summer and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

autumn rearing and to double the output of cocoons. As sericulture has seldom succeeded when conducted on a large scale, it looks as if it were specially designed for the benefit of otherwise hard-driven small farmers.

Japanese raw silk is characterized by its high lustre and little wear in glossing, and the filament from the best cocoons measures from 2,000 to 2,500 "shaku" in length and weighs from 0.07 to 0.08 "momme" (1 "shaku"=about 1 foot: 1 "momme"= 3.75 grammes). Both in fineness and uniformity of quality marked improvement has been effected of late thanks to better methods of rearing and reeling.

Selection of Silkworm Eggs

The Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station has come to the conclusion after years of experiments that the crossed silkworm eggs between Japanese, Chinese and European breeds of the first generation are the best for the purpose for which they are intended. The Station now prepares and distributes them free to local institutes either prefectural or otherwise, which in turn carry on reproduction and distribution for the benefit of private reproducers.

Recent Progress in Sericulture

The remarkable development made by the sericultural business of Japan during the last forty years is shown in the following quinquennial statistics:—

Every 5 years	Average amount of cocoon crops (kamme)	Index number per cent.
1885-1889	11,288,682	100.0
1890-1894	15,441,414	136.7
1895-1899	21,517,974	190.6
1900-1904	26,484,132	234.6
1905-1909	32,622,124	288.9
1910-1914	43,184,692	382.5
1915-1919	61,560,686	545.3
1920-1924	66,360,485	587.8

Kamme (or kwan)=8.26738 lbs.

For this striking progress in sericultural business was chiefly responsible the greater activity of summer and autumn rearing, especially the latter, which now contributes nearly 50% of the total quantity of cocoons produced. The index numbers attesting this tendency are given below:—

	1905	1910	1915	1920	1925	1926
Spring cocoon	100.0	136.8	146.1	178.3	242.3	249.4
Summer & Autumn cocoon	100.0	155.2	216.3	333.6	440.0	447.3
Total	100.0	143.2	170.7	232.6	311.4	318.6

The development in the technical skill of growers has been no less marked in recent years, as may be judged from the following figures:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Yield of cocoon per 1 egg-card deposited by 28 moths (momme)	Yield of cocoon per rearing family (momme)
1905	1,852	18,342
1910	2,257	26,665
1915	2,440	27,771
1920	3,100	33,423
1925	4,783	43,516
1926	4,830	42,087

Sericultural Households

Year	Sericultural families by season	
	Spring	Summer & autumn
1922	1,551,387	1,655,051
1923	1,644,099	1,677,599
1924	1,660,802	1,702,290
1925	1,718,211	1,816,423
1926	1,804,839	1,914,499

Output of Cocoons

Number of egg-cards hatched, output of various grades of cocoons produced, and rate of cocoons turned out per egg-card are given in the following table:—

	Year	Egg-cards hatched (in 1,000)	Output of cocoons (1,000 kwan)				Total Value Yen 1,00
			Normal	Doupion	Waste	Total	
Spring crop	*1922	7,394	29,948	2,809	1,293	34,051	345,972
	1923	7,843	35,185	3,242	1,509	39,936	419,869
	1924	7,550	34,960	3,070	1,447	39,478	268,062
	1925	7,610	38,106	3,341	1,479	42,927	445,617
	1926	7,612	39,286	3,243	1,666	44,194	381,226
Summer and Autumn crop	*1922	9,404	22,068	2,965	1,476	26,510	227,163
	1923	9,178	24,806	3,253	1,545	29,604	240,535
	1924	9,311	28,958	3,756	1,627	34,341	283,618
	1925	10,121	35,440	4,592	1,841	41,872	378,639
	1926	10,349	35,694	4,718	2,157	42,569	280,216

(1 kwan=8.26738 lbs.)

* Kanagawa prefecture excluded from the figures.

Cocoon Crop for 1927

In the early spring of 1927 severe frost inflicted no small damage on mulberry plantations in Nagano, Gumma, Gifu and other leading sericultural districts, but after the hatch-out of spring cocoons, weather condition continued favorable to the growth both of mulberry leaves and young silk worms throughout the country, so that the cocoon crops for the whole year resulted in a gain of 91,170,640 kwan or 5.1 per cent. on the figure of the previous year.

	Spring		Summer & Autumn	
	Sheets	Comparison with 1926	Sheets	Comparison with 1926
No. of egg-cards hatched	7,508,716	—103,430	10,967,880	+618,273

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	(kwan)	(kwan)	(kwan)	(kwan)
Cocoon yields	46,228,627	+2,030,521	44,942,013	+2,371,236

(+ increase; — decrease)

N.B.—The total number of rearing families was 2,100,612 and the volume of the yield 91,170,640 kwan, or ¥497,172,304, the former being an increase of 39,025 (1.9 per cent.) and the latter an increase of 4,445,139 kwan (5.1 per cent.), compared with the figures of the previous year.

Silk Market in 1927

The silk yarn market remained dull as in the previous year. The depressed business combined with the monetary panic which occasioned unusual restriction of credit so much affected the cocoon market that the quotations of spring cocoons fell to a level hardly covering the cost. As a measure to relieve the situation the Government accommodated to needy reelers a sum of ¥50 millions from the Treasury's deposit department at low rate of interest, to check their under-selling of cocoons and to enable them to lay in fertilizers, egg-cards, etc., for the coming season. Nor did the silk reelers fare any better. There was, it is true, a brisk sale of yarns since the opening of the 1927 season in June, but the quotation did not make any favorable movement. It stood at ¥1,440 per 100 kin on June 20 but fell off gradually till the record bottom figure of ¥1,290, the lowest quoted since 1920, was reached on August 15. To give relief to the hard pressed reelers the Teikoku Sanshi Kaisha (Silk Yarn Company) was organized in October 1927 with the understanding of the Bank of Japan, on joint efforts of reelers and traders as a organ for maintaining the market price of silk yarns. The company, capitalised at ¥5 millions (¼ paid in), makes it its business to purchase yarns from the local holders or to accommodate funds on the mortgage of yarns at the rate of ¥750 per bale (¥1,350 per 100 kin).

Number of Silk Reelers

The silk reeling households and establishments as classified by the number of basins make the following record:—

No. of Establishments and Reeling Basins

Year	under 10 (1,000)	more than 10	more than 50	more than 100	Total (1,000)	Reeling basins (1,000)
1922	204	1,696	854	877	208	550
1923	200	1,684	818	844	204	540
1924	194	1,896	1,129	865	198	559
1925	182	1,903	1,041	846	186	535
1926	88	1,747	838	855	92	427

N.B.—Figures for 1922 do not include Kanagawa prefecture.

Filatures equipped with more than 5,000 basins are:—

Katakura Reel and Spin. Co. (18,000), Yamaju-gumi (15,000), Gunze Reel Co. (6,000), and Oguchi-gumi (6,000).

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Output of Raw Silk (in 1,000: 1 kwan=lb. 8.267)

Year	Raw silk		Waste silk etc.		Total
	Kwan	Yen	Kwan	Yen	Yen
*1922	6,398	717,106	2,277	14,872	731,079
1923	6,756	795,945	2,515	17,881	813,826
1924	7,577	837.231	2,879	22,403	859,633
1925	8,284	956,052	3,533	30,307	986.359
1926	9,160	856,477	3,558	24,422	880,900

* Figures for Kanagawa pref. is excluded.

Average Price of Raw Silk

Average spot prices per 100 kin of raw silk of Futoito Best No. 1 by steam filature as quoted at Yokohama are respectively as follows for the highest, lowest and average:—

Year	Highest	Lowest	Average
1922	¥2.155	¥1.645	¥1,917
1923	2,360	1,852	2.136
1924	2,126	1,478	1,837
1925	2,108	1,823	1,966
1926	1,924	1,444	1,612

N.B.—The highest and lowest show the average of 12 months for each year. The standard goods were "Mari" and "Hagoita" brands for 1926.

Silkworm Eggs

Amount Produced (in No. of moths)

Year	No. of producers	Reproductive Silkworm eggs	Industrial Silkworm eggs	Total
1922	8,782	19,963,319	690,711,591	710,674,910
1923	8,485	17,509,967	713.595,053	731,105.020
1924	8,057	15,811,156	698,596.876	714,408,032
1925	7,676	16.220,929	777,705,559	793,926,488
1926	7,477	16,208,200	805,423,835	821,632,035

Mulberry Plantations

Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)	Year ending June	Area of fields (cho)
1922	512,836	1925	549,307
1923	529,191	1926	571,099
1924	537,388		

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Silk Conditioning

Destroyed by the earthquake-fire the new Yokohama Conditioning House was reconstructed in 1926. The main building is a 4-storied ferro-concrete structure covering 3,200 sq. yd. It has behind it four warehouses standing in a row to ensure the safety of the silk bales stored against disaster from fire.

The Kobe Conditioning House that was closed in 1901 after running about five years as a Government institution was reviv-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ed, this time as a municipal undertaking, in January 1925 in consequence of the strong stimulus which the districts forming the western half of Japan proper received on the occasion of the Earthquake disaster in 1923 in the region round about Yokohama.

Japanese and Foreign Exporters

The part played by Japanese in the direct export of raw silk is steadily gaining ground, the Kiito Gomei Kaisha, the Mitsui Bussan, the Asahi Silk Co., and the Hara Export Department representing direct export trade or raw silk by the Japanese merchants.

Year	No. of bales exported	Of which Jap. firms	Of which foreign firms	Percentage Japanese	Percentage Foreign
*1921-22	309,197	235,648	73,549	76%	24%
*1922-23	314,051	246,564	67,488	78%	21%
*1923-24	288,035	209,007	48,331	82%	18%
*1924-25	408,719	335,208	73,511	82%	18%
*1925-26	430,758	361,324	69,434	84%	16%
*1926-27	496,740	423,925	72,815	85%	14%

*Note:—The season is reckoned from the 1st of July to the 30th of June the following year.

Yokohama and Kobe as Export Centres of Silk

The disaster that befell Yokohama in 1923 and the temporary crippling of its operation as the sole export centre of silk in Japan has resulted in carrying to realization the long cherished wish of Kobe merchants and silk reelers in adjoining districts to export this foremost export of Japan on two-port policy. The total export of silk during 1926 was 36,205,600 kin from Yokohama and 8,092,200 kin from Kobe, the former being a decrease of 459,900 kin and the latter an increase of 912,800 kin, compared with the figures of the previous year. The strength of Yokohama as silk port lies first in its longer history, closer relation to America, the foremost consumer of Japanese product, better banking facilities afforded to silk dealers, and lastly in commanding the support of the most important centres of production, as Nagano, Yamanashi, etc.

Sericultural Economy and Menace of Rising Wages

The fact that silkworm rearing is essentially dependent upon manual labor has been a vital factor in the prosperity of this primary industry in Japan, as it has baffled the ingenuity of Western inventors, even of America, in devising labor-saving appliances adapted for this special operation. With the progress of time, however, this important asset of Japan is in danger of turning out to be a serious handicap in the successful management of the industry. In other words, the steady advance of wages in Japan, in common with the rest of the world, has begun to disturb the established equilibrium between the various factors forming the cost of production. The item of wages is shooting far ahead of others, as shown below:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cost of Production per "Kamme" of Cocoons

	1924	1923	1919
Rent	11.0%	12.2%	17.0%
Capital	34.4	39.4	46.0
Wages	54.6	48.4	37.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

The above data were obtained by the Central Rearing and Reeling Guild and the Provisional Industrial Commission.

To cope with this menace sericulturists are driven more and more to adopt the extensive-culture method in place of the intensive method formerly in vogue. Thus in the ten leading rearing centres, as Nagano, Gumma, etc. the eggcards hatched per family establishments are growing in proportion while in feeding the worms the leaves given are less carefully prepared than before. Some proof of this statement is to be found in the following statistics showing the scope of rearing and the ratio of cocoon-crop obtained:—

Scope of Rearing and Ratio of Cocoon Crop

	1900	1907	1914	1919	1923
Egg-cards hatched per family					
In 10 leading districts	12,370	15,420	17,070	15,780	21,360
Other districts	6,490	7,320	7,920	8,140	6,580
Average for whole country	9,250	11,140	12,470	11,570	9,140
Cocoon crop per family ("kwan")					
In 10 leading districts	25,664	32,431	39,117	46,923	45,803
Other districts	13,332	17,106	21,224	28,763	30,637
Average for whole country	19,113	24,327	30,421	37,183	37,345
Crop per 1 card ("kwan")					
In 10 leading districts	2,070	2,102	2,291	2,972	3,705
Other districts	2,054	2,334	2,679	3,592	4,651
Average for whole country	2,066	2,183	2,424	3,212	4,085

Sericultural Institute

The Imperial Sericultural Experiment Station.—This is a Government Institute undertaking scientific researches and investigations on all problems relative to the sericultural industry and also holding lectures and classes for training experts and filature hands. The Station is situated at Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with branches in Ayabe, Maebashi, Fukushima, Matsumoto, Ichinomiya and Kumamoto, all local centres of the industry.

TEA

Tea, in contrast to other leading industries, has remained stationary, both in gross output and volume of export. The latter, principally to America which takes over 80% of Japanese export teas, has even declined in the presence of formidable rivals, i.e., Ceylon, India and Java teas. The American consumers, however, still favor the Japanese leaves as they possess a special flavor and preserve their quality much longer than their rivals. The cost of production is higher in Japan than in other

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

centres of manufacture, labor saving appliances being used to less extent than in India and Java. Although our tea associations are prejudiced agalnst the machine-making process on the ground that it leads to deterioration in quality and flavor, it is steadily gaining ground as it reduces materially cost of production. The Shizuoka Tea Manufacturers' Association estimates the cost of hand-made tea in 1917 at ¥1.00 to ¥1.20 per **kan** as against only 35 to 45 sen for machine-made tea, while in 1918 the figures stood at ¥1.30 to ¥1.50 as against 45 to 60 sen.

In 1880 manufacturers associations were established under the Government's guidance in all the tea producing districts with the central council in Tokyo. Their duties were defined by the Government, and include prevention of the manufacture and sale of inferior or adulterated tea, improvement and unification of packing and drying and compulsory inspection of the member manufacturers' products. The Central Council in Tokyo maintains inspection houses at Yokohama, Kobe, Shizuoka, Yokkaichi and endeavors to prevent the export of adulterated or colored tea which might be rejected by tea inspectors abroad, and also is running its experimental plantation and laboratory in Shizuoka.

Recently the center of the export business has shifted from Yokohama to Shimizu, as that port is nearer to Shizuoka, where 40% of the total output is produced. During the tea season American liners call at Shimizu for the sole purpose of taking on tea consignments.

Statistics on Tea

Year	Area (cho)	No. of manufacturers	Year	Area (cho)	No. of manufacturers
1920	48,146.1	1,116,284	1923	44,263	1,129,269
1921	47,032	1,151,329	1924	43,575	1,092,949
1922	44,447	1,117,787	1925	43,758	1,106,667

cho (area)=2½ acres.

Output of Various Kinds of Tea (kwan)

Year	Green tea 2nd kind (Gyokuro)	Green tea 3rd kind (Sencha)	Green tea 4th kind (Bancha)	Black tea	Others	Total incl. others
1922	72,314	6,953,012	2,102,068	1,729	209,543	9,360,285
1923	70,803	7,204,791	2,065,109	1,724	215,063	9,576,655
1924	66,057	7,218,826	2,033,178	993	204,516	9,540,482
1925	68,480	7,838,364	2,078,548	1,497	208,904	10,218,810

Leading Tea Producing Districts (1925)

District	Output (Kwan)	Value (Yen)	District	Output (Kwan)	Value (Yen)
Shizuoka ..4,894,020		16,043,394	Saitama ...	235,605	1,651,064
Kyoto	415,621	2,265,388	Shiga	267,283	1,164,770
Miye	540,460	1,852,590	Kagoshima .	390,950	1,916,170

Export of Tea

The depression of Japan's tea trade of late is attracting serious attention both of the authorities and exporters. The value and quantity of export in 1917 broke the previous record, followed, however, by an adverse turn, till 1920 when the total came

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to only ¥17 millions. In comparison even with the pre-war year 1914 when the market price was only 43 sen per "kin" against 87 sen quoted in 1923, there is an alarming fall of 9,773,247 "kin."

	1925 (Kwan)	1924 (Kwan)
Gyokuro	68,480	66,057
Sencha	7,838,364	7,218,826
Black tea	1,497	993
Bancha	2,078	2,033,178
Others	208,904	204,516
Total amount	10,218,818	9,540,482
Total value	¥36,438,403	¥34,019,794

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXX

FORESTRY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Forests in Japan proper, i.e. excluding Chosen, Karafuto and Taiwan, occupy roughly 48% of the total area as against 53% in Sweden, the best wooded country in Europe. If these overseas territories are taken into account percentage will come up to 65. Classified according to ownership, forests may be divided into those belonging to the State, the Crown, communal bodies, temples and shrines and private individuals. As regards their uses there are two classes, utilization forests and preserves. (Statistics given later.)

Trees grow unusually well in Japan, favored as they are by a temperate climate with a plentiful supply of moisture. Over 1,000 species are represented, many of which make excellent timber. Both latitudinally and longitudinally the arboreal flora present great variation, owing to peculiar geographical formation of the land that extends over many degrees of latitude from north to south and also to the presence of high mountain chains, these naturally resulting in the diversity of climate and soils. Forests in Japan may be broadly divided into four zones.

Tropical Zone.—This zone covers the plains of Taiwan, Ogasawara islands, and the southern half of Okinawa (Luchu), with a mean temperature of about 21° C. The representative trees are "ako" (Ficus wightiana, var. japonica), "takonoki" (Pandanus odratissimus L.) etc. Bamboos attain a perfect growth in this zone.

Subtropical Zone.—Forests in this zone are found in the northern half of Okinawa, the high lands of Taiwan, Shikoku, Kyushu, and the southern half of Honshu as far as latitude 35° N., the mean temperature ranging from 13° to 21° C. The representative trees in this zone may be divided into broad-leafed evergreens, conifers and broad-leafed deciduous trees. In the first group there are "kusu" or camphor trees (Cinnamonum camphora), "kashi" (Quercus acuta) and "shi-i" (Passania cupidata); in the second several species of pines, and in the last group, "kunugi" (Quercus serrata), "konara" (Q. glandulifera Bl.), etc.

Temperate Zone.—The forests extend over the northern part of Honshu and as far as south-western section of Hokkaido corresponding to 43½° N., the mean temperature ranging from 6° to 13° C. The forests in this zone are economically the most important in Japan and are generally found in the mountain ranges that divide the Main Island—the Inner Japan section on the Japan Sea and the Outer Japan section on the Pacific. Valuable among the conifers are "sugi" (Cryptomeria japonica Don.), "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis pisifera S. et Z.), "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "tsuga"

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(Tsuga Sieboldi Carr), "momi" (Abies firma S. et Z.), several species of pine, etc. As deciduous trees of value there are "keyaki" (Obelicea serrata makino), "buna" (Fagus sylvetica var. Sieboldi), "katsura" (Cercidiphylum japonicum), several species of Quercus, chestnut trees, maples, fig-trees, magnolia, etc.

Frigid Zone.—Forests found at an elevation of 4,000 or 5,000 feet (above sea level) in Honshu, the northeastern part of Hokkaido, and Karafuto and Chishima (Kuriles) form the frigid forests. The principal trees are "shirabe" (Abies Veitchii), "todomatsu" (Abies Sachalinensis), "ezo-matsu" (Picea ajaensis), "shikotan-matsu" (Larix Kurilensis, chiefly in Karafuto), and lastly "hai-matsu" (Pinus punila) or creeping-pines that grow on the summits of high mountains in Honshu.

Though not more than thirty years have passed since forestry and dendrological research was placed on a practical basis, creditable progress has been made in all directions. Afforestation and economic adjustment is now receiving close attention. Of the famous wooded districts in Japan proper those of artificial origin are Yoshino (Yamato), Tenryu (Shizuoka-ken) and Owashi (Wakayama-ken) while of natural forests there are Kiso (Nagano-ken), Nagasawa, Tsugaru, etc., as mentioned later.

AREA OF FORESTS

Forests are divided by usage into three classes, i.e. 1, Protection forests, 2, Utilization forests, and 3, Percentage forests, the last of these being the State forests which are left under the control of villages or towns which are allowed in return a certain percentage of the produce. These forests are gradually converted into communal forests. The forests in Japan proper and colonies may be broadly classified as follows (1 cho=2.45 acres):—

Japan	Crown	State	Public	Temple	Private	Total incl. others
Proper (in cho)	1,375,930	7,755,107	4,328,781	132,298	9,623,103	23,215,220
Formosa (in ko)	—	2,445,211	—	—	183,659	2,635,452
Korea (in cho)	9,356,000	—	—	—	6,527,000	15,883,000
Karafuto (in cho)	—	*3,328,000	—	—	—	3,328,000

* Figure includes private forests.

Note:—The public forests and wild lands in Korea contain only the prefectural forests and school forests. The forests possessed by shrines and temples are included in those of private possession.

The area of principal protection forests as existing in Japan proper is as follows (in cho):—

	1924	1925
Against denudation of soil.....	811,647	820,871
„ winds	30,712	32,848
Head-water of rivers	883,059	898,413
For attracting fish	41,614	42,250
„ scenery	31,276	30,640

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Important Forests in Japan

Of the important forests in Japan those that are of natural or artificial origin are as follows, to mention only a few that are specially valuable.

Forests Artificially Planted

Forests in Yoshino covering about 82,000 cho or 200,900 acres are well known for their splendid stock of "sugi (Cryptomeria Japonica Don.) and "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.) yielding annually about ¥6,500,000 worth of timber valued for building and making casks of sake. Next important forests are the planted area along the river Tenryu and covering 543,000 cho, timber trees grown being principally "sugi" and "hinoki." The annual yield is estimated at ¥1,500,000. Bamboo groves grown near Kyoto are known as most valuable in Japan, yielding yearly about ¥2 millions worth of product of diverse utilities.

Forests Naturally Grown

The Crown forests of Kiso covering over 100,000 cho or 245,000 acres and with the growing stock of 6.6 million koku or about 66,000,000 cubic ft. (1 koku = about 10 cubic ft.) stand first on the list of largest natural forests in Japan. It belonged to the Lord of Owari before the Restoration and the five species "hiba" (Thujopsis dolabrata S. et Z.), "sawara" (Chamaecyparis obtusa S. et Z.), "nezuko" (Thuja japonica Maxim) and "koyamaki" (Cidopytis verticillata S. et Z.) were jealousy preserved as protected trees. Of the five species "hinoki" is most important as to volume and value.

The State forests of "hiba" in Aomori cover some 190,000 cho and in sylvan grandeur are only equalled by the other well-known pure forests of "sugi" in Akita also belonging to the State. The "sugi" zone extends along the banks of the rivers Noshiro and Omono and measures 43,000 cho in area. The three mentioned above are regarded as the most valuable natural forests in Japan. Others that are worthy of notice are the State "sugi" forests in Tosa about 30,000 cho, deciduous-leafed forests around Lake Towada famous for its splendid scenery, mixed forests in the Japanese Alps region and in the southern part of Kyushu, the "sugi" forest on island Yakushima of the Osumi archipelago, Kyushu. Hokkaido supplies about 30 million koku or 300 mil. cubic ft. of timber from its coniferous, deciduous and mixed forests. Karafuto abounds in coniferous forests of Abies, Picea and Larix which supply material to the pulp mills run in the island, while the Arisan range in Taiwan is famous for its mixed forests as the northern region of Korea for stock of conifers. Though covering only less than 300 acres Mt. Tachibana not far from the city of Fukuoka is noted as the only large forest of camphor trees in Japan proper, many of them being over 100 years old.

Adjustment of State Forests

The program for adjusting State forests aims at, as ordained by law in 1899, to determine, out of the forests and plains belonging to the State, those that are to be preserved for the benefit

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of public order and for conducting economic plan. The Forest Fund Special Account System that was in force from 1899 to 1921 laid the adjustment plan on firm basis. Thanks to that system the Government could complete with the fund realized from sale of unnecessary State forests and plains the work of surveying, delimitation, afforestation of blank spaces, experimental planting, etc. Since the year 1922-23 the adjustment and working expenses have been met out of the regular Budget.

According to the working plan adopted for adjustment and utilization 416,000 cho of State forests and plains in Japan proper is to be set apart as necessary and 17,000 cho is to be disposed of as superfluous area. The definite plan of utilization has been arranged for over 4 million cho consisting of 3,690,000 cho wooded forests and plains and 390,000 cho to be reserved from various considerations. The wooded surface is estimated to hold growing stock amounting to 1,406,240,000 koku of which conifers claim 28% and deciduous trees 72%. The stock per cho or 2.45 acres work out to 344 koku. At present the annual cutting area is about 40,900 cho with the conversion volume of 19,340,000 koku. With the exploitation of the area left unutilized and the growth of the artificially regenerated spaces representing 653,000 cho, the conversion volume is expected to make a far better showing.

Some idea as to the financial results of the State forestry administration may be judged from the fact that for the three years ending the 1922-23 fiscal year revenue stood at ¥32,350,000 as against disbursements amounting to ¥15,430,000, leaving net profit of ¥16,920,000 corresponding to ¥3.96 per 2.45 acres.

River Control and Afforestation Work.—The private-owned forests as distingulshed from the State are divided into individual and communal ownership. The latter consists in about equal proportion the property of civic corporations and the hamlets composing them. The hamlet land is generally left in the state of utter neglect. It was with the object of renovating and utilizing the barren area that the Government elaborated in 1912 for the communal forests and plains the river control work spread over 23 years, it being intended to plant bare spaces of 350,000 cho and to adjust the communal land for best economic purposes. Small aid is granted for encouraging the work. Then the Government is also promoting the planting work of about 330,000 cho of blank area belonging to the communal bodies, the work to be completed in 19 years beginning 1920. The contract arranged between the Government and the communities concerned is that the latter to offer the land and undertake some slight work of control and protection, while the Government attends to planting, cutting and other necessary business at its own expense. The profit realized is to be shared half and half by the contracting parties.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FINANCIAL ASPECTS

Yield of Forests for the Year 1925-26

(Ended Mar. 31, '26; value in ¥1,000)

	Timber	Fagots	Total
Crown	8,936	579	9,515
State	16,272	4,214	20,486
Communal	5,408	5,249	10,657
Temple	710	225	935
Private	94,648	68,992	163,640
Total incl. others	125,975	79,258	212,454

The rate must become much less when the disbursements are taken into account, but this calculation is hardly possible for private forests, as many of their owners do not generally keep exact account of labor spent and expenses paid. Much more precise calculation is shown for State forests for which the account is necessarily kept with great strictness. The data for the last few years are these, excluding Hokkaido (in ¥1,000):

Year ended March	Receipts	Expenses	Balance
1922	35,771	18,706	17,065
1923	34,952	19,304	19,952
1924	36,672	20,089	16,583
1925	37,557	18,383	19,174

The rate of profit is comparatively small in view of the fact that the State forests are in many places disadvantageously situated as to accessibility, while the relatively large outlay on account of planting blank areas also tells against the revenue.

Principal Timbers

The forest yield of principal timbers in Japan proper was returned as follows for the year 1925 (1 koku=10 cubic ft.):—

	Kinds of trees	Quantity felled 1,000 koku	Value 1,000 Yen
Coniferous			
	Sugi (Cryptomeria japonica)	11,472	50,052
	Hinoki (Chamaecyparis obtusa)	1,905	13,891
	Pine	10,515	30,434
	Larch	346	801
	Sawara (Chamaecyparis Pisifera)	172	271
	Hiba (Thujopsis dolabrata)	785	1,551
	Momi (Fir)	1,341	2,109
	Tsuga (Tsuga sieboldii)	1,309	1,739
	Ezomatsu, todomatsu (Silver fir)	7,098	7,763
	Total incl. others	35,198	110,477
Broad-leafed			
	Camphor	72	247
	Keyaki (Obelicea serrata)	146	896
	Kashi (Quercus acuta)	268	735
	Shioji	930	1,192
	Chestnuts	355	2,711
	Nara (Quercus glandulifera)	1,847	2,317
	Kashiwa (Quercus dentata)	136	225

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Quantity felled 1,000 koku	Value 1,000 Yen
Beech	480	413
Kiri (Paulownia)	205	2,034
Total incl. others	7,671	15,498
Grand total	42,869	125,975
Do. for 1924	43,782	146,943

Of the total production the Crown forests contributed 3,656,375 koku (¥8,937,511); the State, 10,908,126 koku (¥16,271,983); the communal, 2,844,317 koku (¥5,407,912); the temple, 126,871 koku (¥709,871); and the private, 25,333,580 koku (¥94,647,610).

Against the above-mentioned volume cut, the number of trees newly planted during 1925 totalled 332,800,397 (total plantation area 100,305 cho), consisting of 307,968,963 (91,975 cho) of conifers and 18,549,444 (6,065 cho) of broad-leafed species. Besides there were 41,443,708 conifers and 3,956,759 broad-leafed trees planted by way of replenishment.

Yield of bamboo reached 5,242,999 bundles or ¥7,220,633 in value. Fagots that form important items in forest economy chiefly consist of pines, abies, "kunugi," etc., these valued at ¥79,258,359.

Principal By-Products in 1925 (in ¥1,000)

Seeds	381	Dried mushrooms (Shiitake)	3,411
Fruits	3,436	Pine black	335
Barks	3,971	Acetic acid coal.....	135
Under-grown grasses	16,510	Charcoal 117,479	
Vines & ferns.....	288	Total incl others...150,364	
Galls	87		
Raw mushrooms.....	3,645		

SUPPLY AND DEMAND OF TIMBERS

Use of Principal Timber Trees

Of the coniferous trees mentioned above "ezo-matsu," "todo-matsu," and "momi" are pulp-wood, while all the rest are valuable building timbers. The broad-leafed trees are used for industrial purposes, though the Castania is also extensively consumed as railway sleepers. The position of "kiri," one of the highest and softest woods, is specially important. It is used extensively in cabinet-work, making clogs, etc.

CAMPHOR

In the world's market of this article the consumption of which is put at about 12 million "kin" (1 "kin"=1½ lb.) per annum in normal time the bulk is supplied by Japan and Formosa. The world-wide economic dislocation, however, seriously affected the market and both the output and export have gradually dwindled, the former to about 4 million "kin" in 1920 (i.e. about one half of the former figure including the Formosan produce), while the latter declined from ¥7,883,875 in 1910 to ¥4,965,350 in 1920 and ¥2,870,414 in 1921.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

In Japan Proper.—Camphor trees growing in State and Crown forests are estimated at 12 millions to yield about 210,000 "shakujime" or about 2,520,000 cubic ft. (1 shakujime=about 12 cubic ft.) of ripe timber, but as these trees are not always found in easily accessible places and their conversion will not pay at ordinary market rate, the Government has recently been earnestly encouraging the planting of young trees in more convenient places and to convert them after several years' growth. Eight provinces in Southern Japan are granted a small aid. The area under camphor trees in Japan proper is about 2,000 acres, Hyogo prefecture being the refining centre.

Formosa.—In Formosa the trees of not less than a century old are estimated to yield about 2½ million "shakujime" producing 32,000,000 kin of camphor and 23,360,000 kin of oil. As the tree must be over 60 years old before it yields a maximum percentage of camphor, the supply of the trees may be exhausted in a few decades unless judiciously managed. Suggested by that consideration, in 1918 the Formosan Government expanded the original plan of planting young camphor trees over the area of 20,000 cho between 1900 and 1924, to one of 55,000 cho to be completed by 1929. The plantation of 1,500-5,000 cho is to be made according to the new program, which, on its consummation, will supply every year 8 million kin of crude camphor.

SAWING BUSINESS AND WOOD INDUSTRY

Government and Private Yards

The Government some years ago started on its own account wood-conversion enterprise, whereas formerly it confined itself to selling trees growing in State forests as they stood. At one time Government conversion works numbered 10 but they have all been discontinued.

At the end of 1925, 759 lumber companies existed with ¥86,161,370 capital, of which 389 were joint stock cos. with ¥73,603,400. Lumber yards belonging either to those companies or private individuals numbered 1,877 with 32,419 employees.

Principal Wood Industry

Since the European war investment in forestry business and products has made a credible growth, especially the sawing business, match-sticks and forest-planting; yet on the whole the financial result in this particular line can by no means be regarded as satisfactory, considering the high percentage which wooded areas occupy in the country.

Pulp.—The wood pulp industry in Japan was represented by 500,301 tons in 1926 to increase to 621,887 in '27. The wood consumed for this purpose comprises firs, pines, "tsuge," etc. supplied from forests in Japan proper, Karafuto, Siberia and Korea. The volume converted amounted to 5,672,960 koku in 1925 and estimated at 7,368,844 koku for 1926. Of the latest statistics of paper industry the figures for the supply and demand of wood are as follows (in ton):

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Product	Import	Export	Consumed
1924	357,084	59,553	68*	416,633
1925	414,706	77,440	9*	492,146
1926	500,301	63,151	—	563,452

* in piculs.

Match-sticks.—The export of match-sticks formerly stood at about ¥3 million level, but the figures fell to ¥1,927,676 in 1924 and ¥1,396,353 in the following year. The stock of poplar used for this industry being now scarce the supply is met with the Siberian produce.

Other smaller items are the pencil industry which has sunk into an almost insignificant position, chess-board business, toy-making, cork and acetic acid manufacturing, to mention those of recent origin.

Inflow of Foreign Timbers

Apart from wood pulp and other materials already referred to the inflow of foreign timbers has been quite conspicuous in recent years, especially since the earthquake disaster of 1923, their arrivals in 1924 being valued at over ¥129,072,000. The bulk of the imports consists of the American goods which amounted to 9,896,303 koku (98,963,030 cubic ft.), the figure comprising the Canadian timbers and representing only pines, firs and cedars. The extraordinary arrivals in 1924 are accounted for by the over-supply in America and the lowered freightage for the goods as well as the increased demand on account of the post-quake reconstruction in this country. Other American materials imported are spruce and hemlock, but pines take the largest percentage and are replacing the native growth as building timber, being cheaper by 30 to 70½ than the Japanese produce according to the length, though they are regarded as being inferior to the native pines as building materials and less valued by carpenters and architects. The following table shows the figures of foreign timbers imported during the 5 years ending 1926:

	America (including Canada) koku	China & Manchuria koku	Maritime Provinces koku	Total including others koku	Total value Yen
1922	6,144,115	258,529	1,867,746	8,273,112	74,706,976
1923	6,257,585	159,535	1,269,209	8,275,896	83,829,085
1924	9,896,303	97,508	1,248,600	11,292,533	119,392,707
1925	5,978,030	1,562	849,071	6,886,935	76,729,000
1926	9,011,399	843	693,641	9,729,406	104,126,000

(1 koku=10 cubic ft.)

The import in 1925 fell to ¥76,729,000, pines, firs and cedars contributing ¥69,940,000. In 1926 the figures again increased to ¥104,126,000 including ¥95,817,000 of pine, fir and cedar. The import of American and Canadian goods which occupies 78 to 88 per cent. of the total imports annually, reached in 1926 about 10,700,000 koku or 92 per cent. of the total imports aggregating 11,640,000 koku. The heavy inflow in the last two years despite the dull business on the market here is explained by an abundant supply and the lowered freightage for the export in America, the increase of demand with the progress of the reconstruction

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

work in the quake-stricken zones and the growth of importation in anticipation of the proposed increase of the custom duty on imported goods as a measure for the protection of the native produce.

GAME LAWS

Formerly no regular rules existed for the protection of useful birds. The crane was then the only protected bird, chiefly from curiosity. Since then about 200 species of birds were either placed under absolute protection or protected during the season of laying. In September 1919 the old game act was superseded by a new and revised one that was passed by the 40th session of the Diet. Instead of specifying protected birds the new law singles out 47 species of birds and kinds of beasts as regular game open to sportsmen, although protection is given to some of them for a limited period. The shooting season extends from Oct. 15 to Apr. 15 the following year. For scientific and other special purposes forbidden game may be captured or killed with the special permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Forestry. Permission to hunt in forbidden areas and season must be applied for.

Shooting licenses are of two classes; A is issued to those who use firearms while B is issued to those who adopt other methods of killing or capturing game. Each is of 3 grades classified according to property and income of the applicant, the fees ranging between ¥45 and 5. The lowest limit is allowed only to professional hunters. Game preserves such as exist in the West are few and far between. There are only about 40 common game preserves which have come down from the old regime. The principal game birds are wild duck, pheasant, grouse, snipe, brown-ear, bulbul, dusky ouzel, etc. It should be noted that damage inflicted on crops by insects is roughly estimated at 10 million yen a year.

Birds and Beast of Game

Birds.—Aisa, Atori, Ahodori, Aosagi (heron), Aoji, Ikaru, Isuka (crossbill), U (cormorant), Uso (bullfinch), Uzura (quail), Kakesu (jay), Kashiradaka, Kawarahiwa (gold finch), Kamo (wild duck), Karasu (crow), Gan (wild goose), Kiji (pheasant), Kuina (moor-hen), Kumadaka (hawk), Kuroji, Keri, Goisagi (night-heron), Shigi (snipe), Shime (comnion hawfinch), Shirohara, Suzume (sparrow), Daizen, Chidori (plover), Tsugumi (dusky ouzel), Nyunai-suzume, Nojiko, Hakucho (swan), Hato (dove), Hayabusa (peregrine falcon), Ban (grouse), Hiyodori (brown-ear), Hiwa (siskin), Hojiro (bunting), Mashiko, Mamichajinai, Misago (eaglefisher), Miyama-hojiro, *Munaguro, *Yamadori (copper pheasant), Washi (eagle), Ezoyamadori, Oshidori (mandarin duck).

Note—Those marked * are protected for 8 months, from March to October.

Beasts.—Badger, weasel, otter, antelope, fox, deer, sable, flying squirrel, and squirrel are protected for 9 months from March to November.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXI

FISHERY

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

With a coast line of more than 18,000 miles, exclusive of Chosen and Karafuto, it is not to be wondered at that fishing has reached a high standard of development in Japan, as fish has been from old times one of our staple articles of food. There are two factors that deserve mention in this respect, as they specially favor the multiplication of fish in Japanese waters whether migratory or stationary, living in deep waters or inshore. The first is that the Japanese dominions extend over several degrees of latitude, from the arctic circle to the tropics, and the other, that the coast is washed by the warm Kuroshiwo current on the one side and by the cold Oyashiwo on the other. In such favorable circumstances inshore fishing has made remarkable progress. As an instance may be mentioned the stretching of nets inshore to catch migratory fish by cleverly taking advantage of the configuration of the coast. Then the splitting up of the country in former times into a large number of rival feudal dominions has brought into existence sundry ingenious fishing tools and implements, their kinds being too numerous to be counted. Perhaps in this respect Japanese fishing is unique in the world.

As regards pelagic fishing, the most important since the prohibition of sealing is line-fishing for cod. The seine fishing for bonito and tunny also promises to grow in importance. Then there is whaling (see special paragraph given later. Ed. J.Y.B.) which has made marked development since the introduction of the Norwegian method. Of late ground net fishing by motor-boats has come in vogue, boats of this type numbering about 13,000 as against ordinary craft returned at 344,107. The greater use of more effective steam-trawlers (mentioned later on) in place of simple native boats has been a notable feature recently.

In marine products, besides those for home consumption there are several items that figure on the export list: those going to China are chiefly articles for table use, while fish oil, iodine from the sea-weeds, isinglass, corals, etc., are exported to Europe and America. Salt refining as extracted from brine has been from ancient times an important industry along the shores bordering on the Inland Sea. With the enforcement of the Salt Monopoly Law the districts open to the business have been restricted. Aquatic culture has been known from olden times in Japan, especially in the form of pond-culture of gold fish and carp and fagot-culture of oysters and the edible sea-weed laver. Coming to more recent years the artificial rearing of snapping-turtles, eels, salmonidae and some shellfish has made great development. Oyster-culture on the French plan is becoming popular in some

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

parts of the country. With respect to the relative activities of this particular branch of fishing, salmon culture is especially noticeable in the rivers of Hokkaido and northern Japan, trout in the mountain lakes of northern Japan, carp, eel and snapping-turtle in southern Japan.

In 1925 there were 109,000 culture grounds that covered about 1,560 acres and yielded the catches valued at over ¥18 millions. The lakes at Nikko and Hakone, Shikotsu Lake in Hokkaido and Towada Lake in Aomori are noted for trout sport.

The administrative side of the industry is fairly complete. Under the Fishery Law, which provides for protection and propagation of fish and control of fishermen, the prefectural governors are empowered to give orders regarding restriction or prohibition in the catching of fish, sale of manufactures, fishing tools and boats, the number of fishermen, etc. For the promotion of the industry legislation has lately been made in regard to aquatic products associations (Suisan-kai). These are of two kinds, namely, the Municipal and the Prefectural, which are systematically organized and unified by one central institution, the National Aquatic Products Association. Besides, there are 3,647 fishery guilds with aggregate membership of 495,529, and 223 aquatic products guilds with 362,275 members in total.

On the economic side, the principal kinds of fish and shell-fish that are used as articles of food are, in the central and southern districts of Japan proper, pagrus, bonito, sardine, horse mackerel, tunny, oyster, clam, prawns, lobsters, etc. in the northern districts, herring, cod, salmonidae, crab, laminaria, and over the whole country tunny, flat-fish, yellow-tail, etc. For industrial use there are coral, the isinglass weed, the starch weed, etc. Marine products for export have found good customers in China for many years past, where dried cuttlefish, sea cucumber, ear-shell, sharks' fins, laminaria, isinglass, etc. are much in demand. Products going to other markets are canned salmon, trout, sardine, crab, prawns, preserved cod and mackerel, fish oils, potassium iodide from sea-weed, coral, shell-buttons, etc.

Encouragement of Pelagic Fishery

With a view to encouraging pelagic fishery, a small amount of bounty is granted to owners of fishing craft of approved standard as to type, etc., under the provisions of the Pelagic Fishery Encouragement Law first promulgated in 1905 and partially revised in 1925. The rate of bounty is ¥60 or less per ton of iron or steel bottom and ¥45 or less per ton of wood bottom, ¥22 or less per horse power of steam engine and ¥40 per horse power of motor engine, etc. For vessels exceeding 60 tons a bounty corresponding to 2/10 or less of the estimate cost of the hull, engines, equipments, etc., may be granted irrespective of the above specifications. The State aid is granted on fishery using drag-net and drift-line and on bonito-fishing.

The Minister of State concerned is authorised to grant on owners of fishing boats newly built or rebuilt according to the approved plan a subsidy or bounty not exceeding 1/3 of the cost involved in their construction or reconstruction. The same Minister may also grant, if deemed necessary, on corporations or

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

other juridical persons not aiming at profit-taking the whole or portion of the funds required for training the crews of fishing boats, or for promoting the interests of those engaged in pelagic fishery or fishing in foreign waters.

Position of Aquatic Products as Classified in Recent Years

The following is the authentic statistics showing the value of various aquatic products and the percentage of their output in recent years:—

	1909 (Yen 1,000)	1914 (Yen 1,000)	1919 (Yen 1,000)	1925 (Yen 1,000)
Coastwise fishery	69,020	95,054	246,834	258,449
	¥54	¥52	¥46	¥44
Deep sea fishery	4,538	5,860	27,524	72,284
	¥4	¥3	¥15	¥12
Aquiculture	3,027	4,087	11,591	18,184
	¥2	¥2	¥2	¥3
Manufactured marine products	35,230	52,174	164,378	202,036
	¥28	¥29	¥31	¥35
Salt	11,035	11,904	30,080	34,608
	¥9	¥7	¥6	¥6
Total	128,010	181,483	532,254	585,561
	¥100	¥100	¥100	¥100

The figures as to salt are based on the statistics of the Govt. Monopoly Bureau, the rest taken from that compiled by the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. & Forestry.

Fishing Population and Boats

Permanent Fishermen and Occasional Fishermen

Year	Fishing p. f.	Fishing o. f.	Year	Aquiculture p. f.	Aquiculture o. f.
1923	625,039	506,160	1923	6,232	59,071
1924	616,651	498,829	1924	6,789	68,851
1925	620,081	496,484	1925	8,214	64,303

Year	Manufacturing p. f.	Manufacturing o. f.	Year	Total p. f.	Total o. f.
1923	82,212	133,127	1923	718,483	698,358
1924	89,484	134,900	1924	712,924	698,580
1925	94,641	140,977	1925	722,936	701,764

N.B.—The above figures cover both employers and employees.

Fishing Craft

	Without engines	With engines	Total
1924	350,348	10,891	361,239
1925	344,107	12,813	356,920

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE ECONOMIC POSITION OF FISHERY

Catches and Marine Products

Principal Catches

Catches	1925 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000	1923 Yen 1,000	1922 Yen 1,000
Fish	190,178	191,864	182,437	179,544
Shell fish	12,656	10,681	9,408	182,427
Other aquatic animals	39,637	36,228	44,019	31,543
Sea-weeds	15,977	16,168	15,224	14,483
Total	258,449	254,941	151,089	235,840
Marine products				
Foods	163,670	150,427	153,772	140,954
Manure	33,530	28,065	26,837	23,053
Fish oil	3,992	3,584	2,009	1,392
Glue	844	1,562	1,412	1,555
Total	202,036	183,638	184,031	166,954

	1925		1924	
	1,000 kwan	Yen 1,000	1,000 kwan	1,000 Yen
Herring	125,517	14,931	123,854	16,850
Sardine and anchovy.	145,866	30,820	129,490	31,504
Bonito	4,601	8,535	4,197	7,952
Mackerel	17,310	11,065	16,390	10,524
Tunny	3,902	8,599	4,108	9,095
Yellow tail	5,917	667	5,357	11,284
"Tai" (Pagrus)	5,300	19,814	5,275	19,457
Salmon	3,659	5,498	2,333	3,701
Carp	456	1,433	461	1,495
Eel	864	3,890	834	3,780
Total incl. others	—	190,178	—	191,864

Principal Marine Products (¥1,000)

	1925	1924
Dried bonito	25,712	23,016
Dried cuttle-fish with shells	55	82
Herring manure	13,333	10,006
„ dried	3,439	3,851
Sardine, salted & dried	2,356	2,440
Anchovy, dried	1,039	1,056
Anchovy, salted & dried	433	598
Prawn, boiled & dried	2,924	3,240
Sardine, boiled & dried	5,705	5,446
Code, dried	1,053	1,155
Total incl. others	202,036	183,638

EXPORT OF FISH AND MARINE PRODUCTS

Marine products, fishes cured in cans or bottles, and fish and whale-oils, figure on the customs report as follows (in value of ¥1,000):—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

		1925	1924	1923
I	Marine Products:			
	Salt	34	56	11
	Sea-weeds	3,579	3,901	4,647
	Fresh fish	997	549	571
	Cuttle, dried	7,271	7,817	6,546
	Ligaments of scallops.....	2,517	2,418	1,834
	Trout	298	539	406
	Total incl. others	22,650	22,489	19,894
II	Canned or in bottles	11,376	6,021	4,860
III	Fish and whale oil	4,127	3,177	1,341

Of canned articles crabs are especially prominent representing ¥10,059,224 in 1925, the other items being (in ¥1,000), abalones 675, salmon 139, fish & shell-fish 503 in '25.

AQUICULTURE

(in ¥1,000)

Year	Oyster	Carp	Eel	Mussels	Total incl. others
1923	1,091	943	666	669	9,811
1924	926	812	790	632	11,323
1925	976	669	683	941	11,981

Pearl Fishery.—Mr. Mikimoto's artificial hatching at Toba of pearl-oysters according to a patented process deserves mention, this being one of the most important hatcheries in Japan and elsewhere. In principle it is identical with that in natural pearl-formation, consisting as it does of putting into the oyster-shell when it is three years old a foreign substance which it incapsulates with the beautiful secretion. After keeping it for four years the shells are taken out. Mikimoto's oyster bed is in the Bay of Ago near Toba (Shima) and extends 20 nautical miles.

The objection often raised abroad against the culture pearls has been completely refuted by some distinguished biologists of England, France and Germany. After exhaustive researches in 1921 they declared that the "culture" pearl is a real pearl in every respect. Then in 1924 the Paris Court declared that "the Japanese culture pearls produced by scientific stimulation of the oyster are in no sense false or imitation pearls, and they can be sold as real pearls without any indication of their origin."

The Bay of Omura, near Nagasaki, was formerly a noted centre of natural pearl, and at present both natural and culture-pearl industry is extensively conducted by the Omura Bay Pearl Co.

Fishery in Hokkaido

Hokkaido is widely reputed as one of the three important fishing grounds in the world both on account of deep-sea and coast fishery. During the three years from 1923 to '25 catches and marine products amounted in value to ¥114,505,779, ¥108,190,-946 and ¥123,289,333 respectively, the average of ¥115,328,686 corresponding to about ¥46.2 per capita of the total population of the insular territory. Principal catches are herring, salmonidae, cod, sardine, flat-fish, etc., in the sea around the island, and as

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

regards shell-fish and sea-weeds, cuttle-fish, octopus, crabs, scallop, laminaria, etc. Herrings stand foremost in value, contributing about ¥14,926,042. Licensed grounds number over 11,000, fishing vessels and fishing men registering 58,964 and 175,882 respectively, the figures being for 1925.

The total catches in 1926 amounted in value to ¥50,114,155, the average of ¥1,210 per capita of the total fishing population. The figure is a decrease of ¥4,952,885 compared with the previous year, the falling-off being ascribed chiefly to a decrease in the yield of marine products other than fishes. Fishes contributed 73%, shell-fishes 7%, other marine products 11% and sea-weeds, etc. 9% of the total amount. Of fishes, herrings as usual lead all others in value, contributing ¥17,108,093, which is 47% of the total value of catches and 34% of the total value of marine products.

Pelagic Fishing and Whaling

Before the advent of the bounty arrangement, deep-sea fishing vessels (at first sealers only) numbered only 9 with 531 tons reporting only ¥77,000 catches, but the corresponding figures have since grown to 6,653 motored boats and 562 open boats with 113,233 tons as in 1925, the value of catches being tabulated below:—

Deep Sea Catches

(In Japan Proper for 1925)

	Open Boats		Motor Boats		Total Catch
	No. Boats	Tons	No. Boats	Tons	Yen 1,000
Circle net	59	445	273	3,427	2,329
Deep-Sea net	94	978	1,828	36,840	24,128
Drift	246	1,864	854	11,974	7,600
Long line	109	467	1,526	20,240	14,490
Hand	54	180	291	2,925	1,432
Bonito angling	—	—	1,548	29,744	20,948
Drift line	—	—	37	328	99
Harpoon	—	—	295	3,821	1,255
Total including others.	562	3,934	6,653	109,299	72,284
Total for 1923	1,119	7,438	5,833	93,319	65,351
„ 1924	799	4,955	6,030	98,887	58,088

Besides, in 1925 the whales caught amounted to ¥1,353,290 in value.

Trawling.—This method of fishery is under control of the Government which, to check suicidal competition and overcatching, limits the number of trawlers to 70 only. The limit has already been reached. The principal fishing grounds are the Eastern China Sea and the Yellow Sea, the ports of Shimonoseki, Hakata, and Nagasaki being bases for the boats. Sea breams, Sciaena schlegeli, holocephali, turbots, etc. are principal fishes caught, the value of the catch for 1925 totalling ¥9,094,462.

Whaling.—The noted whaling grounds along the coast of Japan are the sea off Kinkazan island (in summer) as far south as the mouth of the Tokyo Bay, also the sea off Kishu, Tosa, Nagato

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and Kyushu (all in winter). Russian whalers in the Korean field have been completely superseded by their Japanese rivals since 1914-5 war. The Kuriles also supplies a good ground.

The cetaceans are protected by the Government Ordinance enforced in 1919 which allows whaling only to licensed persons, the permit being effective for five years. The number of ships is limited to 30. A fine not exceeding ¥100 besides confiscation of the apparatuses, etc. is imposed for violation of the provisions. The whales caught in 1925 both in Japan proper and the territories amounted to 1,588 in number representing ¥1,933,844.

FUR-ANIMALS & FOX-FARMING

In conformity with the treaty concluded in 1912 among Great Britain, Russia, U.S.A. and Japan for the protection of fur-seals and sea-otters, Japan promulgated in the next year regulations reserving their hunting until 1926 only to the government in the Kuriles north of Etrup. In the region thus kept under strict watch against poachers the animals have grown apace. The sea-otters which numbered 200 in 1912 multiplied, for instance, to 600 by 1924, while the record for fur-seals is far more striking, as follows:

	1912	1915	1918	1922	1924
Off-springs	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown females...	2,476	2,376	4,497	6,134	9,613
Full-grown males ...	2,350	253	418	994	1,260
Total incl. others	9,041	6,455	12,140	15,748	28,226

Fox rearing in Hokkaido and Karafuto has been encouraged by the authorities since 1916. At the same time they themselves are conducting it as a by-undertaking to the work of protecting sea-otters and fur-seas.

Number of Private Ranches and Foxes Kept (1924)

Location	No. of ranches	No. of foxes
Hokkaido	12	633
Karafuto	24	712
Aomori	1	99
Total	37	1,444

Kinds of Foxes Kept (1924)

	Silver-black	Blue	Cross	Brilliant red	Common red	Total
Private ranches ..	623	300	206	9	306	1,444*
Gov't ranches	252	1,897	1,233	710	816	4,770
Total	875	2,197	1,439	719	1,122	6,214

* Includes one white.

SALT INDUSTRY

Salt produced in Japan proper is extracted almost entirely from the brine and refined by means of artificial heating, though in Formosa and Kwantung the natural heating system prevails.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The districts bordering on the Inland Sea are the centre of production, which reached about 1,136 mil. catties in 1925-26. In the same period about 362 mil. were imported, the bulk from Taiwan, Kwantung and Tsingtao. Of some 13 mil. catties consumed in 1923 pickles, soy-brewing, etc. took about 9%, chemical industries 9%. With the restoration of Tsingtao to China the question of how to get regularly the supply of its cheap production has assumed a grave importance.

CORAL FISHERY

Pink, red and white corals are collected in the seas around Kyushu, the collection in 1925 being as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Kagoshima-ken	40	Nagasaki-ken	120
Kochi-ken	11	Total with others	235

Recently a good coral bed has been discovered in the seas near Ogasawara. The exports chiefly go to Italy.

JAPANESE FISHING ABROAD

Korean Seas.—These are the earliest field of exploitations by Japanese fishermen venturing from home, the progress that has been made in the Korean waters since the annexation being quite striking. At present more than 14,000 fishing craft manned by over 72,000 bold fishermen are engaged in utilizing the marine resources which the indolent and inexperienced natives left in neglect. The yearly catches amount to over ¥51,000,000. (Vide Chap. on Korea).

Russian Territory.—Japanese fishermen are allowed by virtue of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace to carry on fishing along the coasts of the Maritime provinces, Kamchatka and Saghalien for twelve years, the term being extended a few years more. At present there are over 20,000 Japanese fishermen in the territory who acquire about 255,000 "koku" of catches. The chief items are salmon, trout and herring. The cod and crab fishery is also promising. The fishing grounds include Kamchatka, the Sea of Okhotsk, Maritime Provinces and Karafuto. Of all the 800 grounds 247 were being exploited by the Japanese in 1925-26.

Of the 5 cos. engaged in fishing and canning business in this region, the Kamchatka Fishery and Yushutsu Shokuhin Cos. were amalgamated in 1921 with the Nichiro Gyogyo Co., the new concern commanding a capital of ¥17 millions (¥12,599,075 p.u.).

Canada.—Japanese fishing in the Skeener and Fraser rivers of Canada was started in 1888, the chief spoil being salmon. The enterprise has greatly developed since, and at present Japanese fishing-vessels licensed by the Canadian Government number over 200, their annual catches reaching several million yen in canned salmon alone.

California.—There are about 1,000 Japanese fishermen in California (Los Angeles, San Pedro, etc.) owning over 200 fishing vessels, mostly of the latest type. The catches are tunny, bonito, yellow-tail, saury-pike, sardine, etc., the bulk being taken by the local canning companies.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXII

MINES AND MINING

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Authentic records show that mining industry in Japan was already fairly well developed by the 6th century. The demand for metals increased rapidly for coinage and armor, the casting of Buddhist images and the decoration of Buddhist and Shinto temples. The mining of precious metals, copper, iron, etc. became especially active in the 15th century. It is recorded that from about 1414 Japan began to export annually to China a considerable quantity of copper for minting purposes, while the gradual growth of trade with Holland resulted in the increased export of gold, silver and copper to Europe. About 1700 Japan supplied annually to China and Holland as much as 4,880,000 "kin" of copper, that is, almost three times the quantity consumed in this country, and 15,000 "kan" of gold and silver. Such activity points to the conclusion that the metal veins in the country must have been very rich and easily workable.

The knowledge which our miners possessed in those days was necessarily primitive as regards both extraction and melting, and with the exhaustion of easily workable veins the industry gradually suffered a decline. About the time of the Restoration of 1868 the output of the mines did not exceed 2 or 3 million yen. This decline may perhaps have been due, in no small degree, to governmental monopoly of all mining enterprises.

With the Restoration, however, and the extension of mining rights to private individuals on the one hand and the introduction of Western methods on the other, a complete revolution took place, opening up a new era for the industry. The progress made since that time may be seen from the statistics shown elsewhere, the output in Japan proper alone amounting to as much as ¥440-500 millions a year. When to this are added gold, iron, anthracite coal, plumbago, etc., produced in Chosen and petroleum in Taiwan the annual output from Japanese dominions reaches ¥500-600 millions in normal years.

A concession is limited to not less than 50,000 "tsubo" (about 41 acres) for coal and 5,000 for other minerals, but in all cases the area must not exceed 1,000,000 "tsubo" (250,000 acres).

The right of prospecting is valid within the limit of 2 years from the date of registration. Japanese subjects and companies under Japanese law can acquire mining rights which are regarded as real rights and treated as immovable property. However they cannot be made object of right other than that of succession, transfer, collection of national taxes and of distraint. Right of permanent mining may constitute the object of mortgage. The Mining Mortgage Law promulgated in 1905 provides that holders of mining right may create a mining foundation with a view to

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

its mortgage. A mining foundation consists of the whole or part of (1) mining right, (2) land and structures, (3) superficies and right of land, (4) right of hiring things, (5) machines, tools, etc.

After all Japan has nothing particularly to boast of as regards mineral resources, and indeed it is only in copper that Japan produces more than enough to supply her requirements. Her consumption of iron; coal, petroleum and some others is hardly met by what she produces, so that the shortage has to be imported from outside the country.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRATA

The strata existing in Japan may be classified as follows as to relative percentage:—

Sedimentary Rocks		Igneous Rocks	
Archæan	3.78	Old period	11.24
Palæozic	10.24	Young period	20.62
Mesozoic	7.95	Total	32.16
Cainozoic	45.87	Grand total	100.00
Total	67.84		

METAL-VEINS AND STRATA

Metal-veins in Japan are generally found in eruptive rocks of the Tertiary formation while the strata exist in the crystalline schist and in Palaeozoic formation, locally designated Chichibu system.

Of the metallic minerals in Japan copper is economically the most important, and after it come gold, silver, and iron. The last, however, is less than 1/10 of copper in value. Other minerals worked are, in the order of their economic value, lead, zinc, pyrite, manganese, antimony, tin, bismuth, quicksilver, chromite, tungsten, and molybdenite. Nickel, cobalt, iridium, osmium, etc., are also known to occur, though they have not been worked. Radium is also judged to exist.

NON-METALLIC DEPOSITS

Coal and petroleum are principal non-metallic deposits in Japan, especially coal. It is oftener found in the Tertiary system than in any other. Anthracite coal-fields are found in Mesozoic strata, but they are comparatively insignificant. The seams occur in the Tertiary formation and produce bituminous coal, as all the important measures in Kyushu and Hokkaido are.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

The latest statistics on principal mineral productions in Japan proper are as follows:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Gold Quantity 1,000 momme	Gold Value Yen 1,000	Silver Quantity 1,000 momme	Silver Value Yen 1,000	Copper Quantity 1,000 kin	Copper Value Yen 1,000	Lead Quantity 1,000 kin	Lead Value Yen 1,000
1922	2,007	10,013	32,811	5,637	88,605	36,785	5,399	702
1923	2,051	10,209	29,837	4,862	96,842	43,488	4,335	667
1924	2,021	10,577	29,380	5,700	105,093	48,541	4,902	969
1925	2,254	13,145	33,651	6,824	110,811	53,467	5,561	1,370
1926	2,425	12,763	37,134	6,024	112,276	50,767	6,017	1,238

Year	Iron Quantity m. ton	Iron Value Yen 1,000	Iron pyrite Quantity 1,000 kin	Iron pyrite Value Yen 1,000	Antimony Quantity 1,000 kin	Antimony Value Yen 1,000	Manganese Quantity 1,000 kin	Manganese Value Yen 1,000
1922	38,713	2,496	43,068	2,295	—	—	1,184	126
1923	69,458	5,303	60,284	2,992	—	—	1,465	158
1924	65,245	—	38,788	3,030	—	—	2,022	218
1925	88,673	7,043	83,367	4,212	—	—	3,210	260
1926	122,002	8,691	111,337	5,938	—	—	4,056	343

Year	Coal Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Coal Value Yen 1,000	Sulphur Quantity 1,000 m. ton	Sulphur Value Yen 1,000	Petroleum (gasoline) Quantity 1,000 koku	Petroleum (gasoline) Value Yen 1,000	Total value incl. others Yen 1,000
1922 27,702	250,916	35	1,423	131	5,576	352,778
1923 28,949	256,694	27	1,650	145	5,459	374,243
1924 30,110	241,614	46	2,050	1,508	—	351,311
1925 31,459	236,828	47	2,074	1,637	16,835	355,972
1926 31,427	231,042	48	2,585	1,496	14,972	347,844

Mineral Output in Recent Years

The output of various mineral products and its percentage in recent years are shown in the appended statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau:

	1919 Yen 1,000	1924 Yen 1,000	1925 Yen 1,000	1926 Yen 1,000
Metals:				
Gold.....	9,681	10,599	13,145	12,763
	¥1.2	¥3.0	¥3.7	¥3.6
Silver.....	11,131	5,700	6,824	6,024
	¥1.4	¥1.4	¥1.9	¥1.7
Copper.....	67,581	48,542	53,468	50,767
	¥8.7	¥12.0	¥15.0	¥14.6
Iron:				
Pig iron.....	38,810	4,163	4,050	4,581
	¥5.0	¥1.0	¥1.1	¥1.3
Steel.....	3,368	2,830	2,994	4,110
	¥14.1	¥0.7	¥0.8	¥1.1
Total.....	42,178	6,993	7,044	8,691
	¥19.1	¥1.5	¥1.9	¥2.4
Sulphur.....	2,425	2,667	2,074	2,585
	¥0.3	¥0.7	¥0.5	¥0.7
Coal.....	442,541	241,614	236,828	231,042
	¥57.4	¥6.0	¥66.3	¥66.4

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Petroleum:				
Crude.....	42,562	19,444	16,836	14,972
	¥5.5	¥4.9	¥4.4	¥4.3
Gas.....	28,560	1,581	863	686
	¥0.4	¥0.4	¥0.2	¥0.1
Total.....	45,418	21,025	17,699	15,658
	¥6.4	¥5.4	¥5.0	¥4.5
Total including others.....	701,644	396,176	355,972	347,831
	¥100.0	¥100.0	¥100.0	¥100.0

GOLD

The principal gold producing districts in Japan are at present confined to the northern corner of Formosa, the northern and southwestern sections of Kyushu, especially Kagoshima, and some northeastern parts of the Main Island, including the island of Sado. Lately Oita-ken has become the most noted centre of production, with an output in 1925 of nearly 852,543 "momme" representing ¥4,910,147 in value.

Kind of Ores.—Gold occurs chiefly in its native state, frequently mixed with pyrites, chalcopyrite, arsenopyrite, etc. In rare cases it occurs as tellurides. The principal constituent of the gangue is quartz, often with calcite or baryte. In many cases the ore is of a free-milling character, though sometimes clayey or refractory. Gold and silver are found mixed, the one or the other being predominant according to ores.

Deposits and Geology.—The greater parts of the veins worked in Japan are found in Tertiary rocks, especially in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks. The gold ores in Japan occur in the five modes of fissure-filling or veins, impregnations, and in the three modes of deposit, viz. metasomatic, contact-metamorphic and mechanical detrital. This explanation also applies practically to silver, to be mentioned below.

Demand and Supply of Gold.—The total amount of gold demanded at home was estimated formerly at 18 to 22 million yen in value consisting of 15-18 millions for specie reserve and 3-5 millions for medical and industrial purposes. Against this the total produced in Japan, Formosa and Korea was about ¥25 millions. Recently over 30 millions are yearly consumed for medical and industrial purposes alone, while, on the other hand, the output has declined to 20 millions due to suspension of work at many mines owing to the increased cost of production since the War. The deficit ¥10,000,000 has to be met by importing foreign gold or by other means.

Placer Gold

The placer gold in Japan mostly comes from the disintegration of quartz veins in volcanic rocks in the Palaeozoic, Mesozoic, and Tertiary formations. The locality most celebrated for it is or rather was Esashi in Hokkaido, the Klondyke of Japan. In 1899 there was collected 119,082 "momme" of gold according to the official returns and there a gold nugget weighing 198 "momme" was once picked up. The placer has subsequently lost much of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

its fame. The sources of the placer deposit of Esashi are quartz veins in the Palaeozoic formation. In Ishikari and Hidaka placer gold is often associated with platinum and iridosmium. Placer mining was at one time very active in Kagoshima.

SILVER

As in the case of gold, silver ores in Japan are found in the inner side of the northern and the southern area of Japan proper, owing to the fact that the neo-volcanic rocks from which the metal is chiefly derived, exist in highly developed condition in those particular regions. Just as in the case of gold, silver veins are mainly found in the eruptive and sedimentary rocks of the Tertiary formation. The ores exist in the form of argentite, ltephanite, pyrergyrite, etc. but in Japan such minerals as galena, tetrahedrite, chalcopyrite, etc. yield larger supply of the metal. Silver mines now worked exist in the Main Island, Kyushu and Hokkaido, but are absent in Formosa and Shikoku.

COPPER

Next to coal, copper is the most important mineral production in Japan. The ores are found both on the outer and the inner side of the southern and the northern arc of Japan proper. The contact-metamorphic type is much in evidence in the southern arc, and the metasomatic type in the northern, while the vein type predominates in the inner arc, i.e. the region on the Japan Sea side. It is in the latter that greater part of the mines exist.

Kind of Ores.—Chalcopyrite and bornite are the principal copper ores, their gangues being chiefly quartz and calcite. The veins occur in the sedimentary and eruptive rocks of the Tertiary ages, large numbers of the principal mines being included in this group. Metasomatic deposits are represented by a complex sulphide called "kuroko," or black ore, consisting of intimate mixture of galena, zincblendes, and baryte. This is chiefly found in the Tertiary. The relative importance of the different kinds of ore as based on the production of 53 principal mines which supply about 87% of total output is as shown below:—Veins, 32 mines supplying 44.8%; beds, 11 mines, 20.9%; metasomatic deposits, 3 mines, 18%; contact-metamorphic deposits, 7 mines, 4%.

The war boom has left the copper mining industry of Japan in a crippled state owing to the cost of production remaining on a much higher level than in America, and Japan, which before the world's war ranked second to America as exporter of this metal, has lately begun to purchase it from that country, as shown in the following figures (in Eng. tons):—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumed	In stock
1923	59,935	6,548	476	70,594	85,894
1924	61,534	6,090	324	64,785	—
1925	63,513	3,138	266	70,278	5,249
1926	63,375	13,910	134	76,915	5,485
1927	60,460	9,637	76	70,743	4,764

For the marked drop in production the close of minor mines

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

is responsible, the leading mines operated by wealthy owners such as Hitachi by Kuhara, Ashio by Furukawa, Besshi by Sumitomo, Kosaka by Fujita, and Osarusawa and Ikuno by Mitsubishi keeping up their work practically uncurtailed. The first four mines now produce about 64% of the total output in Japan.

Manufactured Articles.—Another equally notable feature is an increased consumption of metal at home, due to the fact that the leading copper magnates have begun exporting it not as raw material but as finished articles, i.e. wire, plate, rods, electric machines, etc. all the five leading copper-mines running their own works for the purpose. What is interesting is that the Furukawa Firm arranged with the A.E.G., Germany, for the production of finished copper articles at its works near Ashio. It may be added that to rescue the copper industry from the menace of being swamped by the cheaper American production the Diet passed in the spring of 1921 a bill to raise the duty from ¥1.20 per catty to 7.00.

IRON

Japan is poor in iron ores, and they consist of 1. magnetite, 2. hematite (micaceous and compact red iron), 3. limonite, 4. iron sand, the yield from these ores being estimated at roughly 5,000,000 tons. Then there are in Korea and Formosa another 50,000,000 tons: Manchuria has Anshantien and Penshihu mines with deposits estimated at about 80,000,000 tons, excluding ores of less than 25%. Lastly near Tsingtau, there is Kinling judged to hold 80,000,000 tons. Sand iron was very largely utilized in remote time for making swords and other kinds of cutlery and is found extensively in southern and north-eastern parts of the Main Island.

How much of all these different ores admit of economical working is still an open question. In 1921 only 87,000 tons represented the production of native ores, while the quantity imported from China and Korea and Formosa reached 765,000 tons, of which 70% came from China with which Japan is under special contract for the supply. The store in China is immense, those iron beds so far explored being estimated to contain no less than 7,000 million tons, though the enforcement of various obstructive measures unfavorable to foreign exploitation makes the supply of Chinese ores at best precarious.

Recent Development.—The enactment of a law for protecting the iron industry in 1918 resulted in increasing the number of iron works from 22 before the European War to over 300 in 1919. The output also rose in the same period from 24,000 m. tons of pig-iron and 250,000 m. tons of steel materials to 877,000 of pig-iron, 844,000 of steel and 625,000 of steel materials. The total investment at the end of 1921 amounted to ¥350,000,000 including ¥100 millions of the Government and semi-Government Investment (Yawata Iron Works and South Manchuria Rly's Anshantien Works). In the same year the working capacity of the iron works amounted to 1,412,000 tons of pig iron (400,000 Govt. and 1,012,000 private), 1,033,000 tons steel (750,000 Govt. and 283,000 private), and roughly 1,450,000 tons of steel materials.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Output.—The actual output in 1921 was less than one half the capacity, i.e. 566,531 tons pig and 557,826 tons steel materials. The consumption in Japan proper is far in excess of the above figures, being estimated at 1,000,000 tons for pig and 1,200,000 for the other, which can easily be supplied at home if all the furnaces are allowed to work full time. This, however, is economically impossible in the presence of far cheaper American and Indian productions which are arriving freely in defiance of the tariff wall created to protect the home industry. In point of fact, Japan is seriously handicapped in this industry, both as regards relative poverty of iron ores and coal, next in the higher wages, as compared with China and India, and lastly in the imperfect technical development.

The statistics for the last few years ending 1926 (in French tons) is as follows:—

Year	Production	Import	Export	Consumption
1921	86,977	768,597	—	855,574
1922	39,744	908,337	—	948,081
1923	55,174	988,650	—	1,043,824
1924	65,269	1,351,371	48,269	—
1925	64,640	784,207	51,164	—
1926	82,984	1,248,081	23,592	—

LEAD, BISMUTH, ZINC

The principal ores are in the form of galena associated with zincblende. The ores are distributed along the inner arc of Japan. Bismuth is negligible in output, and comes chiefly from Kamioka mine.

In geological formation and distribution zinc is practically identical with lead. As zincblende the ores are extensively distributed. Fukuoka is the centre of zinc. The output of zinc reached its apex of 64,989,177 "kin" valued at ¥27,215,753 in 1916 gradually to come down to 28,287,000 "kin" and ¥7,162,000 in 1926.

IRON SULPHIDE

The pyrite deposits, now so extensively used for manufacturing sulphuric acid, are extensively distributed, that is in the Main Island, Kyushu, and Shikoku.

TIN

Tin occurs in Japan as veins and deposits, the former generally in Palaeozoic and Mesozoic strata, and sometimes in granite. The deposits are found chiefly in Kyushu, and also in Tajima and Mino.

The tin industry is a new innovation, and is an enterprise of the Mitsubishi which started the refining business at its Ikuno mine in 1914. At the Firm's Osaka Smelting Works tin printing rolls are also produced.

ANTIMONY, MERCURY, ARSENIC, GRAPHITE

Occurring in the form of stibnite, antimony ores are found along the Mesozoic strata which extend from the Province of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yamato to Hyuga and Osumi in Kyushu via Tosa and Iyo in Shikoku. Encouraged by the extraordinary demand occasioned by the War, the output jumped up to over 18,000,000 "kin" in 1916, but it gradually declined. Mercury exists chiefly in Shikoku, where in Awa the Suigin mine supplies cinnabar along the plane of fault in the Mesozoic limestone. Arsenic is found in Kyushu, mostly in the form of arsenious oxide. Arsenopyrite, arsenious sulphide, and realgar are also found in Echigo and Hokkaido. Graphite was produced to the amount of 3,250,013 "kin" in 1919, to drop to 380,000 "kin" in 1926.

TUNGSTEN, MOLYBDENUM

Of these rare metals the former comes from Gifu, Yamanashi and a few other places. Several rich tungsten veins have been discovered in Korea. The other comes from Toyama, where the output of the ores was pushed up to 3,224 "kwan" during the world war.

SULPHUR

Japan being a volcanic country is naturally rich in sulphur deposits, they chiefly occurring as solfatara. Only high grade deposits alone are generally worked, i.e. those containing not less than 40%. Sulphur deposits are much in evidence at the northern corner of Formosa, the Japan Sea districts in the northern Japan, and the eastern part of Hokkaido.

PRINCIPAL METAL MINES

The leading metal mines producing not less than ¥1,000,000 worth a year all combined, including gold, silver, copper, etc. and the kind of ores, are given below (figures in unit of ¥1,000):—

Names of mines	1926 Gold	1926 Silver	1926 Copper	1926 Total incl. others	1925 Gold	1925 Silver	1925 Copper	1925 Total incl. others
Ashio	152	627	9,843	10,876	229	812	10,054	11,412
Besshi	845	736	9,092	13,097	725	555	12,854	15,423
Saganoseki	3,252	1,120	6,505	10,877	3,252	1,120	6,505	10,877
Kosaka ...	641	668	670	8,033	613	736	6,281	7,644
Kamaishi .	—	—	—	7,072	—	—	—	5,342
Ikuno	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,122
Osaruzawa.	56	67	2,217	2,340	57	88	2,471	2,615
Kamioka ..	78	310	8	2,273	57	391	11	1,559
Hidachi ..	2,188	831	6,093	9,309	—	—	—	—
Kushikino..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COAL

The coal found in Japan is bituminous and lignite, and is of Tertiary formation. The anthracite seams are rare and negligible. Of the Tertiary coal-fields those in Kyushu and Hokkaido are the most extensive and valuable. In Honshu there are no remarkable coal-fields except one extending over Iwaki and Hitachi which yields coal inferior to that of Kyushu and Hokkaido in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

quality as well as in quantity. The principal coal-fields in Kyushu are those of Chikuho (Chikuzen and Buzen), while in Hokkaido the coal-fields in the province of Ishikari are most important. The coal-fields now in operation aggregate 410 million "tsubo" in area in Japan proper besides 395 millions now closed down. According to the investigation made by the authorities concerned, the available quantity is distributed as follows (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

	Amount	Rate
Kyushu	20,268	63.1
Hokkaido	5,191	17.2
Iwaki	3,042	10.1
Yamaguchi	1,610	5.3
Total incl. others.....	30,210	

As regards the industrial aspect of this mineral, the following figures quoted from the "Major Industries of Japan," issued by the "Oriental Economist" Tokyo, in January 1924 and the monthly return of the Finance Department may be useful:—

Investment

Year	No. of Cos.	Sub. cap. in Yen 1,000	P'd up capital
1923	107	416,894	290,949
1924	97	400,642	399,156
1925	91	386,946	257,516

Output, Import, Export, etc.

The following figures show the statistics of output, import, export and consumption of coal for the whole country (in 1,000 Fr. tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption
1922	27,702	1,187	1,704	28,964
1923	28,949	1,652	1,574	31,019
1924	30,111	1,978	1,711	32,578
1925	31,459	1,741	2,695	29,903
1926	31,427	2,012	2,590	30,184

The perceptible decline is noticeable in output and for this the relatively higher price, about double that in America, is responsible, not to speak of the encroachment of the cheaper hydro-electricity. The high price is attributable to the distance of the principal coal-mines from industrial centres, heavy freight charges both on that account and defective facilities of loading and unloading, low efficiency of Japanese workers and lastly high wages. These discouraging factors are, it may be added, equally handicapping other industries in Japan. At any rate the freight of Hokkaido coal shipped at either Muroran or Otaru amounts to about 50% of the spot price in Tokyo.

In efficiency the daily extraction per worker at the Yubari mine is put at 0.64 tons against 0.8 in England for 1918 and 2.27 anthracite and 3.77 bituminous in America. This low efficiency is chiefly due to the poverty of the Japanese seams and the greater difficulty experienced in using mechanical contrivances.

Cost of Extraction.—All those disadvantages place the cost

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of extraction at a very high level. Before the War per ton cost of extraction at three collieries in the Joban districts, the nearest mining centre to Tokyo, averaged ¥3.15 but in the first half of 1922 the corresponding figures stood at ¥12.

Business Result of Colliery Cos.—Affected by such adverse circumstances, the colliery cos. are struggling hard to keep themselves afloat, and even the best paying Iriyama colliery that realized profit ranging from 74 to 117% between the 2nd half of 1917 and 1st half of 1920 and declared a dividend of 50 to 80% had to content itself in the 1st half of 1923 with profit of only 17.1% and a dividend of 10%.

Output of the Chief Coal-Fields in Japan Proper

(Yen 1,000)

Coal-field	1925	1924	Worked by
Miike (Kyushu)	20,986	17,978	Mitsui Mining Co.
Yubari (Hokkaido).....	7,016	10,014	Hokkaido Coal S.S.
Bibai („).....	6,503	6,155	Mitsubishi Mining Co.
Mitsui Tagawa (Kyushu)	9,657	8,114	Mitsui Mining Co.
Onoura („)	10,387	11,337	Kajima Mining Co.
Futase („)	8,182	8,029	Dept. of Agr. & Fore.
Iriyama (Iwaki)	3,596	3,075	Iriyama Coal Min. Co.
Hokoku (Kyushu)	4,635	4,812	Meiji Mining & Co.
Matsushima (Nagasaki).	3,714	3,552	Matsushima Min. Co.
Nakatsuru (Fukuoka)...	3,066	3,097	Taisho Mining Co.
Uchigo (Iwaki)	6,315	7,035	Iwaki Coal Min. Co.
Namazuta (Kyushu)....	4,764	4,583	Mitsubishi Co.
Shinnyu („).....	4,523	4,803	K. Sumitomo.
Tadakuma („).....	3,340	3,719	Mitsui Mining Co.
Mitsui Yamano („).....	4,368	3,931	Takatori & Co.
Kishima („).....	3,214	3,581	Dep't. of Navy.
Shimabara-Navy („).....	2,760	3,474	Navy Department.
Shin-yubari (Hokkaido).	4,798	4,889	Hokkaido Colliery S.S. Co.
Okinoyama (Yamaguchi)	4,009	—	Watanabe Yusaku.

The following statistics compiled by the Mining Bureau shows the details of the output of the chief coal mines for 3 years ending 1925:—

Year	Lump Yen 1,000	Dust Yen 1,000	Unscreened Yen 1,000	Peat Yen 1,000	Total incl. others Yen 1,000
1923	95,940	96,265	52,195	11,371	256,694
1924	91,797	91,868	47,009	10,246	241,614
1925	13,954	95,286	40,686	9,427	236,828

Analysis of coals from the principal coal-fields is shown below:—

Field	Name of coals	Water	Volatile matter	Cake	Ash	Sulphur	Caking quality	Specific gravity	Calorific power
Chikuho	Namazuta ..	1.66	42.50	52.68	3.16	0.81	Cakes and Swells	1.208	75.90
Miike	8 ft. seam.....	0.70	42.15	43.85	3.30	3.34	Cakes	1.278	—
Hizen	Takashima	0.98	39.08	53.52	6.53	0.65	Cakes	1.270	80.30
Ishikari	Yubari.....	1.46	42.89	57.11	4.54	0.30	Not	1.200	—
Jo-ban	Shiramizu....	5.05	44.36	40.81	3.75	1.39	Caking	1,304	—

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

PETROLEUM

Petroleum veins are principally found in Tertiary terrains and, according to geologists, the oil-bearing veins extend from Formosa to Saghalien. In practice the districts bordering on the Japan Sea, especially Niigata-ken (Province of Echigo) and Akita-ken, are the oil-fields of Japan. Petroleum was known in Echigo from remote time, but it was from 1900 that the industry began to present a marked activity. The principal concessions in that district are Higashiyama, Nishiyama and Niitsu, while those in Akita are Kurokawa, Toyokawa and Michikawa, all of which date from 1913.

In this important mining product also Japan, as in regard to coal and iron, is far from being self-supporting The consumption of petroleum in Japan by private users is estimated in the neighborhood of 2,600,000 "koku" (1 ton=6 koku) per annum. The total must reach some 5,000,000 "koku" if the consumption by the Navy is taken into account. Against this the home supply in 1921 amounted to 1,916,000, or about 60% of the private consumption. The shortage is covered with import from California, Java, Borneo and Mexico. The prospect of the industry is by no means reassuring; on the contrary, judging from the result of working in recent years the fear is entertained that the limit of economic working may have been reached, and that the hidden reservoirs are rapidly exhausting. This is indeed the conclusion to which the "Oriental Economist" has been driven in a careful survey of the situation given in the "Major Industries of Japan" already referred to, and on which this article is based.

Output.—During the ten years ending 1924 the annual yield of crude oil was returned at roughly 1,515,000 "koku". The adoption of the American rotary system in well-sinking in 1912 marked the turning point as to output but only for a while, as shown in the following figures in 1,000 "koku":—

1917	2,509	1922	1,799
1918	2,143	1923	1,576
1919	1,964	1924	1,580
1920	1,950	1925	1,637
1921	1,961	1926	1,496

Inversely to this steady decline of yield from 1917 the oil companies had to invest a larger capital, their paid-up capital growing from ¥68,328,000 in round numbers in 1921 to ¥108,959,264 in 1924.

Concessions and Prospecting Licenses.—The prospecting licenses granted are disproportionally larger than cases of actual exploitation. In 1915 the latter corresponded to 46.2% of the other, but in 1921 the ratio fell to 23.3%. On the other hand, this proportion is reversed as regards the leading oil-fields, the concessionaires being persuaded to sink new wells to make up for the declining yield of the old wells. For instance, the output at Kurokawa which reached 1,000,000 "koku" in 1915, the highest in the history of Japanese petroleum industry, has recently dropped to only 270,000 to 280,000, and in the meanwhile the number of wells had increased by about 100, while Niitsu that produced 950,000 "koku" in 1907 managed to get 550.000 in 1921 by tapping about 340 new wells.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Output of Refined Oil.—The position of the production of refined oil is indicated in the following figures in 1,000 cases:—

Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral Oil	Fuel Oil	Lubricating Oil	Total
1924	623	794	2,545	600	1,519	6,081
1925	864	793	2,483	589	1,400	6,199
1926 (estimate)	1,049	570	2,589	586	1,380	6,173

Supply and Demand.—Until about 1916 the home production of crude oil was approximately 2,600,000 koku, covering about 80 per cent. of the consumption. Since then the output gradually decreased against the fast growing demand till the volume of the home produce fell off to 1,600,000 koku in 1926, the relative ratio of supply to demand diminishing to only about 25 per cent. The following statistics will serve to show the situation of the demand and supply of various forms of refined oil in 1916 and 1926 (figures in koku):—

		Gasoline	Kerosene	Neutral	Fuel	Lubricating	Total
1916	Output	76,800	517,000	444,770	750,400	235,390	2,025,390
	Demand	90,870	982,400	444,760	788,600	320,000	2,626,630
1926	Output	223,600	119,000	523,500	117,400	276,000	1,259,500
	Demand	1,007,900	721,000	1,120,000	1,158,000	800,000	4,806,000

Foreign Oil in Japan.—The shortage of home supply has obliged Japan to import a large quantity of foreign oil from former times and the arrivals will probably grow on increasing in view of the declining yield from the existing wells unless new rich veins are discovered. At one time the Standard Oil Co. of America took part in competition with the native companies to exploit the oil-fields of Echigo, but since the discontinuation of this enterprise in 1907, the Standard has chiefly confined its operation to shipping refined oil, just as its foreign rivals, the Rising Sun, had been doing. The arrival of refined foreign oil during the eleven years ended 1903 averaged roughly 1,150,000 per annum. During the three years beginning 1922 the following arrivals in "koku" were recorded exclusive of the import by the Navy:—

Year	Gasoline	Kerosene	Lubricating	Fuel
1922	248,372	710,019	182,616	—
1923	269,521	661,388	183,729	92,986
1924	458,582	593,456	417,604	52,370
1925	472,870	—	570,533	2,165,980
1926	613,045	—	535,541	2,475,808

The import of foreign oil, both crude and refined, is steadily increasing year after year, the arrivals in the past two years being returned as follows (in 1,000 cases):—

The idea of refining the imported crude oil in Japan was once attempted by native and foreign business-men, and the Rising Sun even invested no small sum in erecting a necessary plant about 1909 in Kyushu, importing the oil from Borneo and Java. Probably in consequence of the adoption of a new tariff rate on crude oil about that time all these crude oil undertakings have fallen through.

The enterprise has recently been revived, encouraged by the low cost of the crude oil and the advance, in Japan, of the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

refined goods, and especially in consideration of the decline of the native output. The revived attempt became manifest about the fall of 1921 and several companies were floated with that special purpose, the supply of the oil to come from the South Seas, California, Mexico and Persia. It is a significant sign of the times that even the Japan Petroleum Co., which absorbed in 1921 its formidable rival, the Hoden, and now practically monopolises the oil industry of Japan, is said to have arranged for the import of crude oil. The most important crude oil project now started is that of the Asahi Petroleum Co. which by hiring the Rising Sun's unused plant has begun refining the crude oil obtained under contract with the Rising Sun from a South Seas island and also the Mexican oil.

The Fuel Question

The growing demand of the Navy, shipping trade etc. for heavy oil aroused in Japan, as in some countries in the West, serious discussion of both the Government and general public on the question of fuel supply. The Navy gets the bulk of heavy oil imported from Borneo and California and undertakes the refining to the amount of 100,000 tons which will be increased to 200,000 in the near future. The Navy Fuel Dept. was created in 1921 to investigate the nature, preparation and utilization of fuel of all kinds. (See "Fuel Problem," Supplement, 1927 edition).

INVESTMENT IN MINING BUSINESS

The investment in mining business is steadily increasing, coal claiming the largest share followed by metals and petroleum. The progress during 1924 and 1925 may be seen from the following table, capital paid up being in ¥1,000:—

Kinds of business	1925 No. of Cos.	1925 Cap. subscribed	1925 Cap. p. u.	1924 No. of Cos.	1924 Cap. subscribed	1924 Cap. p. u.
Metal	66	468,093	362,093	64	475,479	371,153
Coal	91	386,946	26,206	97	400,642	269,015
Petroleum	20	150,800	109,197	25	145,865	109,334
Non-metal	15	6,865	5,727	20	13,651	10,503
Miscellaneous	133	23,693	12,191	160	28,415	14,540
Total	325	1,036,396	746,725	366	1,065,051	774,544

NUMBER OF MINE-WORKERS

Mine-workers and placer workers as classified by the mines they are working at are as follows:—

Mine-Workers

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total includ. others
1924	42,361	251,069	6,940	305,648
1925	44,861	252,898	7,320	310,426
1926	46,923	235,044	6,406	293,562

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Total Number of Workers Employed (1,000)

Year ended June	Metal	Coal	Oil-wells	Total includ. others
1923	12,577	60,063	2,247	75,879
1924	12,977	59,721	2,120	76,114
1925	13,524	60,368	2,229	77,581

Placer-workers

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1923	39	—	181	29	249
1924	126	—	156	114	396
1925	188	—	190	164	542

Workers Employed at Metal Mines

December	Gold	Tin	Iron	Others	Total
1923	2,709	—	9,376	4,929	17,014
1924	17,136	—	5,014	11,887	34,037
1925	16,586	—	6,609	16,142	39,337
1926 (June)..	—	—	—	—	46,923

Accidents at Mines

December	No. of accidents	Casualties: Death	Severely injured	Slightly injured	Total injured
1922	164,147	585	6,277	158,756	165,033
1923	186,963	741	6,559	181,311	187,870
1924	175,080	903	7,311	168,391	175,702
1925	187,026	786	5,646	181,869	188,301
1926	158,332	801	3,798	154,698	159,277

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXIII

INDUSTRY

GENERAL REMARKS

Japan's industrial revolution after the Restoration, and the gradual displacement of household industry by the factory system, and handwork by machines were most marked after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5. The growth of national consciousness resulted in the creation of factories of manifold kinds and this activity was especially conspicuous in the spinning industry. By the time of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-5 the mechanical industry had made a great stride while the chemical industry appeared on the scene. The promotion of electric supply business was also a new feature of the times. It should be added that for this rapid development of our industry, the technical education encouraged both by the Government and general public played an important part. The European war had the effect of stimulating and carrying all industrial activities to a state of unprecedented prosperity, for not only were all manufactures sufficiently developed to meet the demand at home but could produce enough to ship a large quantity abroad. Especially noteworthy was the activity of shipbuilding, iron, steel, chemicals, ceramics, woollen fabrics, machines and various other industries supplying articles of daily use. Japan was no longer a mere imitator of the Western method in her industry but was now in the position to develop her own originality, thanks to the establishment of laboratories of the latest type and the further progress of technical education. The rapid growth of the manufacturing and other industries was not an unmixed good, for in their haste to meet foreign orders, even at exceptionally low rates, Japanese manufacturers not unfrequently did not scruple to ship abroad articles of inferior quality. To recover this impaired reputation and the foreign markets closed to their productions, Japanese manufacturers, under strong warning from the authorities, have started a movement to adopt measures intended to prevent the appearance of shoddy goods.

Deflation & Contraction:—As the only expedient for self-preservation, almost all the manufacturers have been obliged to restrict the output unduly expanded during the war boom. The first restriction was called for soon after the post-bellum reaction and was aimed at clearing the heavy stock left as a drag on the market with the restoration of peace. The restriction was temporarily suspended, in some fields of manufacturing industries at least, when the stock in the Tokyo-Yokohama districts was destroyed in the disaster of 1923. With the lapse of this temporary activity in the fall of 1924, the manufacturers had to meet the necessity of effecting drastic readjustment of their abnormal position that had been delayed by the earthquake disaster. The result was the second period and more thorough

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

contraction that set in about that time and this heroic measure seems, it is satisfactory to see, to have been carried out for larger half of all the economic and industrial organizations in Japan, thereby giving hope for the recovery of their normal condition sooner or later.

FACTORIES AND EMPLOYEES

The official statistics of factories employing over 5 operatives are as follows:—

	No. of factories			No. of Operatives		
	Run by motive power	Run by manual power	Total	Male	Female	Total
1922 ..	33,660	12,767	46.427	834,314	856,705	1,691,019
1923 ..	35,360	12,426	47,786	838,197	926,936	1,765,133
1924 ..	37,141	11,253	48,394	859,783	929,835	1,789,618
1925 ..	38,221	10,940	49,161	852,554	955,827	1,808,381

The sudden decline in the number of factories run by motive power in and after 1922 was due to adverse reaction after the war boom. In the case of factories run by manual power, only those employing 5 operatives or over are included. Classified according to the nature of industry the figures for these factories, horse power, etc., in 1925 are as follows:—

	Factories run by motive power	Factories run by manual power	No. of Workers
Textile	14,279	3,519	972,631
Mechanical	3,574	519	224,177
Chemical	1,995	503	104,810
Comestibles	7,170	2,935	170,648
Miscellaneous	11,203	3,962	336,115
Govt. works	294	48	139,265
Total	38,221	10,940	1,808,381

Development of Motive Powers.—Figures of H.P. for 1925 are classified as follows according to the kind of engines used:—

	Horse power		Horse power
Steam	461,629	Motor	1,767.163
Steam turbine	696,552	Water wheel: Turbine.	683,948
Gas	38,681	Water wheel: Pelton's.	119,631
Oil	15,746	Water wheel: Japanese	11,531

(For details concerning factory labor such as the question of working hours, relative ratio of male and female operatives, wages, etc. readers are referred to the Chapter on Labor and Social Problems).

1. SPINNING AND WEAVING

(1) SPINNING

(A) Cotton Spinning

According to the report of the Japan Spinners' Association formed by 54 companies which practically control over 90% of the total of this particular industry, the paid-up capital amounted to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

over ¥390 millions and reserves ¥171 millions, at the end of 1925, the number of factories over 189. As regards the number of working spindles, Japan ranks 7th on the list of leading spinning countries of the world.

The progress of the cotton spinning in Japan is indeed quite creditable, for in 30-40 years it has attained the position of foremost importance in her industrial scheme, the export of cotton yarns and fabrics amounting to 25-30% of the total value of Japan's export trade in recent years.

This development is all the more remarkable as Japan has to contend with adverse circumstances, being dependent upon foreign supply for raw materials and machinery. The drawback has been partially compensated by cheap female labor, nearness to the world's greatest market of cotton yarns, China and other Eastern countries, and peculiar skill in mixing up Indian, American and Chinese cotton. The domestic and Chinese demand for coarse yarns under No. 20 counts, for which unskilled female labor can fully be utilized, may also be mentioned in this connection.

Japanese Spinning Mills in China

The Japanese spinning enterprise in China is represented by 953,432 spindles in Shanghai, 243,848 in Tsingtao, 74,176 in Manchuria, 24,816 in Hankow, 25,600 in Woosung; total 1,321,872 in 1926. There are besides 65,000 bought from a certain English mill and 125,000 Chinese spindles managed by Japanese under trust. The Japanese activity in this particular field in China therefore comes to nearly 1,500,000 which amounts to more than 40% of the total in operation in that country. What is remarkable about the spinning business is that almost all the cotton mills run by native or alien capitalists have so far belied their anticipation. The Japanese concerns are relatively best but even their shares stand far below par, that of the Nikka, for instance, being quoted below the paid-up sum, though it has declared dividend of 10% for some terms past. Considering the various advantages favoring that land, as cheapness of labor and raw material, saving of import duty, etc. this phenomenon is really enigmatical. The explanation offered is that it is probably due to the thievish and corruptible propensity of the Chinese, ignorance of laborers, high rate of interest, and excessive development of individualism at the expense of cooperative spirit.

Shanghai is the most important centre and contributes over two-thirds both of spindles and looms, of Chinese, Japanese and foreign mills. In consequence the export of Japanese cotton yarns and fabrics to Shanghai has declined, the decrease being more marked in coarser yarns than in finer grades.

Present Tendency

To meet the changing situation Japanese spinners have begun to direct their attention to the manufacture of (1) finer counts and of superior quality, (2) cotton stuffs of various descriptions, as sheetings, towels, blankets, hosiery, shirts, etc. The new policy requires higher technical skill than can be expected from the 2 shift system, day and night, still prevailing in most Japan-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ese mills. No skilled labor can be developed under such uncongenial conditions.

The Quantitative and Qualitative Progress

A significant change has lately been noticed in the quality of the output, for yarns between No. 21 and No. 42 counts have materially increased with a corresponding decrease in coarser grades below No. 20 counts. Appended is the statistics for the three years ended 1923, figures representing bales:—

Year	Coarse (up to No. 20)	Medium (up to No. 42)	Fine (above No. 42)	Percent. Coarse	Medium	Fine
1921	 1,336,866	434,832	39,653	73.8	24.0	2.2
1922	 1,613,633	564,546	50,068	72.4	25.3	2.3
1923	 1,316,702	401,001	41,727	74.8	22.8	2.4

Disposal of Cotton Yarns

The following table summarizes the relation between supply and demand (in bales):—

Year	Output	Imported	Exported	Consumed by Cos. for weaving purpose	Consumed at home
1923	2,171,153	—	248,324	600,001	—
1924	2,072,818	8,972	264,427	612,594	1,189,864
1925	2,436,786	3,641	293,026	682,955	1,460,804
1926	2,607,747	2,937	203,505	740,485	1,663,757
1927	2,528,681	—	112,285	732,887	1,686,518

Output of finer yarns is steadily gaining ground, and at present those of 43 counts or higher form about one half of the total exports. The fact that women and children can not be employed at night after July 1929 and the possibility that India will tax on imported yarns are demanding serious attention of our spinners.

Raw Materials Imported.—In the absence of raw cotton at home Japan must rely upon China, India, U.S.A., etc. for its supply. The American cotton is arriving in larger quantity, owing to the gradual improvement in the quality of yarns produced. The imports in the last two years are classified as follows according to countries and including cotton in the seed and ginned cotton (in 1,000 bales of 400 lbs.):—

Year	American	Indian	Chinese	Egyptian	Others	Total
1926	1,148	1,893	520	46	20	3,639
1927	1,617	1,623	620	44	58	3,965

Financial Aspects

The business aspect of the spinning companies has, taken on the whole, been far more favorable than that of any other lines of equal importance. Details are shown below:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Working year	Capital p. u. (Yen 1000)	Profit (Yen 1000)	Percent of profit	Dividend
1922	1st half	315,912	62,832	39.8	25.0
	2nd „	313,763	52,606	33.5	23.5
1923	1st „	310,954	45,581	29.3	21.1
	2nd „	319,087	23,747	14.9	16.7
1924	1st „	329,561	39,424	23.9	16.2
	2nd „	344,620	42,575	24.7	16.3
1925	1st „	345,267	46,082	26.7	16.9
	2nd „	349,104	33,363	19.1	16.4
1926	1st „	356,624	32,960	18.5	15.3
	2nd „	357,495	34,369	19.2	14.8

Average Working Spindles Per Day

Year	Rings	Mules	Looms	Throwing spindles
1921	4,116,000	44,510	54,994	533,384
1922	4,472,000	45,500	60,765	602,032
1923	4,422,000	14,370	64,460	510,031
1924	5,101,000	25,150	68,579	685,995
1925	5,266,000	26,040	71,702	723,824
1926	5,644,000	35,000	77,000	789,000

Thrown yarns produced in 1924 amounted to over ¥39.7 millions.

(B) Silk and Hempen Spinning

Silk spinning is generally a subsidiary business of leading cotton mills at Kanegafuchi, Fuji, Nagoya, etc. The official statistics give the output of spun silk in 1924 at 1,115,424 "kan" valued at a little over ¥40 millions, similar figure for 1925 being returned as 1,058,646 "kan" valued at about ¥70 millions.

Hempen spinning and weaving business is conducted by the Teikoku Semia which absorbed the Nippon Seima in 1927. According to the official statistics the position of this industry for 1925 is represented by these figures:—

No. of mills 22; average working spindles per day 64,697; hemp consumed about 3,500,000 "kan" and output of yarns 2,348,875 "kan" valued at ¥24,554,305. Besides, there were 23,908 weaving familles employing 36,620 looms, the total output for 1924 being valued at about ¥34,599,000.

(C) The Rayon Industry

Started in 1918, the development of the industry has since been remarkable. The situation of the industry is indicated by the following figures:—

	1925	1926
Output	3,200,000	5,600,000
Import	716,611	3,302,000
Consumption	4,200,000	7,600,000

Until 1926 the two oldest mills of Japan, Teikoku Jinken and Asahi Kenshoku, supplied about 90% of the total production, but since then six new mills have been created, viz., Toyo Jinken,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mie Jinken, Kawagoye Jinken, Nihon Rayon, Tokyo Rayon, and Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co. These eight mills are capable to turn out, it is estimated, some 437,000 lbs. a day, or about 16,000,000 a year. From this it may be concluded that there is the possibility of the market being over-supplied, for in spite of the ¥94 duty imposed per 100 lbs. the arrival of foreign goods may not decline owing to their lower quotation. Of the foreign arrivals the Italian goods formed in 1926 about 30% and the English 20%.

(2) TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Japan's textile industry is more than self-sufficient both in cotton and silk piece goods so that no small quantity of these textiles is shipped to foreign markets. The productions are however defective in one important respect. In other words they lack cosmopolitan quality as regards width and length. Those intended for home market measure only 1 ft. in width and 28-30 in length and are therefore not fit for foreign market. Fabrics that are wider are restricted to calico shirtings, sheetings, "Kaiki," etc., that are either of recent origin or are intended for export. A movement is now on foot to remove this defect. The official statistics are as follows:—

Statistics on Textile Industry

Year	Factories	Looms: Motor driven	Looms: Hand looms	Operatives (average per day)	Output
1923	267,375	427,143	367,292	700,349	1,428,083,500
1924	249,860	260,222	348,206	669,355	1,531,870,041
1925	232,806	368,201	303,784	634,733	1,502,292,082

The output of fabrics is classified as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Silk fabrics	Silk and cotton mixed fabrics	Cotton fabrics	Hempen fabrics	Miscellaneous
1923	405,151	91,817	694,319	28,384	27,928
1924	425,724	91,534	746,241	34,599	31,382
1925	413,794	76,548	774,373	30,894	27,202

Note:—Data on woolen textiles are given elsewhere.

(A) Cotton Fabrics

The apex of prosperity was reached in 1919, when the output amounted in value to over ¥1,034,000,000. Experiencing adverse turn subsequently many small shops for manufacturing stuffs for home consumption have been closed. The number of factories, operatives, etc. in the last few years is as follows:—

Year	No. of factories	Run by motive power	Daily average No. operatives	Value of output Yen 1,000,000
1922	116,869	6,149	338,764	639
1923	117,979	6,764	335,432	694
1924	107,243	6,433	318,178	746
1925	96,886	6,089	303,278	774

Note:—Factories employing under 5 operatives are excluded.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Staple Products (in 1,000)

Wide

Year	White cloth (yards)	Striped stuff (yards)	Flannel (yards)	Crape (yards)	Total value incl. others
1924	1,217,381	111,410	168,475	70,776	¥499,484
1925	1,350,930	93,097	232,274	72,524	556,219

Narrow

	(Rolls)	(Rolls)		(Rolls)	
1924	93,467	41,663	—	2,762	¥246,757
1925	87,459	38,578	—	2,161	218,154

(B) Silk Fabrics

Of the silk piece goods for export "habutaye" is the most important item, occupying two-thirds of the total value of shipment. The other silk goods exported are "kaiki," "chirimen" (crape), "kohaku", pongees, etc. A considerable amount of "kaiki" was shipped abroad formerly, but the deterioration of the quality has seriously affected the export. Ordinary pongees are now extensively produced in Gifu with yarns imported from China. The Fuji pongee, which forms the bulk of the export pongees, is of recent origin for which the credit goes to the Fuji Gassed Yarn Mill. Made of spun silk, there are two varieties, heavy and light, the former resembling the Chinese pongee and the latter "habutaye," and though less lustrous is stronger. It is largely used for silk shirts. Other kinds of silk fabrics are mostly for domestic market, and generally produced by women by hand-machines. For costly fabrics as satin, silk crape, brocade, Nishijin (Kyoto), Kiryu, Ashikaga, etc. are noted. Kiryu in particular has made rapid growth as the manufacturing center of foreign-going articles. The Drapers' Guild there takes charge of orders placed.

Official data on silk, and silk and cotton fabrics are as follows:—

	No. of factories		
Year	employing power looms	employing hand looms	Daily average No. operatives
1924	9,954	106,171	244,629
1925	10,457	100,097	237,059

Staple Exports (in 1,000)

Year	Habutaye (yards)	Kabeori & Crapes (yards)	Satin (yards)	Pongee (yards)	Taffetas & Poplin (yards)
1923	—	5,019	6,680	2,017	469
1924	1,967	8,399	8,330	—	454
1925	1,417	10,716	7,934	20,142	505
1926	1,476	16,369	8,736	26,910	1,228

Note:—The greatest customers for "habutaye" are the U.S.A., England and France, those for satin, the U.S.A., China and India. About half of export crape goes to Australia and Canada while the bulk of pongee silk is taken up by the U.S.A.

(C) Woolen Goods

With a history extending more than a generation, for the first woolen cloth mill, the Gov. Senju Woolen Factory, was

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

created in 1876, this is the most backward of all textile industries, owing to absence of all essential factors for the building up of the industry, i.e. absence of raw materials, machinery, and skilled labor. It was by turning out plain stuffs for soldiers and sailors' uniform and for similar purposes that the Government mill and the Goto mill, est. 1878, the only private enterprise in this line for long time, could keep running. The abnormal prosperity which this industry enjoyed during the war boom, for the Japanese woolen mills were even enabled to export no small quantity of cloth, serges, etc. to Russia and other markets which were cut off from supply of European goods, abruptly stopped with the cessation of the war. The Japanese mills have since been experiencing with growing intensity the pressure of foreign fabrics, principally English, which continued to arrive in large quantities, as the 25% specific duty as fixed in 1908 practically amounted to only 5 or 6 ad valorem considering the fact that the market price of the article had been trebled since the great war. In these circumstances Japanese mills have little hope, they plead, to produce thinner and finer quality. In view of this the tariff was afterward increased to 57.50-90.00 per 10 0kin (subject to the 100% luxury ad valorem duty temporarily since August '22).

Leading Companies and Their Business Result

The leading companies of comparatively older origin in this particular line are:—

Nippon Keori (Hyogo-ken), Tokyo Keori, Tokyo Muslin, Toyo Muslin (Tokyo), Osaka Keori, Muslin Boseki (Osaka), Jomo Muslin (Gumma-ken).

The rate of profit of 5 leading cos. for 1926 was as follows:—

Name of Cos.	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Rate of Profit to Cap. (percent.
Nippon Keori	27,500	18.5
Tokyo Keori	16,000	7.9
Toyo Muslin	10,076	9.1
Muslin Boseki	16,250	9.6
Tokyo Muslin	19,262	—

The Muslin Boseki and the Tokyo Keori mergered in the fall of '27, under the new name Godo Boseki (Cap. ¥25 millions p.u.)

(D) Muslin-de-Laine

This industry is more favorably placed than that of heavier woolen stuffs chiefly because the Japanese mills in this line are less pressed by European rivals than in the case of the other, the goods are intended for wider circles of consumers and because they generally combine other lines, as manufacture of calico, cashmere, cotton yarns, etc. This light stuff as manufactured in France, Germany, etc. was originally intended for Far Eastern markets, but just as European cotton yarns of coarser grade were practically supplanted in time by the production of the countries which at first depended upon foreign supply, muslin-de-laine also met a similar fate at least as regards Japan. It was in 1905 that Japanese muslin-de-laine first appeared on the export list, 97,000 yards in all. as against the import that was returned in the same year at 11,363,000 yards.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The relation has subsequently been reversed, and while the foreign fabrics disappeared from the customs returns after 1917 the figures of export maintained a respectable level. What is noteworthy is that there is no small number of hand-weavers, especially in the neighborhood of Nagoya, whose work admits of great elasticity according to the condition of the market.

Data on Woolen Fabrics

Year	No. factories employing power looms	No. factories employing hand looms	Daily average No. of operatives	Muslin in Yen 1,000	Flannel in Yen 1,000
1924	344	457	52,762	91,884	5,182
1925	327	451	45,456	88,338	3,757

Year	Serges (in Yen 1,000)	Blankets (in Yen 1,000)	Striped woolen cloths (in Yen 1,000)	Miscellaneous (in Yen 1,000)	Total incl. others (in Yen 1,000)
1924	11,025	9,551	8,070	24,835	202,390
1925	13,108	7,424	3,763	18,570	182,481

Import of Raw Materials (in 1,000)

Year	Tops		Wool	
	Kin	Yen	Kin	Yen
1923	8,451	23,819	43,331	56,193
1924	8,089	26,281	44,635	61,760
1925	8,593	33,891	52,609	87,182
1926	6,411	18,005	54,791	68,020

Staple Items of Exports and Imports (in 1,000)

	Export				Import			
	Cloths & serges		Blankets		Cloths & serges		Blankets incl. travelling rugs	
	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen	S. yard	Yen
1924 ..	134	383	1	147	17,708	35,518	501	1,198
1925 ..	190	502	1	183	14,423	38,494	133	774
1926 ..	205	600	1	220	8,668	19,832	102	446

Statistics on Muslin (in 1,000)

Year	Output Yard	Import		Export	
		Yard	Yen	Yard	Yen
1922	89,300	—	—	795	748
1923	136,712	—	—	797	783
1924	139,279	—	—	1,659	1,592
1925	127,573	—	—	2,650	2,739
1926	—	—	—	2,117	2,063

II. ELECTRIC AND GAS INDUSTRIES

A. ELECTRIC INDUSTRY

General Remarks

The first private electric Co. Japan ever had was the Tokyo Electric Light Co. that began to operate in 1887 and of course the power was generated by coal burning. It was not till 1891 that

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

hydro-electric enterprise began to exist. Interesting to note, the successful canal work for leading the water of Lake Biwa to Kyoto, and completed in 1890, suggested this novel electric business. As might be expected, coal-burning current was at first far in excess of the volume of water-power, but with the growing rise of the price of coal, especially from about the close of the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-5, the attention of the enterprising public was more powerfully drawn to the advantage of white coal. The scope of work, however, was still very much limited owing to imperfect experience of our electric engineers and other causes. The success realized in 1907 by the Tokyo Electric Co. in transmitting from Yamanashi prefecture to Tokyo, 50 miles, 55,000 volts was a turning point in the history of electric engineering in Japan. In 1914 the Inawashiro Hydro-electric Co., subsequently merged in the Tokyo Electric Light Co., completed the far more ambitious work of transmitting 115,000 volts of super high pressure current from Inawashiro to Tokyo, 150 miles, and our engineers now sufficiently demonstrated their capability to undertake hydro-electric work of any magnitude.

Latest Development

In the amount of capital invested and in the rapid expansion of work the hydro-electric industry easily stands first among all the industrial enterprises of Japan. What specially marks it is the growing tendency shown lately of concentration of different companies under the control of a few big establishments. The Tokyo Electric Light Co. has absorbed several cos. and now it commands the total paid-up capital of about ¥350 millions, the largest corporation of all in Japan. The Toho Electric Power Co. of Tokyo has in a similar manner grown to a big concern of about ¥130 millions, while its sister co., now rival, Daido Denryoku (cap. ¥113 mil.) succeeded in March 1922 in transmitting 70,000 volts to Osaka from its plant at the river Kiso and also contemplates supplying Tokyo, a distance of over 300 miles. The lighting stage has been passed and the power stage has followed.

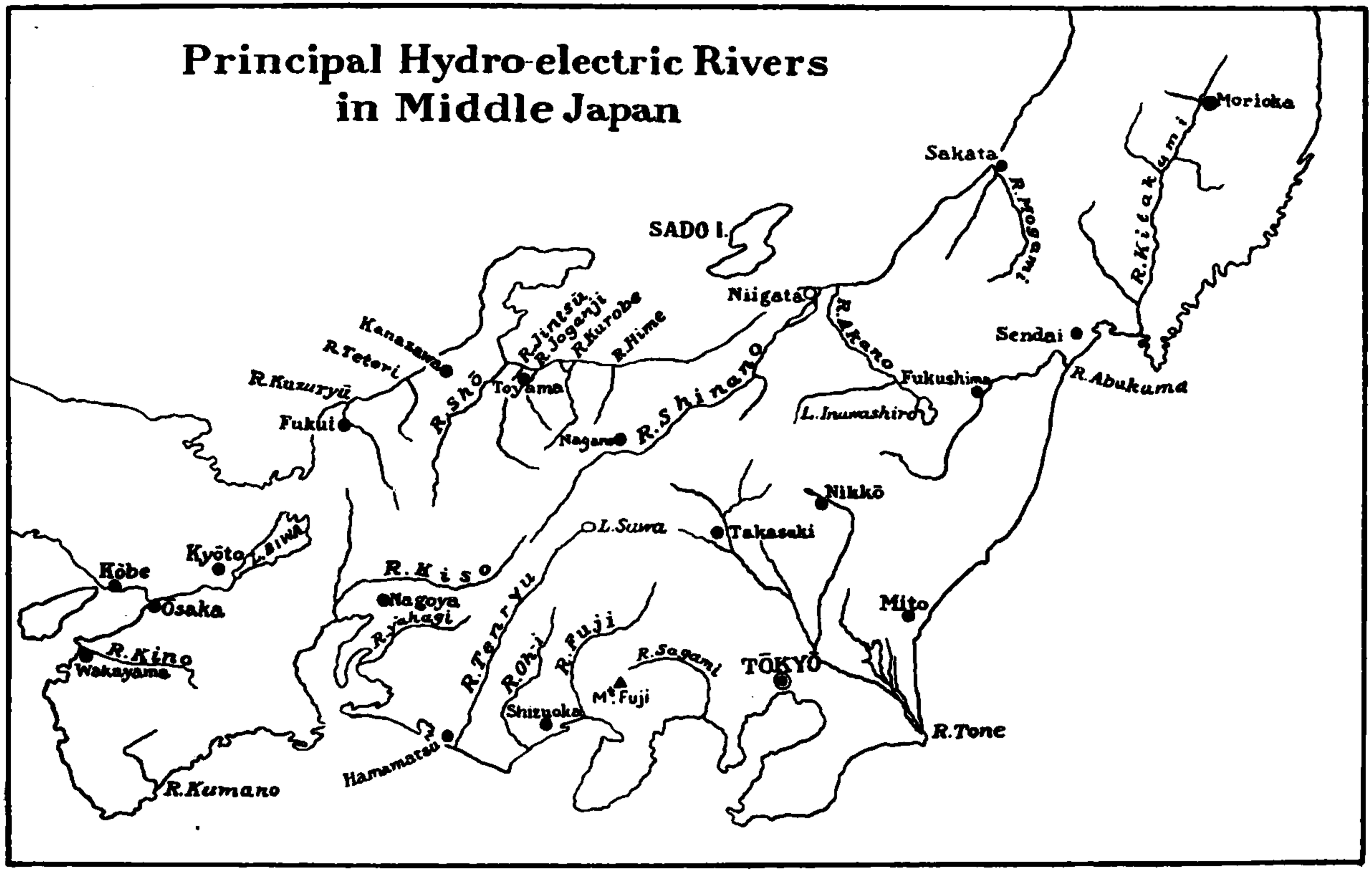
As may be judged from the natural features of the land the districts forming the broadest section in Central Japan contain the most important heads for electric generation. The river system of Kiso exploited by Daido Elc. Co., of Kurobe by Nippon Elc. Power Co., and some other heads, all in the Alpine tableland, supply to Tokyo-Yokohama, Kyoto-Osaka-Kobe, and Nagoya districts, high pressure of about 154,000 volts. As regards the volume of water power available, the river Shinano stands first with 721,575 h.p. as average capacity per annum. Details are shown in the subjoined table.

Available Water-Power

The final researches conducted by the Government and concluded in 1923 estimate that the total volume of water power that can be developed from 2822 heads existing in Japan proper is 6,415,000 h.p. in drought, maximum of 14,093,000 h.p., at normal level and the yearly average 11,933,000 h.p. The electric undertakings in operation at the end of 1926 numbered 5,410, including both Government and private, and representing 1,902,000 k.w. for water power, 1,021,000 k.w. for fire-burning, total 2,923,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Principal Hydro-electric Rivers in Middle Japan



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

k.w., besides 1,642,000 k.w. water and fire combined remaining uncompleted, so that Japan possesses theoretically immense reserve power awaiting exploitation.

Rivers and the Average Potential Amount of H.P.s per annum

The following table gives the names of principal rivers in the Eastern and Western zones with their average yearly amount of H.P.s, the rivers being divided for convenience into those emptying into the Japan Sea and those into the Pacific Ocean:

Japan Sea Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s
Akano	536,243	Joganji	92,856
Hime	145,287	Mogami	213,785
Kurobe	311,220	Shinano	721,575
Kuzuryu	120,656	Sho	292,268
Jintsu	416,341	Tetori	80,464

Pacific Ocean Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s
Abukuma	111,507	Kitakami	114,574
Fuji	288,872	Oh-i	151,546
Kino	72,187	Tenryu	594,062
Kiso	686,115	Tone	158,460

Dry Season.—The dry season comes twice a year in Japan for a short period both in winter and summer, when the available power of a Japanese river decreases about 40 per cent. from the normal. The average decrease of all rivers at any time is, however, estimated at 20 per cent. in Japan. The shortage during the dry season is met by auxiliary steam plants.

Largest Load Centres

The three largest load centres in Japan are Kei-Hin (around Tokyo and Yokohama), Chukyo (around Nagoya) and Kei-Han (around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

The territory around the three centres may also be divided into two zones.

1. Eastern zone with centre in Kei-Hin district (Tokyo and Yokohama).
2. Western zone with centre in Chukyo district (Nagoya) and Kei-Han district (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

These two zones are geographically separated by the Japanese Alps and the River Tenryu.

Large Transmission

The existing large transmission lines under operation are listed below:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Name of Company and Transmission Line	Distance in Miles
Eastern Zone:	
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Inawashiro Line	140
Tokyo Electric Light Co.	
Joetsu Line	130
Kei-Hin Electric Power Co.	
Kohshu Line	125
Average Eastern Zone	132
Western Zone:	
Daido Electric Power Co. (sister co. of the Toho Co.)	
Suhara-Osaka Line	150
Nippon Elec. Power Co.	
Sasatsu and Osaka Line	190
Average Western Zone	170

Generation and Frequency

According to the investigation made by the Toho Electric Power Co., Ltd. the amount of power generated at different frequencies at the end of June of each year is as follows:—

Year	Kw. at 50 Cycles	Kw. at 60 Cycles	Kw. at Misc. Frequencies	Total
1912	117,000	137,000	60,000	314,000
1915	160,000	234,000	80,000	474,000
1917	290,000	297,000	104,000	691,000
1919	387,000	429,000	38,000	899,000
1921	504,000	708,000	194,000	1,316,000

Since June, 1921, the installation of the 60-cycle machines has surpassed that of 50 cycles, and it may be said that at present the ratio of 50- to 60-cycle power plants is 2 to 3.

Electric Machines and Apparatuses

Japan is now self-supporting in telegraphic and telephone apparatuses, electric fans, and similar minor articles; has so far advanced in technical skill that generators of the size of 20,000 kilo-volt ampere, motors of several thousand h.p., motors for steel-rolling, weaving, etc. are turned out at such big works as Shibaura Works, Mitsubishi's Kobe Shipyard, Kawakita Works, Kuhara's Hidachi Eng. Works, etc. As in the case of dynamos described above, Japan is still obliged to import high-grade electric machines of foreign-make. An interesting sign of the times is the alliance recently effected between Japanese works and foreign makers, i.e. the Shibaura Works and the G. E.; the Tokyo Denki and the Westinghouse; Furukawa Firm and Siemens-Schuckert; and the Nippon Dento and the W. E. This alliance has proved highly beneficial to both parties.

Figures for the last two years available are as follows in ¥1,000:—

Year	Electric Machines, etc.	Bulbs, etc.	Wires & cords	Total
1924	88,765	18,030	87,736	194,531
1925	98,918	17,586	104,620	221,125

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

k.w., besides 1,642,000 k.w. water and fire combined remaining uncompleted, so that Japan possesses theoretically immense reserve power awaiting exploitation.

Rivers and the Average Potential Amount of H.P.s per annum

The following table gives the names of principal rivers in the Eastern and Western zones with their average yearly amount of H.P.s, the rivers being divided for convenience into those emptying into the Japan Sea and those into the Pacific Ocean:

Japan Sea Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s
Akano	536,243	Joganji	92,856
Hime	146,287	Mogami	213,785
Kurobe	311,220	Shinano	721,575
Kuzuryu	120,656	Sho	292,268
Jintsu	416,341	Tetori	80,464

Pacific Ocean Group

Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s	Names of Rivers	Average Amount of h.p.s
Abukuma	111,507	Kitakami	114,574
Fuji	288,872	Oh-i	151,546
Kino	72,187	Tenryu	594,062
Kiso	686,115	Tone	158,460

Dry Season.—The dry season comes twice a year in Japan for a short period both in winter and summer, when the available power of a Japanese river decreases about 40 per cent. from the normal. The average decrease of all rivers at any time is, however, estimated at 20 per cent. in Japan. The shortage during the dry season is met by auxiliary steam plants.

Largest Load Centres

The three largest load centres in Japan are Kei-Hin (around Tokyo and Yokohama), Chukyo (around Nagoya) and Kei-Han (around Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

The territory around the three centres may also be divided into two zones.

1. Eastern zone with centre in Kei-Hin district (Tokyo and Yokohama).
2. Western zone with centre in Chukyo district (Nagoya) and Kei-Han district (Kyoto, Osaka and Kobe).

These two zones are geographically separated by the Japanese Alps and the River Tenryu.

Large Transmission

The existing large transmission lines under operation are listed below:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	10 c. p.	16 c. p.	1 kwt. hour
1925	75.2 sen	90.3 sen	20.7 sen
1926	74.4 „	89.4 „	20.0 „
1919	65.4 sen		81.0
1920	78.0 „		90.0

Supply of Power

	Daytime 1 h. p.	1 k. w.
1925	¥9.12	7.5 sen
1926	8.76	7.1 „

Electro-Chemical Industry

In the pre-war days this particular industry was confined to the production of galvanized copper, calcium carbide, nitrogen-fertilizers, etc., but at present the sphere of work comprises other fields, i.e. iron and steel foundry, and manufactures of alloy, cement, bleaching powder, potasium chlorate, etc. The high water mark was attained in 1918 when the output represented ¥166 millions, but it has dropped subsequently. The total output in 1925 amounted to ¥118,404,000 of which the bulk consisted of only two items, i.e. copper and gold-silver amounting to ¥63,877,000 while calcium carbide, nitrogen and ammonium sulphate were valued at ¥26,841,000.

Business Result of Electro-Chemical Industry

Year	Subscribed Capital (Yen 1,000)	Cap. p. u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
1924	16,500	11,899	1,842
1925	17,500	16,350	1,466
1926	35,000	18,970	1,725

B. GAS INDUSTRY

The gradual encroachment of electricity upon the gas industry, especially for lighting purposes, has begun seriously to affect the prosperity of this business. Then an advance of price of material and wages far in excess over the advanced rate of charges on consumers seriously hampers the development of the business. Its monopolistic nature involving strict control of the supervising authorities, any proposal to raise the rates creates loud agitation of demagogues and interested parties. Under such circumstances some provincial companies have even dissolved themselves. At present the by-products such as coal-tar, coke and hartshorn are more important, for it is to them that this industry owes its decent existence. The relative proportion of gas for different purposes is shown below:—

Year ended	No. of lamps	Heating installations	Motor installations	Motive h. p.
Mar. 1921	1,239,331	956,401	1,184	11,455
„ 1922	1,224,776	1,009,847	966	9,938
„ 1923	1,163,641	1,194,330	867	9,415
„ 1924	518,624	1,087,472	559	6,616
„ 1925	609,065	1,256,178	497	6,648

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The situation of the industry is as follows:—

Year ended	No. of works	P.u. capital Yen 1,000	Production 1,000 c. ft.	By-products: Coke English ton	By-products: Coal-tar koku
Mar. 1921.....	77	170,310	10,401,694	496,713	163,195
„ 1922.....	75	276,272	10,822,831	470,699	174,919
„ 1923.....	76	416,156	12,263,847	493,260	192,268
„ 1924.....	77	449,686	12,464,330	437,769	197,620
„ 1925.....	79	114,506	13,401,000	420,264	203,540

Since 1925 the business position has taken a favorable turn as shown below:—

Balance Sheet

Year	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Ratio to p. u. cap.	Dividend (Yen 1,000)	Per cent.
1922	4,395	14.6	2,840	9.4
1923	9,193	27.9	2,680	8.1
1924	4,390	12.8	3,182	9.4
1925	4,798	14.6	3,083	9.3
1926	5,888	15.3	3,795	9.9

III. MECHANICAL INDUSTRY

A brief survey of the situation of some of the important mechanical industries in Japan will be given in this section, the information being based on the latest edition of the Kogyo Nenkan (Industrial Year Book) published by the Kosei-kai, Tokyo.

Motors

Water-wheels.—The Dengyo-sha, Hidachi Works, and Okumura Electric Co. are principal makers in this line, the machines now turned out by them being of high-grade quality and developing tens of thousand kilowatts. The growing activity of water-power exploitation at home and in neighboring countries gives a good promise for the future of this particular mechanical industry.

Steam Turbines.—For turbines of various types of excellent make the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Shipyards, Osaka Iron Works, etc. are noted. The Navy arsenals are no less active in this work so that the home manufacture is now sufficient to meet the requirements of warships. The native makers can now turn out turbines of over 10,000 kilowatt capacity for use other than marine.

Diesel Engines.—In petroleum semi-Diesel engines, especially those of 30 to 100 H.P. capacity made by the Niigata and Ikegai Iron Works are of wide repute as motors equipped to fishing vessels and have largely contributed to the recent development of the fishing industry. It is significant to note that the Niigata Iron Works has secured the patent right of Millies Vicker Co. of England and the Kobe Steel Works that of Sulzer Co. of Switzerland, and are manufacturing turbines of over 600 H.P. of these special types.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Smaller size petroleum engines for agricultural purpose are in great demand recently, the Kubota Iron Works and Tobata Company being leading manufacturers in the line.

In air engines Japan has practically attained a stage of self-supply, and the Army arsenals and the Mitsubishi Internal Combustion Engines Works are now turning out engines of Salmson, Ispano-Suiza and Nevia type of excellent make and efficiency.

Electric Apparatuses, Machines, etc.

The leading concerns with paid-up capital of over one million yen in this industry are the Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric, Okumura Electric, Fuji Electric, Kawakita Electric, Yasukawa Electric, etc. The number of workers employed by them reaches 12,000. The average annual output of those and other smaller establishments for the four years ending 1925 is as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Dynamos and electric dynamos	10,000
Motors	17,000
Transformers	28,000
Other electric apparatuses & supplies	120,000

In the manufacture of electro-meters, indicators, other electrical supplies and telegraphic machines the home industry has already reached the stage of self-sufficiency. The Shibaura Engineering Works and Tokyo Electric Co. are well known for their meters of the American General Electric Co. and the Ashida Works those of the American Sangamo Electric Co. The Yokōkawa, Tokyo Keiki, Kyoritsu Denki, Nippon Denki, Kuwano Denki, Nisshin Denki and Shikishima Denki Cos. are leading makers of indicators, while telegraphic and wireless apparatuses are turned out at the Oki Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Annaka Denki, Nippon Musen, Tokyo Musen and Yoshimura Cos. The bulk of telephonic apparatuses is also supplied by home manufactures, only a small portion being imported. Leading factories in the line are the Nippon Denki, Oki Denki, Kyoritsu Denki, Kyoeki Denki, Kawakita Denki and To-A Denki Cos. Before the Japan-China war of 1894 the production hardly exceeded 1,000 a year, whereas the annual output at present exceeds 100,000.

Batteries.—The investment in the business aggregates about ¥9 millions (¥7½ millions of storage batteries and ¥1½ millions of dry batteries). The Nippon and Yuasa Battery Cos. are specialized in storage batteries and turn out about 80 per cent. of the production, their manufactures going to China, India and Australia. The production of dry batteries is centred about Tokyo and amounts to ¥3½ millions a year, of which some 10 per cent. is exported to China, South Seas, etc.

Electric Wires and Cables.—The annual production is valued at 70 million yen or so and the factories identified with the business are Furukawa Electric, Sumitomo Electric, Fujikura Electric Wire, etc.

Spinning & Weaving Machines.—Noted makers are the Toyoda, Harada and Enshu Shokuki Cos., the first-named being especially known as the only factory capable to turn out the whole range of the spinning machinery. Its working capacity is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

about 60,000 spindles a year. After all foreign-made machinery is still predominant in Japan, about 5 million spindles in operation being of foreign origin.

Bridge Materials.—These are made by the Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kisha Seizo Kaisha, Kawasaki Dockyards (Hyogo), Yokokawa Works (Tokyo & Osaka), Osaka Iron Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards (Kobe), Uraga Dockyards, etc., and their annual production is estimated at 200,000 tons.

Locomotives & Rolling Stocks.—The industry in the line has made strides and the number of factories has considerably increased. The Japan made locomotives are now extensively used on the Government railways and in Chinese railways and are by no means second to foreign ones. The oldest and foremost in the line is the Kisha Seizo Kaisha of Osaka, followed by Japan Car Mfg. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Dockyards, and others, their total capacity reaching 450 cars (about 40,000 tons) a year. The Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards have recently started manufacture of electric locomotives, and several 1,200 H.P. locomotives made by the Hidachi Works are employed on the State lines. In passenger and freight car building the Government railways works, the Kisha Seizo Kaisha and Japan Car Mfg. Co. stand high, their combined manufacturing capacity reaching 2,500 passenger cars and 10,000 freight cars each of 1 tons capacity in a year. For motors and brakes for electric cars there are the Government Rly's O-i factory, Shibaura Engineering Works, Hidachi Works, Mitsubishi Electric Eng. Co., Kawasaki Dockyards, etc. The Mitsubishi Electric Co. and Japan Air Brake Co. are manufacing air brakes of American type, while the Sumitomo and Kobe Steel Works supply automatic couplers of excellent make.

Motor Cars & Cycles.—The Ishikawajima Dockyards, Kaishinsha, Hakuyosha and Tokyo Gas Denki Kogyo Co., stand in good repute for producing passenger and freight cars, while as makers of motor cycles the Katsu Factory, Risshosha and others are well known.

Optical Instruments.—The Nihon Kogaku Industrial Co. is credited for excellent optical implements, surveying machines and other scientific implements.

Mechanical and Engineering Productions in 1925

(¥1,000)

Ships	66,497	Electric apparatuses ..	41,231
Cars, etc.	51,575	Metres, gauges, etc.....	10,594
Pumps, cranes, etc.....	10,010	Clocks, watches, etc....	7,400
Machine-tools, finishing machines, etc.	53,179	Arms, etc.	20,561

Dynamos.—The following figures show the output of principal products in this line at such leading works as the Nagasaki and Kobe Dockyards of the Mitsubishi Firm, the Kawasaki Shipyard at Kobe, the Kobe Iron Works, etc. (in ¥1,000):—

	1925	1924	1923
Boilers, steam turbines.....	1,648	1,329	1,475
Steam engines	16,185	14,922	15,388
Pumps	6,811	7,146	6,117
Electro-motors	29,143	13,534	14,203
Gear-wheels	5,218	1,330	1,746

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Import of Dynamos, etc. (¥1,000)

	1926	1925	1924	1923
Boilers, economizers	5,736	6,357	6,118	3,630
Steam turbines	2,562	1,452	2,298	499
Steam engines	32	60	32	140
Oil and gas heating engines....	4,398	5,732	5,572	2,732
Water-wheels	2,209	772	1,463	2,038
Total	14,937	14,374	15,483	10,082

Mechanical Industry in Customs Returns

Exports

Machines and parts, steamers and marine engineering-machines, transportation machines, railway rolling stocks, watches, scientific instruments:—

1923.....	¥17,903,978	1925.....	¥29,655,821
1924.....	18,759,984	1926.....	25,184,675

Miscellaneous metallic products:—

1923.....	¥15,795,137	1925.....	¥22,194,488
1924.....	18,273,046	1926.....	20,173,183

Principal items of exports are as follows:—

	1926	1925
Clocks	¥1,765,682	¥1,724,606
Musical instruments and parts.	594,070	510,279
Bicycles and parts.....	684,123	571,958
Ships and machinery.....	389,414	2,039,607
Electric machines	2,099,076	2,131,669
Telephone	251,135	353,693
Spinning and weaving machines	2,623,673	3,453,815
Miscellaneous articles, parts and fittings	82,307,437	86,469,131

Imports

Machines and parts:—

1923.....	¥102,241,306	1925.....	¥88,996,489
1924.....	128,522,756	1926.....	90,470,234

Steamers and marine engineering machines, railway rolling stocks, transportation machines:—

1923.....	¥40,162,372	1925.....	¥26,313,435
1924.....	46,016,246	1926.....	30,447,170

Scientific instruments and guns:—

1923.....	¥12,794,718	1925.....	¥31,757,663
1924.....	26,067,286	1926.....	20,930,903

Principal items of imports are as follows:—

	1926	1925
Gas, Oil, Hot air Engines.....	¥4,398,354	¥5,731,855
Water turbine and Pelton wheels.....	2,209	772,718
Boiler and fittings.....	4,875	5,839,270
Air and Gas compressors.....	1,970,851	1,759,933
Cranes	808,600	588,911

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Electric generators and motors.....	10,690,293	11,981,351
Metal working and wood working machinery	3,042,575	5,744,645
Spinning machinery	96,026	7,707,043
Paper making machinery.....	699,343	800,772
Sewing machinery	3,620,102	3,733,015
Railway cars and parts.....	1,553,252	3,686,185
Automobiles and parts.....	5,324,535	4,630,009
Watches and parts.....	10,079,019	9,577,472
Bicycles	2,782,211	2,803,090
„ parts	3,141,919	3,413,875
Locomotives and tenders.....	3,889,393	1,396,150
Scientific instruments	20,930,903	31,757,663

Capital, Factories and Operatives

The figures for 1925 showing the financial aspect of companies devoted to this industry and works employing 50 operatives or more are as follows:—

	No.	Sub. Cap. (Yen 1,000)	Reserve (Yen 1,000)
Joint stock	536	680,029	131,302
Partnership	611	19,529	1,010
Total 1,147		699,558	132,313
Electric machines and tools.....	198	234,309	24,995
Vessels and Rolling stocks.....	202	276,127	89,111
Manufacturing and finishing machines	282	68,940	4,307
Machines and tools for technical use	105	14,664	1,060
Total	787	582,040	119,473

In 1925 the operatives numbered 295,465 of which 224,177 were in private and 71,288 in Government works, the male workers claiming 282,216 or 95 per cent.

Working Result in Recent Years

According to the investigations of the Oriental Economist, the average working result of 7 leading companies engaged in mechanical industry is as follows:—

Working Year		Annual rate of profit per cent.	Dividend per cent.
1922	1st term.....	1.44	0.83
	2nd „	0	0.82
1923	1st „	1.59	0.88
	2nd „	1.68	0.54
1924	1st „	1.55	0.68
	2nd „	1.21	0.63
1925	1st „	1.04	0.85
	2nd „	1.01	0.95
1926	1st „	1.00	0.78
	2nd „	0.98	0.65

(For details on the shipbuilding industry refer to the Chapt. Shipping and Shipbuilding.)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

IV. CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

GENERAL SITUATION OF NEWLY STARTED CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES

The bio-chemical industry has made a fairly good progress after the European war. Of over 800 brands of new medicines now on the market about 350 are of foreign origin and the rest Japanese manufacture.

Soda-ash

It was through the self-sacrificing efforts of the Asahi Glass Co., the largest in this line in Japan and run by the Mitsubishi Firm, that Japan was first able to produce soda-ash when its supply was cut short by the world war. The Co. is now able to produce about 7,000 Eng. tons a year. From the commencement till April 1922 the experiment cost, it is said, about ¥3½ millions.

The native article had to face the formidable competition of Brunner Mond's production and also the African Magahdi natural ash. The latter was quoted early in 1923 at ¥3.20, and the other slightly lower. The pre-war quotation of the English production was ¥3.50, and this is a rate which the Asahi can hardly offer to its customers. The Co. therefore petitioned the authorities in 1922 to raise the tariff from 35 sen per 100 lb. to ¥1.16, but the other glass-manufacturers opposed, so that the matter is still left in suspense. It should be added that the Asahi has the advantage, if advantage it is, of using its own ash at its glass-works.

The primary drawback in the soda industry of Japan is the absence of cheap industrial salt. To make Japan's soda industry self-sufficient, something like 100,000 tons of soda must be produced per annum, this requiring 200,000 tons of cheap material. The supply now comes mainly from Shantung and Spain.

Caustic Soda

The production of caustic soda in Japan increased every year from 1920 to 1925, the output in 1925 reaching 55,600,000 pounds. A change came over the situation in 1926 when the output decreased about 4,000,000 pounds. There are two reasons for this. One is the smaller demand for bleaching powder, the by-product of caustic soda. The other is the marked increase of soda imports.

To produce caustic soda, imported soda must be refined and manufactured. To produce 100 pounds of caustic soda about 160 pounds of soda ash are needed. Therefore, the market price of ash must be cheap, otherwise the caustic soda business would not pay. The market price of ash till several years ago was cheap in Japan, as a result of a severe competition between Brunner Mond & Company and a certain natural soda ash company in Africa. With the cessation of competition the market price began to rise gradually.

Caustic soda imported into Japan during 1926 totalled 80,400,000 pounds, a high record, it being a gain of 31,000,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

pounds over 1925 and double the total of 1924. Partially due to the restricted output enforced since July '25, the consumption of both goods has gradually increased, bleaching powder from larger production of paper and establishment of new pulp factories, and caustic soda from the recent development of rayon and other fibre industries. Notable is the increase of demand for caustic soda, swelling to 130,000,000 pounds in 1926 from 104,000,000 of 1925 and 82,000,000 of 1924.

The following statistics shows the amount (in 1,000 lb.) of production, import and export of caustic soda for the last 6 years ended 1926:—

	Production	Import	Export
1921	21,419,856	2,899,199	1,804,719
1922	38,102,993	46,504,130	331,063
1923	42,746,378	44,099,868	364,000
1924	47,212,962	34,542,400	153,198
1925	55,591,401	49,230,909	480,401
1926	51,762,064	80,462,666	93,599

The balance of the supply amount was 132,130,731 pounds for 1926, 104,342,000 pounds for 1925, 81,602,164 pounds for 1924, 86,482,246 pounds for 1923, 84,276,060 pounds for 1922 and 22,514,336 pounds for 1921.

The maximum working capacity of all the existing plants is estimated at lb. 58 millions against the home consumption that is fast increasing since 1923, the figure for 1925 reaching lb. 106 millions against lb. 20 millions of 1920. The same disadvantages as in the case of soda-ash, absence of cheap salt, etc. and also high cost of electricity, stand in the way of the development of the industry, whose prospect is also dismal. What makes the position of the caustic soda industry especially hard is the cut-throat competition among the 14 cos. and the dumping of the market. The Dai-Nippon Fertilizer Co., Asahi Glass Co., Hokkaido Soda Co. and others are noted in this industry.

Bleaching-powder.—The output in 1926 was 72,649,000 lb. of which 66,831,000 was consumed at home and 5,816,000 was exported.

CERAMICS

Porcelain and Pottery.—In the production of foreign style crockery for export Aichi-ken, where Seto, the most flourishing centre of this industry in Japan, is situated, ranks first. Its total output, domestic and foreign consumption combined, amounts to ¥32 millions, or about 50% of the total for the whole country which in 1925 amounted to over ¥78,178,000. The leading establishments are the Nippon Toki, Nagoya Seito, Matsumura Koshitsu Toki (Hard Porcelain), etc. Other centres are Gifu-ken which supplies 12% of the total value; then follow Kyoto noted for decorative wares and Arita (or Imari in Saga-ken), Banko (Miye-ken) and Kutani (Ishikawa-ken), etc.

Bricks, Tiles, Clay-pipes and Shippo (Enamel ware).—These are self-sufficient as to supply, and Shippo has a leading centre in Aichi (vide Chap. Arts and Craft). The Shinagawa White Brick Co. and Kanamachi Brick Co. are leading factories in this line.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Porcelain & pottery	Shippo	Fire proof & ordinary brick	Tiles	Clay pipes
1923	64,741	492	18,202	50,674	5,589
1924	68,533	467	14,635	52,205	4,926
1925	78,178	461	15,040	48,193	3,739

Glass and Glass Ware

The glass industry has escaped with comparatively small damage from the post-war slump. The output of glass and glass ware increased from about 7 million yen in the pre-war years to ¥64,360,000 in 1919 and 56,221,000 in 1920, though lately it declined to ¥52,539,000 in 1924 and ¥50,542,000 in 1925. The manufacture of plate glass has taken a long stride, and the Asahi Glass Works has recently started the manufacture of thick plate glass for railway cars, etc., and almost exclusively controls the sheet glass industry, while the Nichi-Bei (American-Japanese) Plate Glass Co. recently created also manufacture plate glass for windows, looking glasses, etc. The export of glass and glass wares reached ¥12,734,024 in 1926 including window glass ¥42,868, bottles ¥4,197,621, glasses ¥2,316,450, beads ¥2,086,274, looking glasses ¥2,310,810, etc.

Cement

The Statistical abstract of the industry is as follows:—

No. of companies, 17; no. of factories, 31; normal capacity, 20,652 thousand barrels; companies credited with output of over 1 million barrels are, Asano, for about 80 millions, Onoda for 4, Iwaki, Toyokuni, Oita, Nippon, and Chichibu about 1 or over each. Annual production is about 20,000,000 barrels. Contemplated new or expansion projects represent over 9 million barrels of which the high grade plan contributes a larger half.

The industry which at one time suffered from overproduction recovered buoyancy after the earthquake disaster of 1923, owing to the activity of the building industry, hydro-electric and reconstruction work and the scarcity of stock in hand. At one time brisk business favored the commodity in the midst of general depression. A setback, however, occurred in 1926 when the demand began to wane while the completion of expansion work continued to increase the output resulting in oversupply partially caused by the arrivals of foreign products. In '27 the home demand was not particularly bad but exports fell below the preceding year. Then the keen competition among the manufacturers to dispose of their stocks in view of the tight money has seriously affected the market prices. Since July further reduction of output has been enforced so that the stock is gradually lessening while demand is going strong. At the quotation of ¥6 to ¥7½ per cask net on the home market the manufacturers enjoy a margin of ¥1 to 2. On the other hand, owing to the competition of the German and English Portland cement in India and the South Seas, the Japanese exporters find the F. O. B. quotation reduced to ¥4½ or 5, and the foreign market practically closed for them. Production in 1925 and 1926 was 14,552,000 and 18,610,000 barrels respectively.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SUGAR

Japan has at present two centres of sugar production, Okinawa or the Luchu archipelago in Japan proper, and Formosa. In the former there are 11 mills with the total capacity of 3,550 Eng. tons while Formosa has 67 mills with the capacity of 53,111 tons in 24 hours. The sugar industry of the homeland is inseparably connected with that in the other, which will be described in the chapter on Formosa, not only on account of the supply of crude sugar from the southern island, but because of the fact that the refining business as conducted in the homeland is practically undertaken by the sugar cos. which possess their own mills and plantations in the island. Before the European war there were only five refineries in the homeland with the dissolving capacity of about 890 tons in 24 hours, but since then the figures have been increased to over 1,810 tons. The production of sugar has suddenly increased from about 1907, the yearly output in recent years amounting to about 9 million piculs. At the same time, the consumption is also increasing with the growth of population, approximately 12 million piculs being consumed annually. The deficiency of the home production is supplemented by the imports from Java, the Philippines, and Cuba.

Sugar production in Formosa for 1925-1926 totalled 8,113,000 piculs, a record high amount since the occupation of Formosa by Japan. The consumption at home increased about 1,000,000 piculs over the preceding year. This was ascribed to lower prices. Exports were maintained well, at 3,000,000 piculs, creating a record. The sugar mills had to export their surplus stocks, due to the production restriction. The Formosan sugar crop increased, but as the prices remained low the mills could realize no satisfactory results. In consequence, some substantially decreased their dividends.

The sugar production in Formosa in the 1927 season was about 6,698,000 piculs, a decrease of 17.6% below the previous year's figure, due to the long drought and decrease of about 25% in the area of sugar cane plantation.

Demand and supply of sugar in Japan for 1924, 1925 and 1926 were as follows (in 1,000 piculs):—

Supply

	1926	1925	1924
Brought forward	455	181	168
Production (in Japan proper).	1,525	1,606	1,693
Imports	7,564	6,352	5,092
Imports from Formosa.....	7,488	7,238	7,234
Total	17,032	15,377	14,187

Demand

Exports	3,063	2,450	1,909
Exports to Japan's territories.	228	213	259
Consumption	12,681	12,259	11,838
Total	15,972	14,922	14,006
Carried forward	1,069	455	181

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Raw Materials.—The supply of crude sugar being insufficient in Japan proper the refineries use the raw material from either Formosa or Java. The recent figures on the refining business are given below:—

Refined Sugar (Japan Proper)

(in 1,000 "kin")

Year	Production	Home consumption	Export	Import
1922	137,609	1,213,397	141,413	656,151
1923	130,222	1,152,114	105,757	500,643
1924	169,367	1,212,846	188,170	509,278
1925	152,521	1,251,979	238,805	632,280

Amount of Material Used

Year	(1000 kin)	Year	(1000 kin)
1922	678,518	1924	724,239
1923	624,558	1925	693,814

The question of supply of raw materials has grown more and more serious not only because of the smaller average yield per acre of the Formosan plantation than that of Java but of the fact that the tendency is gaining force in Formosa for the sugar farms to be converted into more profitable rice paddies. The sugar percentage of the Formosan cane, too, has so far been below that of Java. To meet this insufficiency, Japanese refiners have started both the southward and northward expansion, i.e. establishment of sugar mills in Java, Sumatra and other South Seas islands on the one hand and of the beet-root cultivation in Hokkaido, Korea and South Manchuria.

Beet-Root.—It should be remembered that the beet-root sugar industry is no novel affair in Japan, for it was first attempted in Hokkaido by the Colonial Government in 1879 and by a private co. in 1888. Both attempts failed and were wound up. the failure principally attributed to the ill-chosen position of the farms, i.e. in the districts subject to comparatively heavy rain in the harvesting season. The subsequent inquiries and experiments having proved that the districts of Kitami and Tokachi are free from this disadvantage, the two beet-root cos. that were established after the Armistice have chosen their farms there. So far the results have been fairly satisfactory. There are four beet-root cos., with the total subscribed capital of ¥32½ millions. of which ¥13½ millions is paid up, and with the working capacity of 2,300 tons, besides 600 tons of refined sugar.

The Tariff Question.—It would be hard for Japanese sugar refiners to compete with the imported commodity were it not for the enforcement of the protective duty of ¥2.50-5.30 per 100 kin on the latter. At one time the home refiners were able to import crude sugar free by way of rebate when it was refined in Japan, but this measure having been strongly opposed by the Formosan sugar factories, the imported crude sugar is now subject to a slight duty.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sugar Companies (Japan Proper)

	Capital subscribed (Yen 1,000)	Capital paid up (Yen 1,000) 1926
(1) Dai-Nippon (with 5 mills at Tokyo, Osaka, Fukuoka, Formosa and Korea)	27,250	20,063
(2) Taiwan (with 2 mills at Kobe, and 1 at Fukuoka)	63,000	38,100
(3) Meiji (with 2 mills at Kawasaki and Tobata)	37,500	24,300
(4) Teikoku (Kobe mill)	18,000	11,259
(5) Niitaka (Osaka mill)	28,000	10,750
(6) Ensuiko (Osaka mill)	25,000	18,125
(7) Toyo	36,250	22,030
(8) Taisho (2 mills at Tokyo and Nagoya)	7,000	5,000

The combined total of the paid up capital, profit, the rate of profit and dividend of the eight leading concerns for 1926 are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

	1926	
	1st half	2nd half
Paid up capital	114,973	137,551
Profit	11,736	14,250
Rate of profit	20.4%	20.7%
Rate of dividend	13.3%	13.8%

In the summer and autumn of 1927, the Dai-Nippon combined and absorbed the Toyo and also took over the business management of the Niitaka Co.; the Meiji purchased and absorbed two factories of the Toyo Co. in Formosa; the Ensuiko Co. also purchased the Rinhongen and Koshun Cos. in Formosa and further absorbed the Tokyo Sugar Co.

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS

A pioneer artificial fertilizer Co. with a modest capital of ¥250,000 was created in 1888 for the manufacture of super-phosphate. By 1927 the industry had attained the development as shown in the following table as regards leading companies (in 1,000 kwan):—

		Superphosphate		Mixed	
Year	No. of Cos.	Production	Sales Amount	Production	Sales Amount
1925	12	168,692	201,048	49,949	61,352
1926	12	204,865	192,326	—	—
1927 (1st half)	12	89,386	127,426	—	—

The actual production and especially the volume of consumption of superphosphate are considerably below the full capacity. The average consumption per year recorded 478,185 tons from 1917 to '19, when Japan was most expansive from the wartime profit, while the annual output from 1917 to 21 stood at 510,370 tons, and even this represented about one half of the full capacity.

Raw Material.—Before Japan could get supply of phosphate ores from Rasa and Angaur islands in the South Seas they came exclusively from Oceania, Christmas, Egypt, Florida, etc. The-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

import, Rasa and Angaur included, totalled about 300,000 tons a year from 1917 to 1921, and of the figure Rasa and Angaur contributed one half. The percentage is 34% for Rasa and 33 for Angaur.

MATCHES

On the strength of relative cheapness Japanese matches once gained in importance in export trade, but of late the advance of the price of raw materials and higher wages at home caused a setback especially as regards exports. Of about 100 factories at present existing the Toyo Match Co. is the biggest, contributing about ½ of the total output which amounted to 298 million doz. in 1924. The Nippon Match Co. and two other plants were purchased and absorbed by a Swedish concern (Diamond Co.) in 1924.

Year	Production 1,000 doz.	Value Yen 1,000	Exports 1,000 gross	Value Yen 1,000
1921	507,681	34,315	23,159	16,239
1922	336,326	18,951	20,837	15,563
1923	290,361	14,811	15,250	10,650
1924	297,444	15,794	13,437	9,213
1925	289,671	16,988	12,860	8,735

In 1920 the industry suffered from oversupply chiefly due to the dwindled domestic consumption and slackened export to China, India and other places and of competition offered by foreign matches on the American market.

DYE-STUFFS

Under Government encouragement many companies and private establishments either old or new, such as the Japan Dye-stuff Co., Osaka Chemie Co., etc., were created soon after the outbreak of the Great War and began to produce dyestuffs either exclusively or as subsidiary work. By 1918 they were in position to export Japan-made dyes, as sulphuric black, methyl violet, congo red, etc., mostly to China. Meanwhile foreign dyes reappeared on the market, about ¥24 millions both in 1918 and 1919, to increase to ¥34,441,700 in 1920 and 32,082,500 in 1921, apart from the 488,793 kil. of the German indemnity dyes that arrived in May 1921. Though the ad valorem duty was raised to 35% in 1920 these foreign productions almost strangled the infant industry.

As a measure to protect the home industry the import duty on basic, direct, acid, mordant, acid mordant, sulphuretted and building dyes and dyes soluble in oil was increased in 1926 to ¥78.00—188.00 per 100 kin; meanwhile measures was taken to restrict the imports of over 40 specified dye-stuffs such as congo red, sulphur black, rhodamine B extra croceine scarlet, mordant yellow, etc. At present the Japanese industry can meet the home consumption as regards aniline salt and sulphur black dyes, amounting to 1 million and 5 million kin respectively, besides supplying about one half of the consumption of aniline and alizaline dyes amounting to 3,500,000 kin annually. The Japan Dye-stuff Co. and Miike Dye-stuff Factory have recently successfully effected the experimental manufacture of artificial indigo, which Japan consumes to the extent of 1,500,000 kin annually.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Japan Dye-stuff Co. (Cap. ¥8,000,000 fully p.u.), Mitsui Mining Co., Teikoku Senryo and Yura Senryo are manufacturing the black sulphate goods which went abroad to about ¥6 millions in 1921. Guaranteed 8% dividend by the Government for 10 years ending 1925 the Dye-stuff Co. had got from the Treasury by the end of 1922 already ¥8¼ mil., but the prospect of its business remains unimproved. The business is evidently a case of white elephant.

BREWERIES

The brewing industry in Japan comprises "saké," beer and soy, for wine is still insignificant and as yet enjoying the benefit of nontaxation. The two indigenous industries of "saké" and soy are still primitive in process, and various new methods, several of them patented, have so far failed, especially as regards soy.

Saké.—For "sake," the national liquor brewed from rice, "Five villages of Nada (Hyogo-ken) situated about midway between Osaka and Kobe, are the most noted centre of production in Japan. What is interesting is that the fame of "Nada saké" is generally attributed not to any improved process of brewing but to the peculiar quality of water in certain wells existing in the five villages. The general opinion is that the bacilli found in the water possess the virtue of imparting a peculiarly agreeable flavor to the liquor. One defect of the "saké" industry is that it is difficult to keep its quality unimpaired beyond a few months, and to brew it all through the seasons, winter being now the principal time for brewing it. With the object of removing such defects Government started in 1904 an experimental laboratory at Oji, a suburb of Tokyo, with the object of brewing the liquor all the year round. A further development made was more remarkable as it consists in manufacturing "saké" by synthetic process by dispensing with rice altogether. It was discovered by Dr. U. Suzuki, Gov. Physical and Chemical Institute. The process, though saving 5 million "koku" heretofore required, still remains as experimental success, its practical adoption being feared to have dislocating effect on the existing industrial and financial scheme. "Shochu," a Japanese alcohol made from rice, and also a small quantity of alcohol are produced. Leading centres are Nada, Fukuoka, Hiroshima, Kyoto and Aichi.

Recent statistics are as below:—

Output at leading centres, Sept. 1926

1,000 "koku"—Hyogo, 765; Fukuoka, 304; Hiroshima, 251; Kyoto, 299; Okayama, 165.

Total output (assessed) in Japan proper, Sept. 1926

Output, 5,795,580 Tax, ¥170,917,450 Breweries, 11,174.

Beer.—Beer-brewing was first started early in the Meiji era by an Englishman in Yokohama, and this was followed by a Japanese brewery in 1873 at Kofu. The business was also introduced about 1876 to Hokkaido under the tutelage of German experts and with the supply of foreign materials. However, it was not till 1893 that the industry had reached the stage of self-sufficiency and to produce enough to send the goods to the neighboring markets. The following figures will explain the situation of the industry.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Output, Consumption, Export, etc. in "koku"

Year	Output	Consumption	Export	Import
1922	764,393	732,028	33,137	negligible
1923	805,905	768,173	23,752	,,
1924	874,573	892,291	22,181	,,
1925	827,414	810,007	17,407	,,
1926	767,000	744,485	22,515	,,

The output in 1926 is distributed as follows:—

Dai Nippon 900,000 "koku," Kirin 260,000, Nihon Beer and Mineral Water 280,000, Teikoku 150,000, Nichi-Ei 30,000. The marked decline of export is explained by the competition of the German and British brands in India and the South Seas. The Beer Law as amended in 1908 allows use of rice, maize or sugar, to produce beer of mild taste and free from turpidity, and that the Rebate Law on Liquors is now applicable on export beer. At present the raw materials are supplied at home, though hops and corks are imported.

Soy.—For the manufacture of soy Chiba prefecture heads all other places on the list as to output. Principal manufacturing centres are Noda and Choshi. Parched wheat mixed with salt and beans is a principal ingredient. The process is still far from scientific, requiring about 12 months before the liquid is ready for sale. It is also costly, as it does not much admit labor-saving appliances. To obviate these disadvantages have been tried several patented processes, but most of them have failed. In 1917 the leading soy manufacturers at Noda combined and formed the Noda Soy Co., capital ¥7,000,000 p. u. with capacity of about 250,000 "koku" i.e. about 60 per cent. of the total output of the Prefecture. The Co. has now a capital of 30 million yen and produces 500,000 "koku" a year. The commodity is recently exported to European countries and China to the extent of ¥1 million annually. The number of factories is about 12,000 throughout the country.

Statistics

Year ended March	Sake 1,000 koku	Beer 1,000 koku	Soy 1,000 koku
1922	6,148	764	3,268
1923	6,195	806	3,471
1924	6,066	875	3,661
1925	5,795	858	3,519

FLOUR

The productive capacity of the 33 machine mills is something like 33,900 barrels in 24 hours as in Nov. 1925. The two largest are Nippon Flour, 19,200 brls. a day and Nisshin Flour, 10,950. In 1926 Japanese flour was shipped abroad to the extent of 1,692,600 piculs as against imports amounting to 121,212 piculs: and in 1927 (up to Aug.) the figures were 2,737,548 and 248,612 respectively.

The supply of wheat at home is not enough to meet the demand of the mills, the annual output in Japan averaging 5.6

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

million "koku" (6 "koku"=1 ton) of which something like 2 mil. are used for soy brewing and other purposes. The deficit must be made good with the foreign produce, from Manchuria, Australia and America. (Vide Food Problem, 1927 Edition Supplement).

PAPER

From olden times Japan has been manufacturing tough paper from fibres of certain shrubs, "mitsumata," "kozo," etc. The manufacture of the European style paper in this country dates from 1872 when a modest mill was established in Tokyo. At present there are several large mills of which the Oji, Fuji, Mitsubishi, Takasago, Nakagawa, etc. are principal cos. Besides supplying the domestic demand a small quantity of the product is exported to China, Straits Settlements, U.S.A. and a few other countries. Certain kinds and superior quality paper are imported from Sweden, Germany, U.S.A., etc. The plants having been newly installed or enlarged in scope for manufacturing cardboards, printing and packing papers, remarkable increase in the output has been realized. The total amount of paper produced in 1925 by the mills forming the Paper League which supplies over 90% of the total output, was 1,079,022 lbs. of which those kinds exceeding lb. 10 millions were as follows in unit of 1,000:—

Printing	775,978	Wrapping	21,873
Straw board	242,826	Others	33,791
Renshi	4,554	Total	1,079,022

The following figures (in 1,000) will show the latest position of the foreign-style paper industry:—

		Production	Value
1924	lb.	940,691,222	¥ 95,688,995
1925		1,079,022,499	¥ 9,724,967

The output in 1926 was 859,500,000 lb. up to Sept. 30.

The following table shows the amount produced by companies attached to the Japan paper mfg. federation (1,000 lb.):—

Year	Superior printing	Ordinary printing	Newsprint	Torinoko	Wrapper	Sundries
1923	100,916	108,444	329,576	50,796	39,028	57,974
1924	139,524	118,108	357,936	61,545	31,965	70,860

Japanese Papers.—As a rule native-style papers are dependent on household industry, a factory on a modern scale being an exception. Tosa, Kochi, Gifu, and Shizuoka are the three important centres of production. The output for the whole country is shown below (in 1,000):—

	Hainshi		Mino		Total incl others
Year	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	Prod. (shime)	Value Yen	(value) Yen
1923	3,465	12,186	552	5,663	50,448
1924	4,329	13,166	553	5,637	53,437
1925	4,335	12,596	540	5,207	53,010

Financial Position.—The figures for the Oji (nominal capital ¥65,916,650) and the Fuji (n. cap. ¥77,700,000) will serve to show the position of the industry:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Oji			
	1st half 1926	2nd half 1926	1st half 1925	2nd half 1925
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	41,886	47,097	41,886	41,886
Profit („).....	5,634	6,189	5,471	6,318
Ratio of profit (%).....	2.69	2.63	2.61	3.02
Dividend (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50	2.00

	Fuji			
	1st half 1926	2nd half 1926	1st half 1925	2nd half 1925
Paid-up capital (¥1,000).....	49,537	49,537	49,537	49,537
Profit („).....	5,053	5,062	5,013	5,042
Ratio of profit (%).....	2.04	2.04	2.02	2.02
Dividend (%)	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50

Pulp.—The output of pulp, which in recent years has increased to over 621,000 tons a year, as in 1926, is sufficient to meet the demand at home, though with a decreased supply of wood in more convenient districts the manufacturers have been obliged to set up mills further and further north. The leading producers are Karafuto Sangyo, Karafuto Kogyo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo, Fuji, Oji, Chosen Paper Mfg. Cos., etc. The first three have factories at Karafuto while Fuji, Oji and Chosen Paper Mills have their own in Hokkaido and Chosen.

Fancy Work.—Paper fancy work is the latest innovation and dates from about 1911 when the Nippon Shiki Seizojo (the present Nippon Shigyo Co.) in Tokyo, started the work. Exports of card boxes, packing paper, label, napkins and other paper wares amounted to ¥2,937,795 in 1925, besides fans worth ¥753,317 mostly going to the U. S. A. and Canada.

Hats and Clothing.—The gloomy prospect of the native paper industry has begun to brighten with the discovery of a new method of utilizing the mulberry-bark paper for preparing threads of strings used for weaving hats and clothing. The "Toyo Panama hat" has gradually gained in popularity on the foreign market, its production once reaching between ¥4 and 5 millions, though declining later to about one half.

CELLULOID

With the resumption of work by the European manufacturers after the restoration of peace the output that reached 3,822,000 "kin" in 1920 relapsed to 2,438,000 "kin" and the export also declined, till its amount has fallen to insignificance. In August 1919, leading manufacturers combined to form the Dai-Nippon Celluloid Co. with a capital of ¥12,500,000 to tide over the difficulty. Japan commanding the supply of camphor is at least advantageously placed in this particular branch of industry.

Year	Production (Yen 1,000)	Export of manufactures (Yen 1,000)	
		Toys	Miscellaneous
1922	10,450	1,680	203
1923	12,823	1,670	355
1924	15,702	2,718	585
1925	17,092	4,265	510
1926	—	4,546	796

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LEATHER

Comparative inactivity of stock-farming in Japan makes it impossible for the country to be self-dependent in the supply of hides and leathers, especially in view of the growing demand for leather goods. Imports from China and Australia, etc. make up the deficit, exclusive of that from Korea. The increase of tariff in 1911 from ¥5.60 per 100 "kin" to ¥15.20 and the removal of 5% ad valorem duty from ox-hides have given a great stimulus to the leather industry. However, in view of the absence of raw materials at home and the imperfect technical knowledge, especially as regards the thin article, the prospect of the industry is rather gloomy. The art has not yet advanced beyond producing sole and box leather.

Year	Of cows and calves Yen 1,000	Of horses Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000	Export Yen 1,000
1921	18,890	895	1,767	21,553	1,824
1922	14,890	1,079	3,095	19,064	890
1923	13,860	1,030	2,284	17,174	605
1924	14,690	1,051	1,256	16,997	659
1925	17,266	1,370	2,342	20,978	1,300

ISINGLASS

Japanese isinglass ("kanten") has been exported to Europe and America of late years as a product peculiar to Japan, the article being used there chiefly for making jam. The production is as follows:—

Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000	Year ended March	Quantity 1,000 kan	Value Yen 1,000
1923	359	4,450	1925	351	5,143
1924	385	5,507	1926	365	4,919

RUBBER

The manufacture of rubber goods is one of the new industries established quite recently as a result of the protective tariff. The first rubber works was built in 1886. There are now over 50 firms that turn out tyres, tubes, pipes, etc., their combined output in 1924 and 1925 being ¥51,946,322 and ¥55,630,482 respectively. The Tokyo, Yokohama and Nippon Rubber Cos., are leading establishments exclusive of those run by foreigners.

Japanese Rubber Plantation in Malaysia.—Japanese rubber plantation in the Malay Peninsula has made a marked progress. At one time the vested interest reached about ¥50,000,000 for 248 plantations covering over 200,000 acres, with output estimated at 4 million pounds or more. Sale to British planters lately is said to have much curtailed the scope of the Japanese rubber enterprises. In 1926 there existed 18 concerns with plantations covering the combined area of about 20,000 acres, and an investment of about 70 millions, the leading establishments being the Nan-a, Nettal Sangyo and Sumatra Cos. Besides several wealthy capitalists as Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Furukawa, Fujita, Morimura, etc. are interested in this business.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

LACQUER AND WARES

For the decreased export recently were chiefly responsible the use of inferior Chinese lacquer and the imperfect preparation of the body, making the ware unfit for drier climates as in America and Europe. The demand for lacquer, however, has largely increased lately at home and abroad. At present about two-thirds of the juice consumed come from China, but being tapped from wild trees, and crudely refined, it is much inferior to the home article. Bowls of all sizes and shapes for serving food, trays for holding them, caskets, boxes, etc. are some of the utensils and furniture which are made by our lacquermen. As centres of this industry there are Wajima and Yamashiro-Yamanaka in Ishikawa, both reputed for producing very durable wares; Takamatsu in Sanuki and Murakami in Echigo for vessels designed with "piled up" lacquers; the three north-eastern districts of Aizu, Nambu and Tsugaru for kitchen and decorative wares which are both antique in design and make. Shizuoka contributes 60% of the total exports at present but the fact Shizuoka makers have too much directed their efforts to producing cheap and showy wares catering to foreign customers considerably lowered the tone and quality of their production. Other places to be mentioned in this connection are Yokohama, Nagoya, Kuroe (Wakayama-ken), Takaoka (Toyama-ken), etc. The juice has wider application than it had formerly, being used, for instance, for varnishing railway and other cars, coating the bottom of warships, etc. Production of the juice and lacquered wares is as follows:—

Year	Juice Kan	Wares Yen 1,000	Year	Juice Kan	Wares Yen 1,000
1922	152,398	24,995	1924	128,243	30,097
1923	116,484	27,755	1925	127,491	30,939

OILS, FATS AND WAXES

With abundant supply of raw materials, fish oil at home and bean oil from Manchuria, Japan is well prepared for the progress of the hardened oil industry. 80% of the total production once found a foreign market to be used for soap making in place of beef tallow. The dwindled demand for this material with gradual recovery of the tallow industry abroad operated unfavorably to the hardened oil market of Japan. Two or three leading concerns in this line have been dissolved or suspended operations. Fish and whale oils, vegetable oils and waxes have also greatly suffered of late both in output and export. Their recent movement may be seen from the following table compiled from the official reports:—

Fish Oil and Whale Oil

	Sardine oil		Herring oil		Whale oil			
Year	1,000 kan	Yen 1,000	1,000 kan	Yen 1,000	1,000 kan	Yen 1,000	Others Yen 1,000	Total Yen 1,000
1923	2,356	765	940	408	516	264	571	2,009
1924	3,216	1,821	1,069	543	590	480	740	3,584
1925	2,941	1,567	1,531	888	947	640	897	3,992

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Vegetable Oils (in ¥1,000)

Year	Rape seed	Sesame	Yemola	Cotton seed	Bean	Peanut	Total incl. others
1923	12,350	2,472	2,164	1,321	9,460	246	39,520
1924	13,166	2,189	1,900	1,429	10,045	194	40,592
1925	13,511	2,760	2,146	2,041	13,923	137	45,418

Vegetable Wax

Year	Production	
	Crude	Refined
1923	3,071	3,019
1924	3,616	3,676
1925	2,504	2,553

Oil and Fats in Trade Returns (in ¥1,000)

Year	Exports				Imports		
	Bean	Rape	Whale	Camphor	Volatile	Bean	Beef tallow
1924	1,398	781	3,177	1,167	4,310	29	6,993
1925	2,878	1,547	4,127	394	2,848	5	5,942
1926	3,045	6,038	4,486	821	3,012	19	6,324

SOAP

The leading soap factories are Marumiya and Kwa-o Soap Works in Tokyo and the Harumoto, Nitto, Tonoi, Hagiwara Soap Works, etc. in Osaka. The recent data are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Toilet	Industrial	Laundry & others
1923	13,916	2,718	3,259
1924	17,982	3,093	7,677
1925	20,526	1,964	7,628

Soap generally goes to China, Manchuria and South Seas, the latter being a promising market for our production.

Exports

Year	Toilet		Laundry	
	(1,000 doz.)	(Yen 1,000)	(1,000 kin)	(Yen 1,000)
1923	1,518	1,578	4,214	1,284
1924	1,794	1,907	5,506	1,758
1925	1,678	1,954	1,980	623
1926	1,464	1,653	482	145

PEPPERMINT

Peppermint has its centre of production in Kanagawa-ken supplying 46%, followed by Hyogo-ken and Hokkaido. The production suddenly decreased in 1918 due to the encroachment of higher price of rice and other crops on the peppermint area, but since then the former level has been recovered. The amount of peppermint produced and exported is as follows, in ¥1,000:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Crude	Menthol Crystal	Oil	Export Peppermint oil
1923	3,943	8,388	2,147	977
1924	8,410	7,440	1,977	2,421
1925	12,809	6,485	3,106	5,309

V. THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

According to the investigation of a certain banking institution, there were 106,628 newly completed buildings during 1926 in the six premier cities, viz. Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Kyoto, Kobe and Nagoya, and their suburbs, where the Law for Buildings in the Urban Districts is in force, the figure excluding temporary buildings erected in the burnt zones of Tokyo and Yokohama. The amount expended approximated ¥450 millions against ¥501,386,000 for the previous year.

The combined floor space of the new buildings completed during that year in the six premier cities was 3,805,810 tsubo (tsubo=about 4 sq. yds.), subdivided as follows:—residences, 1,471,765 tsubo; business offices and shops 1,133,244 tsubo; industrial plants 596,183 tsubo, and other structures 104,630 tsubo.

Cost per tsubo is tabulated below:—

	Wooden frame	Stone	Steel frame
Residences	¥135	¥270	¥400-450
Offices	160-180	230-270	320
Ind. plants	100	180	160
Others	160-180	230-270	320

The total invested in new construction is estimated as follows for the six premier cities and suburbs:—

Residences	¥186,180,000
Offices	188,869,000
Ind. plants	57,436,000
Others	16,609,000
	449,104,000

The relative amount by the cities on new buildings is shown below:—

Cost of Buildings by Cities (in ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka
Residences	57,176	24,074	52,481
Offices	60,004	15,254	76,574
Plants	19,042	2,005	28,124
Others	2,774	2,045	4,343
Total	138,999	43,381	161,523

	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya
Residences	18,315	8,820	25,314
Offices	7,540	13,173	16,324
Plants	3,211	1,705	3,348
Others	2,883	935	3,629
Total	31,951	24,635	48,615

Compared with the returns for the previous year when 109,585 houses with the combined floor space of 3,297,056 tsubo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

were newly completed in the six cities the amount invested for the purpose was less by about 10 per cent. as is shown in the following table (in ¥1,000):—

	Tokyo	Kyoto	Osaka	Kobe	Yokohama	Nagoya	Total
1925	174,764	43,653	168,740	38,860	28,753	46,574	501,386
1926	138,999	43,381	161,523	31,951	24,635	48,615	499,104

It is significant to note that the cost of construction recently is downward for all kinds of buildings, the rate in 1926 being about 10 per cent. lower than that in the previous year. In all the foregoing figures extensions were estimated to cost as much as the new building, remodelling 90% and thorough overhauling 60% of the new.

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES

CANNED ARTICLES

Japan's canning industry, especially that of fish, is now an established line of international fame. Tinned salmon to England and tinned crabs to America are important items of export. The centre of the packing industry is Hiroshima-ken and Hokkaido. The salmon come from Russian Siberia and tinned crabs from Karafuto, Hokkaido and the Kuriles, and the bulk is handled by the Nichiro Gogyo Co.

Production (¥1,000)

Year	Beef	Fish and shellfish	Fruits	Vegetables	Total incl. others
1923	3,234	9,163	1,213	3,356	21,761
1924	3,951	9,258	1,226	4,523	23,188
1925	2,826	7,443	1,208	4,324	20,734

Condensed Milk

An import duty of ¥8.30—13.40 per 100 "kin" is imposed upon foreign manufactures while the home product is exempted from income tax for the first three years, besides receiving rebate on the sugar consumption tax paid. Foreign competition and over-production have retarded the development, as may be surmised from the following table (in 1,000):—

	Production		Imports	
Year	kin	Yen	kin	Yen
1923	14,083	6,025	9,543	6,000
1924	16,219	6,869	9,557	5,750
1925	—	—	7,072	3,971
1926	—	—	7,231	3,643

Exports amounted to 23,686 dozens (¥98,315) in 1925 and 17,783 dozens (¥89,363) in 1926.

TOYS

Toy manufacture in Japan is passing from household to factory industry. Its centres are Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka and Aichi. Each has some specialty; Tokyo produces mainly celluloid, tin

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and rubber toys with some quantities of wooden and cloth toys. Osaka is noted chiefly for cloth toys, paper novelties and celluloid, Kyoto for its exquisite porcelain toys and earthenware, etc. In the making of dolls Kyoto stands first in art, Tokyo and Osaka coming next. In wooden toys, inlaid wood and other artistic objects Hakone, the famous summer resort near Tokyo, has long been noted for excellent workmanship, but these articles now come from various other districts with increased demand both at home and abroad.

Exports chiefly consist of porcelain and celluloid toys as well as cotton and paper novelties for Christmas and Easter season. The demand for leather and inlaid wood works has been on an increase. The bulk of tin toys goes to England, Canada, China, India and Siberia. There are also bamboo wares shipped abroad. The statistics for the recent years follow:—

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Metallic	Rubber	Wood	Paper	Total incl. others
1924	1,208	507	3,384	209	64	8,198
1925	988	778	3,438	246	332	7,470

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Celluloid	Rubber	Wood	Others	Total[1]
1924	2,718	1,704	580	3,298	8,300
1925	4,265	1,789	749	4,255	11,058
1926	4,546	1,478	531	4,306	10,860

WATCHES AND CLOCKS

Manufacturing of clocks, both standing and hanging, dates back to about 1882, and in 1920 clock works numbered 34, mostly in Aichi Prefecture though on insignificant scale. Watch making as at present carried on is represented by the Seikosha run by Messrs. K. Hattori & Co. in Tokyo, the product for 1925 being 28,003 watches and 1,128,358 clocks.

STRAW, CHIP AND HEMP BRAIDS

The use of straw braids for the manufacture of toys and other articles has been known from ancient times in the neighborhood of Tokyo, but it was in the early days of Meiji that, at the suggestion of some foreigners, the hat-manufacturing business with straw began to be undertaken at Omori, near Tokyo. Soon the industry spread to various parts of the country, especially to Okayama and Kagawa, which are now the principal centres of the industry, the two places supplying the bulk of the goods.

The manufacture of chip braid was first introduced into Japan in Omori and other places near Tokyo which had lost the business of straw braid. The industry has lately removed to Yamaguchi, Okayama, Kagawa and other prefectures. The wood of the "populus temula" is best suited for this kind of braid.

Hemp braid industry was first started in Yokohama after the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Russo-Japanese war, and in point of value hemp braid now occupies a good position on the list of exports.

Production (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Straw & Chip mixed	Hemp	Total
1923	4,299	220	29	5,297	9,845
1924	3,967	196	48	4,404	8,676
1925	4,449	228	16	7,711	12,405

Exports (in ¥1,000)

Year	Straw	Chip	Mixed	Total incl. others
1923	3,666	148	6,166	9,981
1924	3,570	13	5,588	9,171
1925	4,459	21	7,815	12,297
1926	3,453	26	6,852	10,330

HOSIERY

The principal centre of this industry is Osaka where over ¥50 millions worth of goods were turned out during the war boom, or about 50 per cent. of the total in Japan. There are three large companies in Osaka, i.e. Japan Hosiery, Marumatsu & Co. and the Japan Spinning & Weaving Co. Cotton goods occupied 80% of the total value. Japanese hosiery goods find good market in China, India, South Seas and Africa.

Production (¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Stockings and socks	Gloves	Total incl. others
1923	24,559	3,645	1,282	33,302
1924	21,190	6,531	1,605	40,816
1925	22,990	7,054	1,396	38,267

Staple Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Shirts & drawers	Socks & stockings	Gloves	Total incl. others
1924	19,874	1,663	428	22,021
1925	27,948	2,486	446	30,979
1926	23,076	2,324	505	25,905

MATS

It was after 1886 when a loom for mat-weaving with patterns shown equally on both sides was invented that a real progress began in export business. One grave drawback in this industry is the tedious labor required in preparing the warp which consists of rushes interlaced with yarns.

The weaving of fancy matting is generally a side line of farmers. Even in Okayama Prefecutre that boasts the greater half of the total output, there are only a few factories doing business on any large scale. For coloring the rushes natural

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

dyes alone were formerly used, but now artificial dyes are common and the printing of design began to prevail from about 1921. Nearly two-thirds of the output of printed mats come from Okayama, Hiroshima, and Fukuoka.

The Government Mat Conditioning House exists in Kobe to enforce inspection on mats intended for export, the inspection being carried out on weight, texture, raw material used, edging, dyeing, etc.

BRUSHES

Hair-brushes, nail-brushes and tooth-brushes are produced principally in Osaka and vicinity. The total output in 1925 was ¥5,377,727. Export to U. S. A. and Great Britain has declined much due to the slump and encroachment of German and French goods and also to the embargo on Japanese shaving brushes in England, Australia and India. Raw materials with exception of some kind of woods used for inferior sockets, come from abroad, bristles from China and Europe, bones for sockets from America and Australia, and hard wood from Siam. For tooth-brushes, foreign raw materials alone are used.

BUTTONS

The output of buttons was ¥3,654,675 in 1925, of which shell buttons amounted to ¥2,731,193. Buttons exported during 1924 reached ¥8,959,158, then dropped to ¥8,664,585 in 1925, ¥8,511,000 in 1926, the bulk being represented by shell buttons. England, India, and the U. S. A. are principal customers. The manufacturing centre is Osaka which turns out about 50 per cent.

MINOR MANUFACTURES

Enamelled Hard Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥ 7,141,031	1923	¥ 4,537,756
1923	7,249,572	1924	5,621,669
1924	8,657,645	1925	6,908,056
1925	11,131,553	1926	5,970,328

Wood Manufactures

(including cabinet works, boxes, barrels, etc.)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥165,657,736	1923	¥ 3,628,011
1923	165,958,600	1924	3,702,204
1924	171,160,966	1925	4,354,499
1925	181,061,938	1926	3,769,486

(Also vide Chap. on Forestry)

Bamboo Wares

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥ 12,319,522	1923	¥ 1,397,855
1923	13,484,987	1924	1,543,845
1924	14,600,644	1925	1,835,215
1925	14,557,331	1926	1,754,461

The bulk of the exports is baskets, trunks and bags.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Fans and Folding Fans

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥ 4,573,043	1923	974,877
1923	4,744,984	1924	746,174
1924	1,986,529	1925	753,317
1925	5,176,238	1926	635,204

Leather Goods

(including boots, bags, portmanteaus, etc.

For belt and hose, vide Chap. Leather Industry)

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥26,064,402	1923	¥579,344
1923	23,664,119	1924	482,676
1924	25,807,053	1925	801,780
1925	28,568,976	1926	598,561

Toilet Articles

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥21,152,222	1923	¥1,577,103
1923	13,496,400	1924	1,927,049
1924	23,426,900	1925	2,240,561
1925	27,094,116	1926	2,095,857

Exports include toilet cream, perfumed water, hair oil, tooth and toilet powders.

Wicker Works

Year	Production	Year	Export
1922	¥5,315,286	1923	¥449,557
1923	4,835,737	1924	170,324
1924	4,507,422	1925	165,400
1925	4,496,440	1926	218,995

Insulated Electric Wire

			Export	
Year	Production	Year	Picul	Yen
1922	¥141,836,499	1923	22,654	1,609,408
1923	56,390,153	1924	20,274	1,372,821
1924	54,691,792	1925	25,637	1,774,464
1925	49,628,679	1926	27,583	1,863,704

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXIV

TRADE

RECENT TRADE SITUATION

The financial depression of 1920 had a far-reaching baneful effect on the business realm and any signs of recovery and activity sighted in the latter part of 1923 were suddenly nipped in the bud by the disastrous quake of September 1923 in the Kanto district. It is true the disaster brought in its trail a sudden growth of demand for materials of immediate need, but as soon as this was filled the so-called "rehabilitation boom" disappeared. Meanwhile the excessive speculative imports made under the temporary exemption arrangement of import duties on articles for reconstruction and rehabilitation use and the steady drop of the foreign exchange rates from the beginning of the year had a tightening effect on the money situation. This unfavorable trend continued till the following year, so that compared with the same period of the previous year the financial situation in the first half of 1924 was even worse. For all the strenuous efforts made by both official circles and the public to speed up the post-disaster adjustment and rehabilitation program, the work of economic rehabilitation failed to achieve any marked progress so that the business results of various industrial concerns for the period presented an inferior showing to the corresponding figures of the ante-disaster years.

The upward tendency of prices of commodities that obtained since the pre-disaster period gradually abated on account of the general economic and business inactivity, and after November '24 almost all items gradually fell in prices; silk goods and cotton manufactures, for instance, dropping by 13 and 8 per cent. respectively as compared with the highest mark reached in November. The single exception was rice and other cereals which on the contrary rose by 8 per cent. The downward tendency was accelerated by the fall of money rates, increasing supply of idle funds and the consequent easy money situation, decrease in the cost of production, and other factors which with the chronic business depression combined to push down the level of prices.

Commercial Arbitration Act

As a measure to facilitate a smooth settlement of disputes concerning commercial dealings by means other than ordinary legal proceedings the government enacted the commercial arbitration law in 1926. The measure, modelled somewhat after the American institution of interstate commercial commission, was enforced on November 1st, '26, its application being limited to Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kanagawa, Hyogo and Aichi prefectures, the seats of six premier cities, i.e., Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Yokohama, Kobe and Nagoya.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FORMATION OF COMPANIES

It is interesting to note that before 1873 Japan had no company in the modern sense of the word. Some commercial establishments that had previously existed, as the Mitsui-gumi, pioneer of the present Mitsui Gomei Kaisha, were a sort of family establishment. In the year mentioned the First National Bank, now simply the First Bank, was created as a regular joint stock concern after the Western model. Then followed, though rather tardily, creation of companies devoted to shipping, railways, insurance, and so on.

In 1894, when the war with China broke out, the total investment in various enterprises still stood at the modest sum of about ¥249,762,000 paid up, of which banking represented ¥101,409,000, followed by transport business ¥82,650,000, industries ¥44,580,000, trade ¥20,014,000 and agriculture ¥1,188,000. After the close of the next war of 1904-5, to be precise by 1907, the total investment had risen to ¥1,114,227,000, consisting of ¥444,204,000 for banking, ¥150,891,000 transport, ¥381,815,000 industries, ¥125,282,000 trade and ¥12,035,000 agriculture. The latest expansion is shown later. Another striking feature as shown lately is the tendency to increase capital and the amalgamation of smaller concerns. Formerly a company with capital in eight figures was an exception but of late many have enlarged their capital to over a hundred million yen.

Companies Classified

Commercial companies are divided into the following four kinds:—

(1) Ordinary partnership (gomei-kaisha).—Has two or more partners, each unlimitedly liable for the debts of the firm.

(2) Limited partnership (goshi-kaisha).—Is made up of one or more partners with limited liability.

(3) Joint-stock company (kabushiki-kaisha).—Resembles that in England, formed by not less than seven persons.

(4) Joint-stock limited company (kabushiki-gomei-kaisha).—A limited partnership in which part of the capital is represented by transferable shares.

Foreign companies may be recognized by Japanese law and allowed to do business in Japan, subject to the same registration as is required for Japanese companies.

New Investment Capacity, estimated at ¥2,000 Millions

Data for estimating the yearly investment in economic enterprises are still defective in Japan, writes the "Oriental Economist" in "The Company Review" published in Nov. 1926, but the following figures quoted from one of its articles may be serviceable as an approximate estimate on this question. In the table the figures showing loans, debentures and reserves are addition over the preceding year, while those for stocks are payment for the year. (In million yen):

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Internal loans	Local loans	Total	Payment of stocks & net debenture increase	Additional reserves	Grand total
1921	473	86	559	786	296	1,642
1922	170	90	265	655	30	950
1923	203	122	325	627	400	1,353
1924	155	134	289	751	400	1,441
1925	243	68	311	850	400	1,562

N.B.—The "Reserves" covers joint stock and limited partnership cos. and the additions in 1924 and '25 are presumed to be equal to that in '23. The minor concerns of partnership organization had total paid-up capital of ¥957,000,000 at end of 1920, to advance to ¥1,355 millions three years later, an average increase of ¥130 millions. Adding this sum to the grand total mentioned in the table the investment for 1924 and '25 comes to roughly ¥157 and 170 millions respectively. There are besides investments by individual traders and so forth. Altogether, therefore, Japan's yearly investment may not fall below ¥2,000 millions, or at the rate of ¥300 per capita of annual increase of population which is about 700,000. It is interesting to compare this to the corresponding figure for England, generally put at ¥10,000 per capita.

BUSINESS PROMOTION IN 1927

As investigated by the Bank of Japan new investment or expansion by companies in 1927 is classified as follows according to kind of business (in ¥1,000):—

	New Promotion		Expansion	
	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap.	No. of Cos.	Inc'd Cap
Banking	3	12,500	18	26,875
Trust and money credit....	37	116,895	4	14,700
Warehousing	9	2,300	1	400
Insurance	—	—	—	—
Railways and tramways....	30	105,400	49	178,114
Marine Transportation	7	2,875	7	21,750
Mining	21	22,425	3	10,750
Electricity	17	59,700	47	255,381
Gas	2	700	3	18,100
Spinning	3	2,100	7	43,500
Weaving	12	4,300	8	25,150
Chemical industry	34	23,670	8	48,400
Machines and tools.....	21	11,850	6	4,370
Shipping and dockyards....	2	250	—	—
Metallic industry	9	8,750	4	1,200
Brewery	26	9,830	2	6,000
Provision	29	29,790	8	54,735
Silk reeling	12	8,450	2	800
Marine products	22	16,213	5	35,760
Agr. and forestry.....	15	11,720	3	10,058
Commercial and others....	242	186,085	35	37,830
Total incl. others.....	791	714,468	248	844,012
Comparison with 1926.....	*99	‡43,308	‡3	‡66,381

N.B.—(*) increase, (‡) decrease.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

GENERAL STATISTICS ON ECONOMIC CORPORATIONS

Companies Classified by Organization

(End of 1925)

Cos. classified by amount of paid up capital	Joint stock companies		Limited partnerships		Unlimited partnerships		Total	
	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.	No.	Cap.
				(Capital in Yen 1,000)				
Under Yen 50,000	3,971	55,736	9,606	95,611	3,554	48,668	17,154	224,591
„ Yen 100,000	2,684	93,256	1,023	58,217	746	42,449	4,458	252,280
„ Yen 500,000	6,325	641,975	770	118,236	732	119,081	7,834	1,339,041
„ Yen 1,000,000	1,943	576,871	73	42,058	70	38,370	2,091	1,120,431
„ Yen 5,000,000	2,053	2,080,549	57	86,500	77	130,503	2,189	3,557,795
Over Yen 5,000,000	567	6,078,778	10	382,000	22	511,050	619	9,970,082

Number and capital of economic corporations as classified by nature of enterprises are returned by the Department of Commerce and Industry as follows at the end of the year, amount of capital being in ¥1,000:—

		1925	1924	1923
Agriculture	No.	846	709	666
	Authorized cap.	191,277	172,576	152,111
Fishery	No.	262	236	227
	Authorized cap.	92,463	82,269	84,900
Mining	No.	376	366	350
	Authorized cap.	1,205,212	1,064,051	969,866
Trade	No.	22,038	16,523	12,852
	Authorized cap.	3,836,997	7,229,805	6,075,492
Transportation	No.	3,161	2,482	15,646
	Authorized cap.	1,760,315	1,537,506	6,828,558
Industries	No.	12,961	13,251	2,349
	Authorized cap.	6,271,893	6,054,629	1,456,857
Total incl. others	No.	45,275	33,567	32,090
	Authorized cap.	17,782,612	16,140,836	15,567,786

Business Results in Recent Years

The only available data on this head are supplied by the "Oriental Economist" (Tokyo), which, however, modestly disclaims any pretension to strict accuracy chiefly on account of many of the Cos. showing reluctance to supply information, so that the following covers only about 150, viz. about 1/71 of the economic corporations existing in Japan. In the following table the figures are for the 2nd half of each year, money being in ¥1,000.

Spinning mills.	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
1923	175,770	190,086	43,229	3.67
1924	200,348	232,475	69,939	6.75
1925	207,833	154,733	38,769	3.73
1926	212,520	159,536	32,804	3.09
Woolen textiles.				
1923	93,817	33,592	17,752	3.28
1924	101,923	26,762	9,230	2.77
1925	41,671	13,460	3,173	1.53
1926	43,500	14,915	3,180	1.46

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	P. u. cap. Yen 1,000	Reserves Yen 1,000	Profit Yen 1,000	Ratio to cap. 10 per cent.
Paper mills.				
1923	81,129	21,237	8,132	1.99
1924	101,407	17,383	9,914	1.96
1925	114,974	25,464	13,066	2.27
1926	137,551	31,769	14,250	2.07
Flour mills.				
1923	11,346	5,937	1,248	1.85
1924	14,710	6,007	1,875	2.55
1925	17,032	6,100	1,868	2.19
1926	19,140	6,350	8,522	—
Mining.				
1923	107,500	38,573	1,942	0.36
1924	107,500	37,292	2,697	0.50
1925	227,766	65,170	11,920	1.05
1926	226,725	65,994	12,487	1.10
Gas.				
1923	65,973	5,779	9,193	2.79
1924	67,581	6,416	4,390	1.28
1925	65,795	6,246	4,798	1.46
1926	76,796	6,579	5,888	1.53
Beer breweries.				
1923	43,661	22,716	10,335	4.73
1924	44,871	24,192	9,959	4.44
1925	47,351	25,570	9,415	3.98
1926	51,841	29,076	8,396	3.24
Electric power and light.				
1923	615,780	34,583	90,299	1.82
1924	698,053	41,220	40,816	1.17
1925	649,685	29,737	40,076	1.23
1926	797,830	35,143	51,107	1.28
Shipbuilding & mechanical engineering.				
1923	92,550	47,698	16,527	1.05
1924	75,160	43,921	3,940	1.00
1925	105,192	48,645	5,274	1.00
1926	115,730	48,824	5,691	0.98
Exchanges.				
1923	81,875	10,221	8,048	1.14
1924	81,875	8,409	4,274	1.02
1925	75,000	7,411	5,113	1.36
1926	81,759	8,185	6,128	1.50
Sugar.				
1923	140,954	42,229	36,937	3.06
1924	144,617	53,918	18,805	2.60
1925	144,617	52,260	13,369	1.85
1926	150,379	55,239	10,812	1.44

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

Though Japan had before 1868 commercial organization that served as Chambers of Commerce, it was not till 1890 that the regular regulations were enacted. At present, with the exception of six prefectures of Miyazaki, Oita, and others, one or more Chambers of Commerce exist in forty other prefectures and Hokkaido. By amendment of the Chambers of Commerce Law passed in the 1908-9 session of the Diet the Chamber of Commerce

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

is forbidden compulsorily to collect subscription from the members. The data for the recent years are as follows:—

Year	Number	Members	Annual expenses
1921	64	2,014	1,723,005
1922	65	1,978	1,818,526
1923	65	1,937	2,434,648
1924	70	2,065	2,653,973
1925	76	2,445	2,280,773

EXCHANGES

Exchanges in Japan are of three kinds, i.e., stock, rice and merchandise. There are nine exchanges devoted to dealing in securities, either exclusively or in combination with other commodities. The exchanges are all of limited liability system though those modelled on the Western plan of association are recognized by law. They are therefore more on the continental plan than those in England or America and are subject to strict control of the supervising authorities who are authorized to interfere at their own discretion when they judge that the exchange abuses its privilege and acts in an irregular way. From the nature of their organization exchanges have to stand security, within the limit of their authorized capital, for the fulfilment of all the contracts duly booked by them. Whenever, therefore, a registered broker, who has to deposit ¥50,000 with the stock exchange in Tokyo, is guilty of default for bargains duly entered in his name, the exchange has to make good any loss entailed.

The Exchange Law

The revision of the Exchange Law put in force in 1922 is intended to reform exchanges on the model of the New York exchanges, to change the present joint stock company system into a membership system, to make brokers members of the Exchanges jointly and severally responsible for transactions on the market, etc.

Time Transactions.—Transactions in time bargains as recognized on the floor under the revised law are of two kinds, viz., short (next day) and long time delivery. In the former the contract is to be fulfilled within a week including the day of contract, while the latter is divided into 3 terms of 20 days each. Then the limit is 3 months for rice and wheat, 5 months for bean cakes, 6 months for silk yarns, and 12 months for raw cotton, cotton yarns and cotton cloth.

Stock, Rice and Merchandise Exchanges

Year	No.	Capital p. u. Yen 1,000	No. of brokers	Deposits by brokers Yen 1,000	Receipts Yen 1,000	Expenses Yen 1,000	Dividend Yen 1,000
1922...	33	89,867	1,389	29,308	27,633	13,267	11,505
1923...	33	90,075	1,265	—	20,690	8,817	10,945
1924...	32	90,145	1,246	—	18,405	7,271	8,954
1925...	32	90,171	1,093	—	19,962	7,475	10,490

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Volume of Staple Commodities Transacted

Year	Stock 1,000	Rice 1,000 koku	Cotton yarn 1,000 bales	Silk 1,000 kin
1922	60,531	360,378	8,053	31,414
1923	83,756	344,096	6,478	15,234
1924	77,060	294,771	5,183	18,917
1925	125,349	227,007	8,783	22,371
1926	71,439	109,957	11,701	35,346

Note.—In the total "Stocks" represents the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka, while cotton yarns show transactions also on the two exchanges of Tokyo and Osaka. The Yokohama silk exchange is the only one in this particular line.

Volume of Shares Transacted at Various Places (in 1,000)

Year	Tokyo	Osaka	Nagoya	Kobe	Kyoto	Total incl. others
1923	32,488	10,676	3,734	1,180	3,464	54,784
1924	23,601	8,218	2,969	1,678	2,564	41,490
1925	39,515	12,700	3,727	2,258	3,568	64,075
1926	48,725	14,401	3,374	2,295	4,925	—

Volume of Rice Transacted on Rice Exchanges

Year	Amount 1,000 koku	Of which Tokyo 1,000 koku	Of which Osaka 1,000 koku	Average quotation per koku Yen
1921	316,003	70,478	73,873	31.31
1922	478,842	81,995	71,609	32.11
1923	435,644	55,064	86,016	30.71
1924	294,771	53,981	88,229	36.60
1925	227,007	47,235	75,102	—
1926	188,479	43,560	68,339	37.44

Proportion of Marginal and Actual Transactions.—According to recent returns the proportion of actual delivery in rice ranged, among the 84 rice excharges in Japan, between the highest of 86 per 100 at Niigata and 72 at Sakata and the lowest of none at all at Himeji and Nagahama. At 29 places the delivery was less than 1%. The proportion is not so striking on the stock exchanges. At Tokyo the delivery was 35-40 per 100 under contract, about 30 at Osaka, but only 2 at Wakayama.

Tokyo Stock Exchange

Inaugurated in 1878, this is in Japan the oldest and largest establishment of the kind, with paid up capital of ¥45,000,000. It is a joint stock concern and bound by law to guarantee the good faith of all parties concerned in transactions.

Brokers.—A person desirous to become a broker must deposit a cash security of ¥50,000. There is no legal provision limiting the numbers of brokers, but usage fixes it at 30 or thereabout.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Quotations of Leading Stocks at Tokyo and Osaka (1927)

Shares (time delivery)	Paid up per share	Highest	Lowest	Rate of divd. 10 Percent 2nd half 1926	2nd half 1927
At Tokyo:	¥	¥	¥		
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.....	50	83.4	66.0	0.80	0.80
do. (new)	12.5	33.9	23.5	,,	,,
Kanegafuchi Cotton Sp. Co..	50	267.2	215.0	3.50	3.50
do. (new)	12.5	147.4	111.6	,,	,,
Tokyo Woolen Cloth Co.....	50	38.6	28.0	0.60	—
Toyo Muslin Co.....	50	56.8	38.1	nil	0.70
Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	114.6	76.4	1.40	1.40
do. (new)	37.5	89.0	58.0	,,	,,
Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	64.2	38.0	1.00	—
Dai Nippon Art. Fertilizer...	50	53.2	40.6	1.00	—
Nitto Seihyo (Cold Storage).	50	79.3	59.4	1.40	—
Nisshin Flour Milling Co.....	50	97.4	82.5	1.60	1.60
Hokkaido Colliery & S.S. Co.	50	56.8	47.5	0.80	—
Asano Cement Co.....	50	110.2	55.6	1.50	1.50
Tokyo Elec. Light Co.....	50	59.9	46.1	0.90	0.80
Tokyo Gas Co.....	50	67.3	56.0	0.90	—
Oji Paper Mill Co.....	50	110.0	96.1	1.50	1.50
Fuji Gassed Yarn Co.....	50	67.3	37.5	1.00	0.80
Nippon Petroleum Co.....	50	71.6	45.6	1.00	0.80
Tokyo Stock Exchange.....	50	205.0	136.0	1.40	1.00
do. (new)	25	189.1	130.0	,,	,,
Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co.	50	225.0	197.0	3.00	3.00
do. (new)	25	153.7	130.7	,,	,,
South Manchuria Railway Co.	100	—	—	—	—
Nichiro Fishery Co.....	50	136.7	88.9	3.00	3.00
Toho Electric Power Co.....	50	72.5	53.0	1.20	—
Daido Electric Power Co.....	50	66.8	55.0	1.00	1.00
Katakura Filature	25	29.4	24.2	loss	—
At Osaka:					
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.....	50	54.8	42.7	0.70	—
Hanshin Electric Railway Co.	50	100.5	100.5	1.30	1.40
Ujigawa Hydro-Electric Co..	50	63.8	58.6	1.00	—
Godo Spinning Co.....	50	146.5	106.5	2.00	—
Toyo Cotton Sp. Co.....	50	197.9	168.4	2.50	2.50
Dojima Rice Exchange	50	125.0	100.1	2.00	—
Osaka Stock Exchange.....	50	113.9	89.2	0.80	0.55
Kuhara Mining Co.....	50	71.4	40.2	0.70	0.70
Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co.....	50	97.0	77.8	1.20	1.20
Sembi Estate Co.....	20	41.0	34.6	1.20	—

Share Market in 1927

Weak tone and low quotations featured the share market in the 1st half of 1927. The preceding year closing in firm tone quotations ruled rather high during January and February, but this tendency was suddenly reversed in March when the market suddenly collapsed owing to the outbreak of banking panic. Almost all the commercial and industrial communities were severely hit, and naturally quotations slumped sharp, the average price of 20 leading shares in June falling by 13% compared with the figure for December '26 and by 15% compared with that for February the same year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

With a few exceptions, shares of all descriptions dropped after the middle of March, the index figure for June, as compared with that for January, indicating a marked fall of 10% to 50%. Notably Tokyo Motor Bus shares fell by 52%, followed by 30% of Asano Cement, 20% of Tokyo Stock Exchanges, 18% of Teikoku Hemp, 16% of Nippon Oil, and Dai-Nippon Sugar, N.Y.K., Kuhara Mining and others losing about 10%. On the other hand Japan Flour, Toyo Muslin and a few others advanced to some extent. Above all, banking, railway, shipping and ceramic lines suffered the worst. The general depreciation naturally affected the amount of transactions on the market so that the volume of transactions (long term delivery) for June was about 2,600,000, this being the lowest figure recorded since October '24. The total amount of shares transacted during the half year under review is returned as 21,030,000, a falling-off of 16% or 4,900,000 compared with the similar figure for the corresponding period of the previous year.

Monthly Movement of Quotations for Forward Delivery in 1927 (in yen)

		Jan.	Mar.	May	June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.
Tokyo Exchange								
Old	High.	193.9	190.6	154.9	155.3	154.2	174.9	205.0
	Low.	186.4	172.6	143.0	145.5	145.1	166.3	182.1
New	High.	179.7	178.3	145.8	144.3	140.9	165.9	189.1
	Low.	172.4	162.5	130.0	134.0	133.5	156.5	171.8
Kanegafuchi								
Old	High.	252.0	255.1	237.5	236.6	240.0	266.2	267.2
	Low.	247.3	240.7	220.3	225.1	234.6	252.1	254.6
New	High.	146.1	147.4	129.4	128.2	125.7	144.9	147.4
	Low.	142.7	132.2	119.8	122.1	120.5	131.9	135.7
Dai Nippon Beer	High.	209.0	211.5	209.0	205.7	209.8	217.0	225.0
	Low.	203.2	207.3	197.0	199.3	205.5	211.5	208.3
Nippon Sugar	High.	114.6	109.5	97.5	96.9	90.6	89.6	88.0
	Low.	110.0	100.0	93.5	91.9	84.5	76.4	80.1
Asano Cement	High.	109.7	101.9	86.5	80.0	72.9	65.8	76.7
	Low.	105.8	94.0	72.1	70.3	66.3	55.6	64.8
Kuhara	High.	63.9	63.4	62.0	57.5	51.6	64.9	71.4
	Low.	60.3	57.5	53.0	52.4	46.6	58.4	63.7

WAREHOUSING

The progress made in warehousing recently is indicated by the following comparative figures showing the average volume of goods stored in 96 principal warehouses in Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe and other provincial centres: 1923—¥438,471,000; 1924—¥500,514; 1925—¥507,069; 1926—¥475,948; 1927—¥518,086. A few months after the economic debacle of March 1920, i.e., by July, the value of goods warehoused advanced to the enormous sum of ¥1,285 millions. The steady arrivals of speculative purchases contracted from abroad before the Armistice and the sudden fall of demand at home and elsewhere combined to bring about this congestion. Principal goods warehoused are compared as follows in (¥1,000):—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Items	1927 (Dec.)	1926 (Dec.)	1925 (Dec.)
Rice	38,015	16,615	7,166
Rice (imported)	25,636	20,503	28,713
Flour	4,967	10,799	443
Sugar (crude)	834	1,753	4,664
Sugar (refined)	10,588	11,931	14,943
Silk fabrics	415	796	918
Cotton goods	29,461	27,626	33,473
Woolen fabrics	18,680	19,709	40,202
American cotton	38,528	7,004	14,414
Indian cotton	15,901	8,514	12,089
Silk yarn	70,957	72,824	64,062
Cotton yarn	17,425	4,348	7,127
Woolen yarn	11,638	5,486	20,921
Wool	21,995	18,782	26,591
Hemp and hemp goods.	1,867	1,821	3,119
Leather & leather goods	1,370	1,590	1,324
Foreign paper	28,226	27,096	15,697
Art. fertilizers	3,096	2,430	797
Iron materials	6,815	5,910	7,765
Hard ware	10,833	8,581	8,783
Drugs and dyes.....	8,708	14,293	25,729
Total incl. others...	518,036	475,948	507,069

MERCANTILE AGENCIES

The Tokyo Koshinjo (Mercantile Agency)—est. 1896

Established under the promotion of the twenty-six leading banks in Tokyo and Yokohama, including the Bank of Japan, its members are divided into promoters and special and ordinary members. They pay annual subscriptions ranging in amount from ¥200 or more to ¥25, besides paying a fee of 50 sen for each report submitted in answer to an inquiry. The promoters and special and 1st class ordinary members are entitled to make any number of inquiries and borrow, free of charge, one copy of "The Merchants' and Industrials' Credit Book" (a rating book), which is published by the Agency twice a year, while the others are allowed to forward inquiries within certain fixed numbers, which differ according to classes. The Agency issues a daily report written both in Japanese and English, which is sent free to its members, and which contains news of such occurrences in business circles as help them in the conduct of their business. The report also contains business statistics and other important matters relating to commerce and industry in general. Hand in hand with the sister institution of Osaka, it carries on an extensive business, and at present its business scope covers the whole of the country, with good correspondents in Europe, America, China and Korea. There is a foreign department established in its head office, to take charge of matters relating to foreign members. Officers: Mng.-Dir. S. Sato; Manager C. Nakajima. Head Office: 1 Mishiro-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Osaka Mercantile Agency (est. 1901)

Officers:—Mng.-Dir. Motoyoshi Makino; Manager, Naomi Abe.
Head Office:—Unago Nishino-cho, Minami-ku, Osaka.

GUILDS OF STAPLE COMMODITIES

The first legislative measure for encouraging the combination and harmonious working of those engaged in industry and trade was enacted in 1884. This was expanded in scope by the issue in 1897 of the Law relating to the Staple Export Guilds, and in 1900 of the Law relating to the Staple Production Guilds. At the end of Mar. 1913 the guilds existing throughout Japan numbered 916 with the volume of production or sale totalling ¥1,437,923,237 for 646 guilds reported. The number of guilds decreased to 872 and 865 in 1923 and 1924 respectively with a corresponding decrease in the members and amounts of production. The principal production guilds as classified according to the kind of commodities handled were as follows at the end of the year 1926: Rice, 57; Artificial fertilizer, 32; Paper, 37; Porcelain, 23; Medicine, 23; Dyeing and Weaving, 155; Timber, 43; Coal, Cokes, Charcoal & Firewood, 38; Soy and "miso," 33; Metal manufactures, 29; Matting, 23; Total including others, 865.

COMMERCIAL MUSEUMS

Of the commercial museums existing in Japan those that are worthy of mention are the Government Com. Museum, the Tokyo Industrial Association's Com. Museum and the Osaka Com. Museum.

The Govt. Commercial Museum

Founded in 1896, the Museum, besides placing on view commercial samples both domestic and foreign, undertakes inquiries on commercial matters and acts as intermediary between Japanese and foreign merchants or manufacturers. The Museum is provided with tens of thousands of samples, both of domestic and foreign origin, which are loaned to the provincial museums or fairs. Sometimes they are taken round the country and placed on view on occasion of local fairs and shows. The Museum undertakes intermedialy service in the interest of international commerce and industry, and correspondence sent to foreign merchants, manufacturers or to their confreres in Japan constitutes an important branch of its work which also includes replies to foreigners' inquiries as to standing, etc. of Japanese merchants, manufacturers and firms. The Museum is free of access. Location: 1-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo.

PRICES OF COMMODITIES

According to the returns of the Oriental Economist the average index figure of the wholesale prices in Tokyo for 1927 fell from 182 in Jan. to 178 in Dec., taking the average for Jan. 1913, as 100.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Index Figures in Recent Years Compared

Year	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Oct.	Dec.
1924	205	207	202	208	220	229
1925	228	219	212	213	214	208
1926	208	198	191	194	187	182
1927	182	184	185	181	177	178

Wholesale Quotations of Staple Commodities

(Average in Dec. 1926)

	1926	1925
Kyushu Coal (per 10,000 "kin," last class)...	¥18.00	¥18.00
Petroleum (per case)	6.20	7.50
Muslin (per yard)	15.48	17.75
Cotton (2nd class)	47	76
Sugar (Refined) B. H. per 100 "kin".....	24.30	23.00
Wheat	7.70	9.90
Flour (one bag)	4.04	4.70
Iron (per 1 ton).....	51.00	51.00
Cement (per 380 lb.).....	6.00	6.00
Cryptomeria timber	13.20	16.20
Rice (staple per 1 "koku").....	34.00	36.70

MOVEMENT OF STAPLE COMMODITIES IN 1927

Rice

The previous year's harvest falling short of the consumption requirement there was arrival of foreign rice to the amount of over 12,500,000 koku to cover the shortage. Strange to note the quotations ruled low throughout the year under review due to increased arrivals from the provinces and the consequent accumulation of stock on the market. The downward movement started in Nov. '26 and kept up till Feb. '27 when an upward turn set in, the prices rising to ¥36.15 from ¥34.51 in January, to ¥37.25 in April and ¥37.46 in May. Hopeful prospect of the year's crop in autumn induced the farming community already suffering from short funds to dispose of their holding and change them into money, with the result that the market was oversupplied and the quotations began to weaken from about the end of July. With the surer prospect of plenitude ascertained for the coming harvest the prices further dropped to ¥33.67 in August, to ¥33.53 in September and to ¥31.93 in October, the lowest in the year and indeed for the past 5 years. To regulate the market prices and check further depreciation the Government restored the import duty on foreign rice and purchased the surplus stocks accumulating on the market to the extent of 1,500,000 koku, and this measure had the effect of checking further slump.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Movement of Quotations on the Tokyo Exchange

(Standard quality in yen per "koku" or about 4.96 bushels)

1926		Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Current month	High.	37.16	38.00	37.84	41.17	37.89	35.61
	Low.	36.40	36.65	36.39	39.90	36.21	33.91
Forward.....	High.	38.68	38.51	38.38	40.90	36.50	36.02
	Low.	37.81	37.31	36.72	39.54	34.75	34.85
1927							
Current month	High.	35.75	37.34	38.49	37.76	34.45	29.49
	Low.	33.40	36.60	36.65	33.00	32.51	27.70
Forward.....	High.	36.67	38.42	39.45	37.90	32.75	30.18
	Low.	34.41	37.51	37.25	32.91	30.80	28.35

The actual yield of the year's harvest as published by the Dept. of Agr. and Forestry is returned at 62,100,700 koku, an increase of 11.7 per cent. on the actual yield of the previous year and that of 7.6 per cent. on the average yield for the 5 years ending 1926. On the other hand the stocks as at the end of October stood at 5,675,541 koku. In addition to this plentiful supply an import of about 7,000,000 koku of Chosen rice was expected for the ensuing season, the crop in the peninsular territory for the year showing an increase of 1,867,288 koku over the previous year's figure. Estimating the domestic consumption to be about 70,150,000 koku and the import of foreign and Taiwan rice at about 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 koku respectively and the export at something like 800,000 koku, there will remain a surplus stock of about 7,000,000 koku to be carried over to 1929.

(In 1,000 koku)

	Actual yield	Remainder of previous year	Import	Total	Consumption
1923	55,444	6,789	8,760	70,993	65,784
1924	57,170	5,210	10,170	72,550	67,032
1925	59,703	5,518	8,991	74,219	68,227
1926	55,583	5,967	12,700	74,258	69,025
1927	62,101	5,650*	—	—	—

* Estimate.

Cotton Yarns

The cotton yarn trade was dull throughout the year, the export to China being all but stopped on account of the continued disturbances and boycott agitation in that country, while the demand from the weaving circles at home was no better. The industry was in fact one of the lines which suffered the worst from the monetary panic of March and the general depression that reigned for some time afterward. The quotations of the commodity were naturally low throughout the period, though the situation was much better compared with Nov.-Dec. '26 when the market was severely affected by the slump on the American cotton market. The diminished demand and the accumulation of stocks obliged the spinning concerns to adopt the curtailed production by 15 percent for 6 months beginning May to tide over the situation.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

To review the ups and downs of the quotations during the period under review, the reactionary upward movement in the American cotton market and the sudden rise of silver raised the cotton quotations to about ¥180 in January and to ¥222½ on March 2. The quotations went through fluctuations subsequently marking the level of ¥259.50 on Sept. 2, the highest for the year. The upward movement was principally attributable to the advance of the American cotton, the fall of the exchange rate and the reduction of the output. Then after fluctuating between ¥239.80 and ¥245.40 in Oct.-Nov, the prices settled at the neighbourhood of ¥250 for the remainder of the year. The recent movement of the forward delivery on the Osaka Sampin Exchange (in Yen per bale) is as follows:—

1926:	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Nov.	Dec.
Highest	283.90	266.90	245.00	261.00	238.50	189.90	194.00
Lowest	268.00	255.00	227.10	243.60	201.90	178.10	175.50
1927:							
Highest	201.40	221.50	234.80	245.50	260.90	253.40	255.30
Lowest	190.50	206.00	214.10	224.50	247.00	245.90	246.90

Raw Silk

The volume of raw silk exported in the last season (June '26 to May '27) approximated 500,000 bales, the largest figure ever recorded since the inauguration of the trade. The figure is a gain of 68,962 bales (about 16.2%) on that of the previous season. The arrivals at the ports of export, Yokohama and Kobe, also increased, the total aggregating 829,998 bales, or 84,458 bales (about 9%) more than the figure for the previous season. The following statistics gives comparative figures for the past three years:—

Arrivals:	1924–25	1925–26	1926–27
Yokohama	575,579	633,979	682,470
Kobe	96,662	111,561	147,528
Total	672,242	745,540	829,998
Export:			
Yokohama	348,144	359,777	401,418
Kobe	58,669	68,101	95,422
Total	406,813	427,878	496,840
Value (¥1,000)	732,437	881,916	758,086
Value per bale (Yen)	1,870	2,061	1,772

The market situation was as dull as in the previous period and the quotations ruled low throughout the season. In January '27 the market witnessed further slump owing to a decreased demand at home, the quotation of superior standard quality coming down to ¥1,390 at a time. Meanwhile large orders began to arrive from America from about the middle of February, and this pushed up the quotations which recorded ¥1,500 in May, the highest in the season. A set-back followed in June with the appearance of new filaments on the market and large offers by the holders. So that the level dropped to ¥1,370 at a time.

The larger export in 1925-26 and 1926-27, however, is partly because the average price per bale was ¥70 more than the previous period, and from the fact that the rise in the prices of material was more remarkable than the increase of export, the

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

profit on the part of the silk reelers was not proportionate to the seemingly favorable condition of the trade. Especially the downward tendency of quotations that began about January 1926 dealt a considerably heavy blow to the reelers. The movement of prices for the best quality at Yokohama is given below (in yen per 100 kin):—

	1926 June	Aug.	Oct.	Dec.	1927 Feb.	Apr.	May
High.	1,670	1,600	1,630	1,490	1,470	1,480	1,500
Low.	1,540	1,550	1,470	1,430	1,400	1,400	1,440

The quantities of silk shipped by principal silk firms during the 1926-27 season are as follows (in bales):—

	For U.S.A.		For Europe		
Shippers	Yokohama	Kobe	Yokohama	Kobe	Total
Mitsui Bussan	80,396	31,180	1,696	119	113,391
Hara & Co.....	35,581	—	1,593	—	37,174
Nippon Kiito Kaisha.....	57,348	12,341	1,174	250	71,113
Japan Cotton Trading Co..	33,623	10,652	360	30	44,665
Gosho Corporation	22,775	3,560	100	—	26,435
Nichibei Kiito Kaisha.....	21,340	—	—	—	21,340
Asahi Silk Co.....	57,677	30,249	—	—	87,926
Suzuki Shoten	10,256	362	330	—	10,948
Sieber Hegner Co.....	7,792	—	7,500	—	15,292

The total amount shipped by Japanese firms during the period under review was 423,925 bales (85% of the total shipment) against 72,815 bales (15%) shipped by foreign firms, the figures showing increases of about 17.7% and 7.5% respectively on the previous figures. In the amount handled the Mitsui Bussan heads the list with 113,391 bales followed by the Asahi Silk with 87,926 and the Nippon Kiito with 71,113 bales. Noteworthy is the record attained by the Asahi Silk whose position in the trade was rather insignificant until a few years ago. The silk-reelers who exported over 10,000 boxes (about 6,000 bales) during the period are: Yamaju-gumi, Gunze Seishi Kaisha, Ogushi-gumi, Yodasha, Ishikawa-gumi.

Flour

High quotations on the foreign market in anticipation of the possible poor crop of wheat in America and Canada, and the advance of the import price due to the depreciated exchange rates pushed up the market prices here in the first half of the year under review, the quotations rising to ¥4.33 per bale in May. Better prospects of the crop in America and Canada, as ascertained later, upset the strong tone of the market here and the prices gradually took a downward course, falling below ¥4 mark in July and then to ¥3.80-3.83 in September, the slump on the rice market also aiding this movement. To check any further fall the Nisshin Mill and its selling agents the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha arranged a conventional rate and succeeded in restoring the quotation to ¥4 mark in November. The average price of the domestic product in the latter half year was ¥4.01 (Crane brand) and ¥4.00 (Bamboo brand), showing a falling-off of about 4.3-4.5% below that for the same period of the previous year.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

On the other hand the quotations of American flour averaged ¥8.18 per 100 kin (c.i.f. Yokohama), a fall of 4.22% against the previous year's figure. Both Nippon and Nisshin mills maintained the curtailment of output throughout the period to check the depreciation of prices, the total output up to the end of August being a decrease of 35.5% below the previous year. Exports which were on the increase since '25 and reached 4,650,000 bales in '26, totalled 2,007,000 bales up to August 31st, this being also a decrease of 46.6% compared with the previous period. On the other hand imports reached 683,000 bales during the same period, a gain of 133.1% over the previous year.

Monthly Movement of Flour (Bamboo brand, in Yen per bag)

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
1926:						
Highest	4.62	4.41	4.30	4.47	4.04	4.07
Lowest	4.60	4.89	4.15	4.22	3.99	3.91
1927:						
Highest	3.95	4.09	4.28	4.12	3.97	4.00
Lowest	3.86	4.05	4.17	3.99	3.80	3.95

Copper

Until about 1923 Japan was a supplier of copper, brass, bronze and manufactures thereof, and the country was hardly in need of importing these goods from abroad. After the European war, however, a large stock was left in the market the world over, with the result that there occurred re-importation of the goods to this country. To provide against dumping the Government raised the import duty on them in March '22, the duty on ingots and slabs from ¥1.20 to ¥7.00 per 100 kin. At the same time a drawback of ¥5.80 was allowed on the export to cover the whole import duty.

The output, import, export, etc. recently are given below (in English tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Export	Consumption	Stock
1921	62,552	12,891	9,023	75,680	8,240
1922	59,432	6,038	360	70,594	6,717
1924	61,534	6,090	324	64,785	9,142
1925	65,000	4,200	2,410	70,000	72,840
1926	64,500	16,326	2,500	76,215	73,461
1927	50,845	9,429	Unknown	64,493	5,100

Note:—Figures for 1927 are up to the end of September.

The movement of quotations in 1927 is shown below:—

T copper per 100 kin	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Highest	¥55.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.50	54.50
Lowest	52.80	51.00	51.50	50.50	52.00	53.00

T copper per 100 kin	1920	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Highest	¥78.0	65.0	61.0	65.5	60.0	55.00
Lowest	46.0	55.0	56.5	53.0	54.0	50.50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Iron

The fact that Japan is not self-sufficient in the supply of both pig iron and steel, leaves her market always threatened by Indian pig iron and European steel. In 1926 the import price of the former was about ¥2 lower than in the preceding year, while that of the latter made a sharp fall of ¥20 so that the home producers were placed in a very difficult position. As a counter-measure against the dumping of European goods, the government effected a revision of the Iron Industry Encouragement Law, providing for ¥3-6 per ton subsidy to pig iron and raising the duty on ordinary steel from 15% ad valorem to ¥18.62.

The years following the seismic disaster of 1923 witnessed a sudden growth of demand, and with the increase of customs duty on the goods, the steel market took a favorable turn from the latter part of '26 due to the improvement in the demand and supply relation and the formation of steel trust in Europe. In the following table showing the situation of supply and demand, the output for 1927 gives the volume up to the end of September while the demand for the same year is an estimate.

Supply and Demand of Steel (French ton)

	Output	Import	Export	Demand	Percent. of output to demand
1922	662,092	1,100,838	82,168	1,680,762	40
1923	819,694	799,177	97,506	1,521,365	54
1924	906,280	1,154,402	88,800	1,971,882	46
1925	1,102,883	532,891	98,218	1,537,556	72
1926	1,323,000	870,029	58,029	2,135,000	63
1927	984,088	—	—	2,250,000	—

The quotations continued downward from about the fall of '26 as the trade was dull in this country and abroad. The situation slightly improved later on owing to the advance of foreign market, fall of the exchange rates and other favorable factors, notably better relation between supply and demand. Meanwhile the stocks at home markedly fell off mainly through a sudden decline of imports. Further advance is anticipated with the gradual decrease of imports and the prospective growth of consumption.

Movement of some kinds of iron are given below:—

Pig-iron (Kamaishi No. 3, in yen per ton)

	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
1925	54.00	53.00	51.00	51.00	52.00	51.00
1926	51.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	51.00

Steel bar (4 "bu" spare, in yen per 10 "kan")

1925	4.40	4.40	4.35	4.35	4.40	4.30
1926	4.25	4.20	4.10	4.60	3.73	3.65

Tin plate (4 ft. × 8 ft. × 1 "bu," in yen per 1 case containing 224 sheets=170 pounds)

1925	33.00	29.50	29.50	28.00	28.80	27.50
1926	27.00	27.30	25.50	25.80	25.50	25.50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Coal

The coal trade had been in a depressed state since 1921, and the market was barely kept from falling off by the restriction of output at various centres. Signs of improvement became noticeable for the first time toward the end of 1925, and even in the summer of 1926 the market remained firm despite the usual dull season, this favorable tone holding throughout the year and the following year. The prices in November '27 recorded an average rise of from ¥1.00 to ¥2.00 over the figures in the same period of the preceding year. The movement of some standard goods is as follows (in yen per ton):—

	Chikuho (arrivals at Wakamatsu)		Hokkaido (f. o. b. Muroran)	
1927	1st class lump	dust	lump	dust
Spring	22.40	15.80	22.50	16.30
December	22.75	17.50	23.00	17.00

	Joban anthracite (at pithead)	
	1st class lump	dust
Spring	10.80	6.00
December	19.00	7.00

The favorable turn may chiefly be attributed to the stricter limitation of shipment carried out throughout the country since 1926 as well as the growth of home demand.

Below is given the situation of supply and demand in the last three years (in 1,000 tons):—

Year	Output	Import	Stock	Export	Estimated Consumption
1925	31,459	1,740	1,909	2,694	29,903
1926	29,625	2,012	2,511	2,590	30,184
1927	20,096	1,912	766	1,624	20,309

N.B.—Figures for 1927 are up to September.

Over 20,000 tons of Fushun and Kaiping coal arrived up to September, but as the home demand swelled by about 1,300,000 tons or so during the same period while the home output for the year was restricted to 25,000,000 tons, the stock available was comparatively short. These factors and the growth of home demand that is yearly increasing at the rate of about 25 per cent. account for the favorable tone of the market. Meanwhile Japanese coal has extended its market to Shanghai, Hongkong and South Seas.

Sugar

In contrast to the weak tone of the foreign market the situation here was firm throughout the summer and autumn of 1927, centrifugals being quoted at over ¥14.57 (Aug. delivery) and ¥14.77 (Sept. delivery) in the latter part of July, an advance of 70 sen to ¥1.00 on the figures of the previous month. The cornering of large stocks of over 300,000 piculs by a certain sugar concern was chiefly responsible for the upward movement. Then amalgamation and absorption that occurred between leading

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

sugar concerns during the period also contributed in a measure to stimulate the strong tone of the market. The stock of centrifugals throughout the country in the middle of July totalled 1,980,000 piculs, the volume judged short to meet the demand for the remaining months of the year. The movement of quotations is shown below (in yen per picul):—

1927	Jan.	Mar.	May	July	Sept.	Dec.
Centrifugals						
High	19.50	19.25	18.80	19.50	20.60	20.80
Low	18.90	19.00	18.25	18.50	19.70	20.40
Refined (yp)						
High	24.70	23.40	23.35	24.50	25.60	24.40
Low	23.70	23.15	22.60	23.60	25.00	23.10

Trade Situation in 1927

The business situation in the first half of 1927 was an extension of that depression that reigned throughout the previous year, and was made worse by the monetary panic which occurred about the middle of March. The failure of the Bank of Taiwan dragged in its train the famous trading establishment Suzuki Shoten of Kobe, with about 50 large and small establishments closely affiliated with that firm left stranded in helpless state. Further the failure of the Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), which occurred in the heels of that of the Taiwan Bank, dealt a severe blow to the Kawasaki Dockyard Company which had a close financial connection with the Bank. The Government proposal to extend relief to the Kawasaki Dockyard by accommodating a sum of ¥30 millions from the funds of the Deposit Dept. having met with the opposition of the public opinion the establishment was reduced to the verge of ruin, and the construction of several warships in course of building at the dockyard for the Navy had to be suspended and attended to by the Navy. The Kawasaki Yard's fate was shared by the Kawasaki Steamship Co. and the Kokusai Steamship Co., both closely connected with the concern financially. All these financial troubles overwhelmed the economic world in untold-of depression and uneasiness, so that the period closed amidst severe strain in the business world all over the country.

The market prices of shares of those business establishments representing Japan's major industries, which attained the top of ¥106.61 in August '26, gradually dwindled since then and was pushed below ¥100 mark after the monetary panic of March, falling to ¥94.79 about the middle of May till it was further precipitated down to ¥90.64 in June. As the result of dull business the rate of dividend decreased to 11.69% in June '27 from 12.15% in July '26. The pessimistic outlook of the industrial world seriously affected the feeling in the share market and brought about a general depreciation. Meanwhile the rate of interest advanced to 8.10% at the end of June from 6.93% in the same period of 1926. The fact that notwithstanding the decrease of the rate of interest twice carried out by the Bank of Japan between the fall of '26 and the spring of '27 the share market presented such inactivity bears an eloquent testimony to the unprecedented depression of business.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Turning to the price of commodities the index figure of the prices of rice fell to 283 in January '27 from 340 in July '26, though rising to 315 at the end of June, recording a decline of 25 compared with the previous record. Needless to say, the low price of the staple grain seriously interferes with the purchasing capacity of the agricultural community forming the largest percentage of the population and stands in the way of industrial development. Again the index figure of the prices of raw silk, the foremost item of our staple exports, also gradually fell to 182 in June '27 from 205 in July '26, mainly through the unfavorable exchange situation, the advance of the exchange rate on New York to $49 mark in the spring of '27 from $46 mark in the fall of '26 having brought about the corresponding fall in the prices of raw silk as represented in Yen value.

This unfavorable situation involved the bankers in great difficulties in recalling the funds advanced to the silk reelers. Several influential silk reelers were reduced to dire straits and a few silk factories in Nagano had to close. The index figure of cotton yarns, another important staple product, which fell to 188 in Nov.-Dec. '26 from 272 in July same year, also went down during the period under review, though it rose to 233 in June '27. The depreciation of the commodity was primarily due to the unprecedented slump in American cotton market in the previous year and next to the stoppage of export to China as well as the decrease of demand at home. Placed in such hard straits, spinning concerns resorted to the partial suspension of operation for 6 months beginning May 1st as a measure to digest the accumulating stocks, and similar curtailment of production was also resorted to by flour milling, cement, sugar, paper milling, superphosphate, fertilizer and other lines during the period.

The capital invested in business promotion or expansion during the half year amounted to only ¥814 millions, a decrease of ¥60 millions below the same period of the previous year. Again the capital invested in national loans, provincial loans, company debentures and shares during the period was ¥605 millions, or ¥23 millions less than in the same period of the previous year. The period witnessed the dissolution or winding up of altogether 3,439 business companies representing nominal capital of ¥329 millions and paid-up capital of ¥184 millions, according to the returns of the Bank of Japan. Following the monetary panic the banks throughout the country one after another reduced the rate of dividend, an example that was followed by many other business concerns.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXV

FOREIGN TRADE

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The publication of Japan's customs reports in statistical form dates from 1868. In those days Japan was an agricultural country and her manufacturing industry was little more than a fireside industry intended to meet only the domestic demands. Consequently, farm produce such as rice, vegetable, leaf tobacco and tea, and sericultural and marine products, and minerals such as coal and copper made all the staple exports of the country, while for the supply of wheat flour, sugar, leather, medicines, dyes, paints, drapery, hardware, clocks, arms, and other manufactured articles the country had to draw from abroad. Such being the case, for the succeeding fourteen years (1868-1881), imports exceeded exports every year, except in two of them, so that the balance of trade continued unfavorable.

In the meantime, however, the awakening of the nation and the encouragement of industry by the authorities joined in causing manufacturing enterprises of a new type to spring up in different parts of the country. The establishment of cotton-mills, among the rest, marked a turn of the tide. The period from 1882 to 1895 saw the import of cotton yarns and stuff gradually falling off and the export of those of coarser description increasing. Raw silk woven into "habutae" and also matches, china, lacquer-ware and other industrial products, and coal and copper began to make their way to foreign markets, but as the imports remained relatively stationary the balance was in favor of exports during this period of fourteen years (two years excepted, when imports were in excess).

The tradal movement again took an adverse turn after the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95, for the success which attended our arms relaxed the spirit of self-restraint that had been so conspicuous during the war; it now gave way and was followed by a wave of extravagance. This visibly affected the balance of trade in 1896, and so another period of excess imports set in and lasted till 1914, the year of the outbreak of the European war.

Meanwhile, in 1899, the enforcement of the revised commercial treaty doubled or trebled the tariff to what it was before, and consequently affected the prices of commodities in Japan. This condition of affairs after all served to encourage the importation of foreign goods. On the other hand, the protection afforded by the high tariff wall stimulated the rise of new manufacturing enterprises, which, with the aid of useful machinery introduced from Europe and America, progressed with long strides. In manufacturing, however, Japan, as she is still today, was seriously handicapped, for raw materials are scarce in the country, and they have to be imported, especially fibres,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

rubber, skin and bone, pulp, ores and other metal materials. The two years of the Russo-Japanese war, 1904-5, occasioned enormous purchase of military supplies. All these facts help to account for the fact that for nineteen years (excepting two of them) from 1896 to 1914 the customs reports recorded adverse results almost without a break.

The European war had, on the whole, a beneficial effect on the industrial development of Japan, for England, France, Italy, America and Germany, drawn into the vortex of the catastrophe, could no longer play a predominant part in the manufacturing industry of the world. The consequence was that Japan was left the only producer to supply the shortage of goods in Far Eastern market, even to fill orders from the Allies. Then to encourage production at home and its shipment to foreign markets, the authorities did their best to extend banking facilities. In these circumstances, during the four years from 1915 to '18, a favorable balance of trade was realised to the extent of over ¥1,400,000,000 ($700,000,000), which, however, is only one-eighteenth of that of America, whose excess exports during the period from July, 1915 to June, 1919 totalled $12,800,000,000.

With the restoration of peace Japan's trade relapsed into its ante-bellum condition, imports continuing to exceed exports every year, and this one-sided trade was aggravated by the calamity of 1923.

Heavy Excess of Imports.—From 1915 till 1918 the trade balance was in Japan's favor, but from 1919 the relation was reversed. The adverse balance for the nine years since 1919 has reached the enormous figure of over 3,050 million yen, while for Chosen and Taiwan similar excess amounted to over 700 million yen. The figures for the 9 years are as follows (in ¥1,000,000):—

Year	Exports	Imports	Total	Excess of Imports
1920	2,040	2,379	4,419	339
1921	1,309	1,677	2,986	368
1922	1,683	1,954	3,637	271
1923	1,448	1,982	3,430	534
1924	1,807	2,453	2,260	646
1925	2,306	2,573	4,879	267
1926	2,045	2,377	4,422	333
1927	2,065	2,357	4,422	292
Total excess of imports.....				3,050

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES PERTAINING TO CUSTOMS TARIFF

The Tariff Law Revision in 1920

Persuaded by the loud cry for protecting our younger industries threatened with ruin by the economic depression as well as the primary industries against dumping of low-priced Western goods, and also in consequence of the raising of the tax on saké and other liquors, the authorities in the 43rd extraordinary session of the Diet (July 1-29, '20) adopted a bill for effecting numerous important amendments to the import tariff law which

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

was originally enacted in 1910. These amendments were made effective on August 1, '20.

Principal features of the revision are:—

1. In case of imminent danger to industries of importance in this country by reason of imports of goods at unreasonably low prices, or by the sale of such at unreasonably low prices, the goods in question shall be submitted for examination to the Committee on Dumping, and following their decision, the goods shall be surtaxed .

2. Mineral oils with specific gravity in excess of 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade to be used as fuel have been rendered duty free, provided that it is imported with the permission of the Government.

3. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serum or vaccines against animal plague, imported by industrial corporations or persons authorised by the Government have been rendered duty free.

4. Articles imported for the purpose of display at expositions, exhibitions and fairs have been rendered duty free, provided that security corresponding in amount to the duty is deposited at the time of importation.

5. The rate of duty on dyes and chemicals has been raised to ad val. 35% (heretofore 10.20%).

6. Duty on metal or wood machinery has been raised about 30%.

7. Duty on beverages has been raised in accordance with the increased tax on them.

8. About forty items of raw materials such as silkworm egg-cards, salt, tallow, minerals, ores and metals have been placed on the free list.

Tariff Revision in 1926-7

The customs tariff practically left in the shape as revised in 1910, only partial alteration being made now and then, received thorough remodelling in 1926, in view of the marked economic change both at home and abroad after the European war, and especially of the prevailing practice the world over to raise protective barrier. Slight amendments were also made to the clauses of the tariff law at the same time.

The new tariff has affected the rates of import duties on a majority of 647 articles enumerated in the former tariff schedule. The principle followed in the revision was the adoption of specific duty instead of ad valorem duty in most of the dutiable goods; the lifting or lessening of duty on articles of daily necessity and on raw materials whereby to protect and nurture further development of important domestic industries, attention being also paid to the equalization between specific and ad valorem duty. By the revision the Government expects an increase of approximately ¥7,500,000 in the customs revenue for 1926 and an annual increase of about ¥19 million for the ensuing years. A partial revision in the tariff schedule affecting a few articles enumerated therein was made in March '27. To keep pace with the revision in the sugar excise the duty on sugar of over No. 11 Dutch standard was raised to ¥3.95-5.30 per 100 kin. The duty on corn starch was lowered to ¥2.30 from ¥4.55 per 100 kin, while

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the duties on tapioka, manioka & saigo increased to ¥1.80 from ¥1.00; butter to ¥36.90 from ¥29.60; olein to ¥7.60 from ¥5.00. A duty of ¥0.60 per 100 kin was created for cassava roots, while sulphuretted cobalt was made duty-free.

The text of the tariff law as last revised in 1926 is given hereunder with an extract of the tariff schedule revised in 1926 and 1927.

Customs Tariff Law

(Originally promulgated on the 15th April, 1910)

Art. I.—Customs duties shall be imposed according to the annexed tariff upon articles imported from foreign countries.

Art. II.—Duty upon an article subject to an ad valorem duty shall be levied according to the value on arrival at the time of importation.

Art. III.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured in the regions which do not enjoy the benefit of special conventional arrangements, a benefit not exceeding the limits provided for in those arrangements may, if necessary, be extended to such articles, designating the regions and articles by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. IV.—With regard to articles produced or manufactured or exported from, or coming through a country which discriminates against Japanese vessels, produce, manufactures or exports, or articles coming through Japan, the customs duties not exceeding the value of such articles can be imposed, in addition to the rates specified in the appended tariff, the kinds of articles to be so treated being designated by Imperial Ordinance.

Art. V.—In respect of articles on which an export bounty is granted in foreign countries, a customs duty of the same amount as the said bounty may be imposed by Imperial Ordinance, in addition to the duty prescribed in the annexed tariff.

Art. V-2.—When important industries in Japan are threatened by the importation of unreasonably cheap articles or the sale of imported articles at unreasonably low prices, the Government may, under the regulations provided by Imperial Ordinance, specify such articles, after submitting the matter to investigation by the anti-Dumping Committee, and impose upon them during a certain fixed period of time duties not exceeding in amount their proper prices, in addition to the duties prescribed in the annexed tariff.

In case the articles specified under the provisions of the preceding paragraph have already been imported and are in possession of a dumping seller or his agent, the additional duties may be collected, according to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, from such seller or his agent.

The collection of such duties shall be conducted according to the provisions governing the collection of national taxes.

Art. VI.—The import duty on rice and paddy may, in case of failure of crops, be reduced by Imperial Ordinance to a rate not falling below forty "sen" per hundred "kin" for a period to be fixed by the Ordinance.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Art. VII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties:—

1. Articles for the use of the Imperial Household;
2. Articles belonging to chiefs of foreign states, their families, and suites, visiting Japan;
3. Arms, ammunition, and explosives imported by the Army or the Navy;
4. Mineral oils imported for use as fuel by the Government;

4-2. Mineral oils for direct use as fuel with a specific gravity exceeding 0.904 at 15 degrees Centigrade provided it is imported with the permission of the Government, according to the provisions of the ordinance.

5. Warships;
6. Articles for private use by the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers and other envoys of similar status accredited to Japan, and articles for official use belonging to the Embassies and Legations in Japan. As regards the countries which enforce discriminating treatment against Japan in this connection reciprocal conditions shall be attached.
7. Articles for personal use of the members of the Embassies and Legations in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the members of the Japanese Embassies and Legations, and articles for official use of the Consulates in Japan of those countries which extend reciprocal treatment to articles for similar use of the Japanese Consulates;
8. Orders, decorations, medals and badges conferred upon persons resident in this country;
9. Records, documents, and other papers;
10. Samples for exhibition at Government or private schools, or public institutions such as museums and exhibition halls, or private schools officially designated, for which the permission of the Minister of Finance has been obtained.

11-2. Utensils for ritual and purposes of worship, which are donated to shrines, temples, churches and chapels.

11. Articles donated for charity or relief purposes or articles contributed to orphanages, homes for the aged, and charity hospitals for use for bona fide charitable purposes.
12. Government monopoly articles imported by the Government;
13. Samples of merchandise which are only fit to be used as such;
14. Travellers' effects, and tools and instruments of professional necessity to travellers, in so far as they correspond to the social status of such travellers and are recognized as reasonable by the Customs;
15. Articles sent home by troops, warships or government offices abroad;
16. Effects of persons changing their residences, provided that such effects have already been used;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

17. Exported articles which are re-imported within five years without any change in the character and form as at the time of exportation, excepting, however, alcohol, alcoholic liquors, sugar, and articles which were exempted from import duties or granted a drawback thereof under Art. VIII or Art. IX;
18. Receptacles of exported goods designated by ordinance when such receptacles are re-imported, excepting, however, those exempted from import duties under Art. VIII;
19. Fish, shell-fish, mollusca, sea-animals, sea-weeds, and other aquatic products caught or gathered by vessels which set out for the purpose from Japan, and their manufactures of simple process, provided that they are imported by the same vessels or vessels attached thereto;
20. Articles for delivery to warships and steamers abroad for use on board. Articles specified in Article X are, however, excepted;
21. Wreckages and equipments of shipwrecked Japanese vessels;
22. Articles brought back because of shipwreck of the vessels on which they were shipped from Japanese ports, excluding those articles which have been exempted from the import duty or for which the duty has been refunded in accordance with Article VIII or Article IX;
23. Animals for breeding purposes and protective serums or vaccines against animal plague, imported by either the national or local government, or industrial corporations or persons authorized by the Government.

Art. VIII.—The following articles are exempted from import duties if they are to be re-exported within one year from the date of importation; provided, however, that the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of the duties at the time of importation;

1. Articles imported for the purpose of having work done thereon, which are designated by ordinance;
2. Receptacles of imported goods designated by ordinance;

2-2. Articles to be used as receptacles of export goods and designated by ordinance;

3. Articles imported for repair;
4. Articles imported for the purpose of scientific research;
5. Articles imported as articles for trial;
6. Samples imported for the purpose of collecting orders;

6-2. Articles imported as samples of manufactures;

7. Articles for use in public performances imported by travelling public entertainers upon their arrival in Japan;
8. Articles imported for the purpose of exhibiting at expositions, competitive or prize shows, etc.

Art. IX.—Import duties on materials for manufacturing export articles designated by ordinance may be exempted or

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

refunded, wholly or partly, according to the provisions of ordinance.

For "tea lead" and zinc sheets of a thickness of not exceeding 0.17 millimetre, which are imported as raw materials, or articles officially designated, which are used for the manufacture of oil or rape-seed cake, the whole or part of the import duty can either be remitted or refunded according to the rules to be laid down by order.

In case import duties are exempted according to the provisions of the preceding two paragraphs, the importer may be required to submit security corresponding to the amount of duties at the time of importation.

Any person who obtains or attempts to obtain fraudulently or illegally the refundment mentioned in 1 or 2 of this Art. shall be dealt with according to the provision of Art. LXXV. of the Customs Duties Law.

Art. X.—Iron or steel materials, equipment, parts of equipment, engines or parts of engine, which are to be used for shipbuilding or repair, and designated by ordinance, may be exempted from import duties according to the provisions of ordinance.

Art. XI.—The importation of the articles specified hereunder is prohibited:—

1. Opium and utensils for smoking opium, excepting those imported by the Government;
2. Counterfeit, altered, or imitation coins, paper money, bank-notes and negotiable papers;
3. Books, pictures, carvings, and other articles injurious to public security or morals;
4. Articles which infringe rights in patents, utility models, designs and trade-marks, and copyrights.

Customs Tariff (Extract)

Showing only important articles subject to import duties under the import tariff law amended in 1926 and the general duty levied upon each article. The items marked with asterisks are subject to the 100 per cent. ad valorem duty or "Luxury Tariff" in the place of the general or statutory tariff in accordance with Law No. 24 promulgated July 31, '24, which still remains in force.

Group I. Plants and Animals (living)

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	General Tariff: Rate of Duty
Saccharifying fungi, known as "Koji"...	ad val.	20%
Horses	„	5%
Bulls, oxen and cows.....	„	10%
Swines	„	20%
Poultry		free

Group II. Grains, Flours, Starches & Seeds

Rice & paddy.....	100 kin	¥1.00
Barley	„	0.60
Wheat	„	1.50
Buckwheat	„	0.50

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Soja beans	„	0.70
Red or white beans, small (Phaseolus subtrilobata)	„	0.55
Peas	„	0.65
Wheat flour	„	2.90
Oatmeal	„	9.55
Corn Starch	„	2.30
Sesame seed	„	0.50
Rape-seed & mustard-seed	„	0.85
Paulownia seed	ad val.	10%
Seeds of clover & other pasture grasses		free
Group III. Beverages, Comestibles & Tobacco		
•Vegetables, fruits & nuts	100 kin	¥12.70-1.35
Cocoa nuts	„	2.10
•Black tea	„	22.60
Coffee	„	25.10-15.10
•Cocoa (not sugared)	„	43.00- 6.00
Sugar	„	5.30- 2.50
Rock candy sugar, cube sugar, loaf sugar, and similar sugar	„	7.40
•Confectioneries & cakes	„	32.00
Meats, poultry, game (preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	ad val.	25%
Fish, shell-fish and mollusca (preserved in tin, bottle or jar)	100 kin ad val.	28.20 20%
Butter	100 kin	36.90
Condensed milk	„	13.40-8.30
Eggs, fresh	„	6.00
Egg-albumen & egg-powder	100 kin ad val.	5.65-3.55 10%
•Saké & Chinese liquors, fermented	100 litres	28.10-24.20
•Beer, ale, porter & stout	„	16.40
Wines, including port, sherry, vermouth, madeira, marsala, St. Raphael, etc.	„	81.90-26.70
Champagne & other sparkling wines	„	170.00
Cigars, cigarettes & cut tobacco	ad val.	35%
Group IV. Skins, Hairs, Bones, Horns, Teeth, Tusks, Shells & Manufactures thereof		
Sole leather	100 kin	27.10-15.20
•Leather of chamois, incl. imitation chamois leather	„	74.40
•Leather of alligators & crocodiles	„	207.00-113.00
Manufactures of elephant ivory	ad val.	50%
•Pearls	„	5%
Group V. Oils, Fats, Waxes, & Manufactures thereof		
Castor oil (in can, barrel, or jar)	100 kin	¥2.20
Cod-liver oil	ad val.	20%
Lard	100 kin	9.00

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Mineral oils	100 American gallons	3.45-1.70
Carnauba wax		free
*Soaps	100 kin	28.60-5.70
*Oils, fats & waxes, perfumed, & preparations of oil, fat or wax, perfumed	„	78.00
*Perfumed waters	„	90.00
Group VI. Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Compounds or preparations thereof, & Explosives		
Chaulmoogra seeds (Hydnocarpae), cardamoms (Elettarie cardamomum white et matton), nutmegs, macis, cubebs, colocynth, colchicum seeds, tonka beans, vanila beans, anise seeds, star-anise seeds, strophantus seeds & ajowan seeds		free
Chinese senega		„
Iris root, colombo root, scillae, jalap root & vetiver		„
Condurango bark, cascara sagrada, linaloe, rosewood, and sassafras wood.		„
Benzoin, asafœtida, aloe & myrrh		„
"Mei-jen-kiao" (Chinese bandoline for dressing women's hair)		„
Gelatin	100 kin	16.30
Sulphur	ad val.	20%
Carbolic acid	100 kin	15.70
Gallic acid	ad val.	30%
Ammonia anhydride		free
Caustic soda & caustic potash	100 kin	12.80-1.50
Bicarbonate of soda	„	0.95
Nitrate of soda (Refined)	ad val.	20%
Chlorate of soda	100 kin	5.80
Iodide of potash	„	122.00
Chloride of barium	„	3.35
Subgallate of bismuth	„	135.00
Sulphate of nickel & sulphuric nickel ammonium	„	5.35
Rhodium salts		free
Formalin	„	5.10
Urotropine	„	35.20
Glycerin	„	18.00
Rhongalite, brankite, dechrolin & similar reducing agents	„	23.70
Saccharin & similar sweet substances.	1 kin	60.00
Salol	100 kin	23.40
Benzol, toluol, xylol, solvent naphtha, anthracene, carbazol, creosote oil & other coal-tar distillates, not otherwise provided for		free
Pyramidon	„	161.00
Phenacetine	„	61.80

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Salvarsan & the like	1 gram.	0.75
Ethylcarbonate of quinine	ad val.	20%
Hydrochlorate of & sulphate of morphine	1 kin	13.50
Phosphate of codein	„	21.40
Ecgonine	ad val.	5%
Caseine		free
*Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders & other prepared perfumeries not otherwise provided for	„	50%
Gunpowder	100 kin	29.50
Dynamite	„	11.00
Projectiles, loaded with explosives	ad val.	30%
Group VII. Dyes, Pigments, Coatings & Filling Matters		
Artificial indigo	100 kin	40.00
Sulphate of barium	„	0.80
Lythopone	„	2.35
Oxide of titanium	ad val.	10%
Vermillion or cinnabar	100 kin	26.80
Varnishes	„	19.40
Shoe polishes	„	13.60
Pencils	ad val. 1 gross	25-20% 1.45
Inks for copying or writing	100 kin	8.35
Inks for printing	„ ad val.	111.00-3.45 25%
Group VIII. Yarns, Threads, Twines, Cordages, & Materials thereof		
Cotton yarns	100 kin	41.20-5.80
Hemp yarns	ad val.	10%
Woolen or worsted yarns	100 kin	33.10-22.50
Floss silk & peignee		free
Silk threads	ad val.	30%
Artificial silk	100 kin	125.00
Group IX. Tissues & Manufactures thereof		
Tissue of cotton	100 kin ad val.	83.10-11.00 20%
*Tissues of flax, China grass, ramie, hemp, or jute, pure or mixed with one another, incl. those mixed with cotton	100 kin ad val.	80.00-2.50 20-10%
*Tissues of wool, & mixed tissues of wool & cotton, of wool & silk, or of wool, cotton & silk	100 kin ad val.	188.00-32.60 40%
*Silk tissues, & silk mixed tissues	100 kin ad val.	520.00-90.00 15%

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
*Stockinet & similar knitted tissues, raised or not	100 kin	133.00-55.70
	ad val.	45%
Felts	100 kin	90.50
	ad val.	25%
Bookbinders' cloth	100 kin	34.00
Artists' canvas	ad val.	25%
*Waterproof tissues coated or inserted with India-rubber	100 kin	58.20
	ad val.	40%
*Elastic webbing & elastic cords, elastic braids or the like	100 kin	148.00-118.00
	ad val.	40-25%
*Handkerchiefs, single	100 doz.	83.70-48.70
	ad val.	50-25%
Blankets, single	100 kin	49.20
*Travelling rugs, single	100 kin	232.00-139.00
*Carpets & carpetings	100 kin	44.50-17.10
	ad val.	30-25%
*Table cloths, single	100 kin	192.00-80.00
	ad val.	50-35%
*Curtains & window blinds	100 kin	39.50
	ad val.	50-35%
Mosquito nets	ad val.	35%

Group X. Clothing & Accessories thereof

*Rain coats, wholly or partly of silk	ad val.	50%
Rain coats, others	100 kin	312.00
*Shirts, fronts, collars, & cuffs	„	134.00
*Undershirts & drawers	100 kin	166.00
	ad val.	50-25%
*Gloves	100 kin	949.00-179.00
	ad val.	40-25%
*Shawls, comforters & mufflers	100 kin	853.00-159.00
	ad val.	50-40%
*Hats & hat bodies, caps, bonnets & hoods	ad val.	50%
*Silk hats & opera hats	1 doz.	28.80
Felt hats	1 doz.	15.80-0.95
	ad val.	20%
*Hats of straw or wood shaving, pure or mixed with one another	1 doz.	6.25
*Hats of panama straw or similar vegetable fibres	„	35.60
Helmet hats	„	20.90
*Boots, shoes, slippers, sandals, clogs, & the like	100 kin	135.00-57.80
	ad val.	50-35%
Buttons for cuffs or shirts excluding those made of precious metals, precious stones, etc.	100 kin	137.00-54.50
	ad val.	35%

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Group XI. Pulp for Paper Making, Papers, Paper Manufactures, Books & Pictures

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Pulp for paper making	100 kin	₹0.27-0.22
Printing paper	„	6.60-1.00
Writing paper	„	4.55
Drawing paper	„	7.50
Blotting paper	„	4.90
Pasteboard or cardboard	„	1.75
Glass paper for window pane	„	107.00
Note paper in box	„	30.30
Envelopes in box includ. those accompanying note paper	„	31.60
Blank books	„	53.60-19.70
*Albums	„	48.90-15.30
	ad val.	50-40%
Baryta paper, albuminized paper & sensitized paper for photograph	100 kin	134.00-8.55
	ad val.	40%
Wall board	ad val.	30%
*Playing cards	100 kin	113.00
*Picture post-cards	„	52.40

Group XII. Minerals & Manufactures thereof

*Precious stones	ad val.	5%
*Semi-precious stones, & manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for	„	50-5%
Cement manufactures	„	35-30%

Group XIII. Potteries, Glass & Glass Manufactures

Bricks excluding cement bricks	100 kin	0.45
	ad val.	20-15%
Alundum tiles & the like	ad val.	20%
Glass rods & glass tubes	100 kin	18.00
	ad val.	15%
Plate or sheet glass	100 sq. metres	220.00-11.80
	ad val.	20%
Plate glass having inlaid metal wire or net	100 sq. metres	55.20
Spectacle glass, cast or cut	ad val.	30%
Dry plates for photographs, undeveloped	100 kin	33.00
*Spectacles & eye-glasses, looking glasses or mirrors	ad val.	50-35%

Group XIV. Ores & Metals

Gold & silver, tubes & wires	ad val.	20%
Gold & silver foils	„	25%
Pig iron	100 kin	0.10
Iron, bars or rods, including those having such a shape as T, angle, etc.	„	1.10

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Wire rods, in coil	ad val.	18%
Tinned iron sheets & steel sheets	100 kin	0.70
Iron wire	ad val.	18%
Iron pipes & tubes	100 kin	1.00
	ad val.	20-15%
Special steel	ad val.	18%
Aluminium	100 kin	18.50-3.20
	ad val.	20-5%
Copper	100 kin	21.20-7.00
	ad val.	30%
Lead, ingots & slabs	100 kin	0.40
Tin, ingots & slabs	100 kin	3.75
Zinc, ingots, slabs & grains	100 kin	3.00
Brass & bronze, ingots & slabs	100 kin	7.00
Group XV. Metal Manufactures		
Iron nails	100 kin	3.80-2.40
Iron rivets	„	3.65
Wood screws (of brass or bronze)	„	31.80
Bearing balls	„	20.00
Metal nets & nettings	100 kin	74.90-5.85
	ad val.	25%
Materials for railway construction	100 kin	2.15
	ad val.	25%
Posts & other materials for suspending electric lines	100 kin	29.20-12.40
	ad val.	18%
Materials for construction of buildings, bridges, vessels, docks, etc., not otherwise provided for	100 kin	3.60
	ad val.	25%
Metal boards or plates for ceiling, walls, etc. (enamelled, or coated with paints, varnish, lacquer, etc.)	ad val.	30%
*Chains for watches, spectacles, eye-glasses or other personal adornments	1 kin	18.00
	ad val.	50%
Platinum crucibles or dishes	1 kin	208.00
Mechanics' tools, agricultural implements & parts thereof	100 kin	44.30-4.65
	ad val.	20%
*Cutlery	100 pieces	47.40-15.10
	ad val.	50-35%
*Table forks & spoons	100 kin	158.00
	100 pieces	12.90
	ad val.	50%
Electric stoves, electric smoothing irons & similar electric heaters	ad val.	35%
Safes & cash boxes	„	35%
Manufactures of copper, brass or bronze, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	127.00
	ad val.	35%

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	General Tariff Unit	Rate of Duty
Iron manufactures, not otherwise provided for	100 kin	45.10-7.80
	ad val.	35%

Group XVI. Clocks, Watches, Scientific Instruments, Fire Arms, Vehicles, Vessels & Machinery

*Watches	1 pieces	15.90-1.05
*Standing or hanging clocks	ad val.	40%
*Binoculars & monoculars	1 kin	15.00-3.00
Telescopes	1 kin	3.10
	ad val.	20%
Microscopes & parts thereof	ad val.	20%
Balances, with weight or not	ad val.	20-15%
Thermometers	1 kin	6.60-2.80
	ad val.	20%
Barometers	100 kin	107.00
	ad val.	20%
Magic lanterns, cinematographs or kinetoscopes & parts thereof	ad val.	40%
*Phonographs, gramophones & other talking machines	„	50%
Musical instruments	100 kin	69.90-57.40
	100 pieces	25.00
	ad val.	40%
Automobiles	ad val.	50%
Cycles	1 piece	93.60-25.80
Vessels (not exceeding 20 years of ship's age)	1 gross ton	15.00
Vessels (others)	1 gross ton	20.00
	ad val.	15%
Steam boilers	100 kin	8.00-5.00
Locomotives & tenders, running on rails	100 kin	15.90-12.00
	ad val.	20%
Steam turbines	ad val.	20%
Steam engines	100 kin	23.10-8.20
	ad val.	15%
Gas engines and petroleum engines	100 kin	30.00-13.70
	ad val.	20%
Dynamos, electric motors, rotary converters, frequency changers, rotary phase converters & armatures	100 kin	42.40-15.80
Transformers	„	26.00-7.00
Sewing machines	„	16.30-11.10
Weaving looms	100 kin	5.85
	ad val.	15%
Spinning machines, preparatory machines for spinning or weaving, & yarn finishing or twisting machines	100 kin	6.90
Knitting machines	„	43.80-25.60
Printing machines	100 kin	16.50
	ad val.	20%

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Group XVII. Miscellaneous Articles

Articles	General Tariff: Unit	Rate of Duty
•"Kwarin," "tagayasan" (Baryxylum rufum, Lour), "Tsuge" or boxwood, red or rose wood, red sandal wood & ebony wood	100 kin	0.50
Cassava roots	„	0.60
Mahogany	ad val.	5%
Oak	„	5%
Packing shooks of wood	ad val.	25-15%
Fire-wood		free
Charcoal	100 kin	0.55
	ad val.	20%
Straw plaits	100 kin	21.70-10.90
	ad val.	30-25%
•Umbrellas & parasols, umbrella sticks, walking sticks, whips & their handles	100 pieces	12.20
	ad val.	50-35%
Celluloid & manufactures thereof	100 kin	355.00-56.00
	ad val.	35%
•Films for photograph (Sensitized)	1 kin	1.00
•Films for photograph (Developed)	„	8.25
•Articles for billiards, tennis, cricket, chess & other games, & accessories thereof	ad val.	50-25%
•Toys	„	50%

Import Duties in Chosen

The same import tariff as in Japan proper was put into operation in Chosen (Korea) on August 29, '20, with the exception of the undermentioned articles:—

Articles	Unit	Rate of Duty
Horses (living)		free
Salt:		
Obtained by spontaneous evaporation (unground)	100 kin	¥0.10
Other	ad val.	30%
Mineral oils coming under A, 2, No. 112, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law: Exceeding 0.730 but not exceeding 0.875	10 American gallons	0.19
Cokes		free
Wood coming under a. & b., F-2, 1, and a, J, No. 612, Import Tariff annexed to the Customs Tariff Law	„	

Conventional Tariff

Besides the Custom Tariff there are at present special conventional arrangements with France and Italy, other treaty countries being also entitled to the benefit of these special tariffs

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

under the most-favored nation treatment. Such countries are as follows:—

Argentina, Austria, Belgium including Belgian Congo, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Denmark, Ecuador, France incl. Algeria and other territories, Greece, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands incl. colonies, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Siam, Serbs, Croats and Slovens, Spain incl. the Balearic and Canary Islands, Sweden, Switzerland, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Turkey, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland incl. colonies and protectorates, United States of America incl. territories.

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japon et la France

Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'aprés laquelle sont calculés des droits applicables aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises, calculés d'aprés la proportion ci-contre
2. A.			
Sardines à l'huile.....	100 kin	50.0%	¥14.10
Beurre natural	„	91.2%	27.00
Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin, ne contenant pas plus de 14 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	37.5%	30.71
B. En fûts ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.....	„	33.3%	8.89
Vermouts contenant plus de 14 p. 100 et ne contenant pas plus de 24 p. 100 en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:			
A. En bouteilles	100 litres	50.0%	40.95
B. En fûts ou barriques.....	100 litres	33.3%	13.88
Note:—Les vermouts contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C., sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus du sucre.			
Champagne et autres vins mousseux	„	37.5%	63.75
Huile d'olive:			
2. Autre qu'en récipients de fer-blanc ou barils (y compris les récipients)	100 kin	63.2%	9.22
Savons:			
1. Parfumés (y compris l'emballage intérieur)	100 kin	62.9%	18.00

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Marchandises	Unités	Proportion pour cent du tarif national japonais d'après laquelle sont calculés les droits aux marchandises françaises	Droits applicables aux marchandises françaises calculés d'après la proportion ci-contre
2. Autres	100 kin	50.9%	2.90
Huiles, graisses et cires, parfumées, ainsi que préparations d'huils, de graisses ou de cires, parfumées (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)..	„	44.9%	35.00
Eaux de senteur:			
1. Vinaigres parfumés (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	„	33.3%	30.00
2. Autres (y compris les récipients et l'emballage intérieur)	„	55.6%	50.00
Poudres à dents, dentifrices, poudres de toilette et autres parfumeries préparées non autrement dénommées	ad val.	50.0%	25%
Fils de laine cardée ou peignée:			
1. Ni teints, ni imprimés:			
C. Autres qu'obtenus par la torsion de fils de laine cardée et de fils de laine peignée, ou par la torsion de fils de différents numéros et autres que les fils dits "loop yarns":			
C-1. De laine peignée:			
a) Ne dépassant pas le N° 32 métrique.....	„	100.0%	27.70
b) Autres	„	75.4%	24.42
Tissus de laine et tissus mélangés de laine et de coton, de laine et soie ou de laine, coton et soie:			
2. Autres que velours, peluches et autres tissus pelucheux, avec poil coupé ou non:			
A. De laine:			
a) Ne pesant pas plus de 100 grammes par métre carré..	100 kin	75.0%	43.10
Jumelles et lorgnettes:			
I. Avec prismes	1 kin	66.7%	10.00
2. Autres	„	83.3%	2.50 4.41
Automobiles	ad val.	70.0%	35%
Parties d'automobiles à l'exception des machines motrices.....	„	83.3%	25%
Machines à tricoter:			
2. Ne pesant pas plus de 500 kilogr. pièce.....	100 kin	50.0%	21.90

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tarif Conventionnel Entre le Japon et L'Italie

Marchandises	Unités	Droits
2-A-1) Légumes conservés en boîtes de fer-blanc, y compris la conserve de tomates..	100 kin	¥6.00
ex-2-B-1) Fruits conservés en boîtes de fer-blanc	„	5.50
ex 2-B-4-a) Citrons	„	2.50
Macaroni, vermicelle et autres pâtes similaires	„	6.00
Vermout et marsala contenant plus de 14% et ne contenant pas plus de 24% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
A) En bouteilles	100 litres	20.00
B) En fûts ou barriques.....	„	10.00
Note:—Les vermout et marsala contenant plus de 20 grammes de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C. sont assujettis à un droit additionnel de 25 "sen" par 100 litres pour chaque gramme en plus de sucre.		
ex-2-A-a) Vins non mousseux de toutes sortes provenant exclusivement de la fermentation naturelle du raisin ne contenant pas plus de 14% en volume d'alcool pur ayant une densité de 0.7947 à 15° C.:		
En fût ou barriques, ne contenant pas plus de 1 gramme de sucre calculé comme sucre de raisin dans 100 centimètres cubes à 15° C.....	100 litres	5.00
ex-1) Huiles volatiles des fruits du genre "citrus" (essences d'orange, de citron, de bergamote, de mandarine, etc.).....		exemptes
1) Huile d'olive en récipients de fer-blanc ou barils	100 kin	¥1.70
ex-9-C-3) Tissus de coton pour parapluies et satins, non-façonnés, teints: Pesant plus de 10 kg. et pas plus de 20 kg. par 100 mètres carrés et ayant en chaîne et en trame dans un carré de 5 mm. de côte:		
De 28 à 35 fils.....	100 kin	18.30
De 36 à 43 fils.....	„	22.00
2-B-1) Chapeaux en feutre.....	la douzaine	5.60
2-B-2-a) Cloches de chapeaux en feutre, formées	„	5.60
2-D) Boutons en ivoire végétal.....	100 kin	70.00
2-E) Boutons en os ou corne.....	„	70.00
Mercure		exemptes

The "Luxury" Tariff

The uniform ad valorem duty of 100 per cent. popularly known as "Luxury" Tariff, passed in the 49th session of the Diet (1924) and in force since July 31, the same year, was created

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

with a view to checking the growth of luxurious habit and the importation of articles calculated as aiding the growth of luxurious habit. The measure was originally intended for a temporary legislation and to remain in force pending a thorough revision of the import tariff, but in view of still uneven balance between exports and imports it is to remain in force for the time being. At first, 123 articles were covered under the measure, but the number was reduced to 119 by the revision made to the law in the 50th session of the Diet, the articles specified in the law being subject to an ad valorem duty at the uniform rate of 100 percent instead of the specific duty provided for each article in the statutory tariff schedule, the imposition of the "Luxury" tariff virtually meaning an increase of 3 to 5 times the statutory tariff for those goods placed under the system. A comparison of the statutory tariff and "Luxury Tariff" and the ratio of increase only for principal items is given hereunder:—

Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
Maté & other tea substitutes.....	45	100	220
Fur manufactures	50	100	200
Leather manufactures not otherwise provided for; also those combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell:			
(A)	50	100	200
(B)	40	100	250
Feathers & downs			
1. For ornament	40	100	250
2. Others	20	100	500
Manufactures of feathers or birds' skins with feathers not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tusk not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Manufactures of tortoise shell not otherwise provided for.....	50	100	200
Corals	40	100	250
Manufactures of coral not otherwise provided for	50	100	200
Pearls	5	100	2,000
Manufactures of skin, hair, bone, horn, teeth, tusk, shell, etc. except hide powder for chemical experimental use, not otherwise provided for.....	40	100	250
Volatile oils, vegetable, aromatic.....	—	100	—
Sandal wood	—	100	—
Vanillin, coumarin, heliotropin and similar aromatic chemicals not otherwise provided for	10	100	1,000
Tooth powders, tooth washes, toilet powders, and other prepared toilet articles not otherwise provided for.....	50	100	200
Joss sticks	40	100	250
Artificial perfumes	20	100	500
Yarns not otherwise provided for, partly			

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Articles	Statutory tariff per cent.	Luxury tariff per cent.	Ratio of increase per cent.
of silk, artificial silk, or metal.....	30	100	330
Stockinet and similar knitted fabrics, napped or not, wholly or partly of silk	45	100	220
Lace and netted fabrics,			
1. Curtain materials & other.....	30	100	330
2. Mosquito nettings & other.....	30	100	330
3. Veilings & other.....	30	100	330
4. Others, wholly or partly of silk....	45	100	220
Embroidered fabrics	40	100	250
Waterproof fabrics, coated with or inserted with layers of india rubber, wholly or partly of silk.....	40	100	250
Elastic webbings and cords, braids or the like,			
1. Woven, partly of silk.....	40	100	250
2. Woven, others	40	100	250
Handkerchiefs, single, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Curtains and window shades,			
1. Wholly or partly of silk, combined with metal threads or embroidered	50	100	200
2. Others	35	100	350
Trimmings	30-50	100	200-330
Bed quilts and cushions, wholly or partly of silk	50	100	200
Manufactures of fabrics not otherwise provided for, wholly or partly of silk, or combined with precious metals, metals coated with precious metals, precious stones, semi-precious stones, pearls, coral, ivory or tortoise shell, or embroidered	50	100	200

Amendments to Luxury Tariff

By the amendment effected to the "luxury" tariff law in the 50th session of the Diet, the following have been added to the law:

"As shall be determined by order, a part of import duties under this law may be waived in respect of uncut or unpolished precious stones or semi-precious stones, or unworked amber, for use in the manufacture of articles used in machinery or manufacturing industries. In case of waiving import duties in accordance with the provisions of the preceding clause, the deposit at the time of import of security equivalent to the duty to be waived may be required."

The forementioned amendments took effect on March 31, '25, and at the same time the amount of the duty to be waived in accordance with the given provisions has been fixed by Imperial ordinance as follows:

Precious stones:	95 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Semi-precious stones:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon
Amber:	80 per cent. of the import duty thereon

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Preferential Tariff for Kwantung Products

In July, '25, a law was gazetted for removing import duties on some of the staples produced in the leased territory of Kwantung. The exemption list which was revised in April '27 is as follows:

Fresh fruits: Sheep and Goat skins, enamelled skins excepted; Extract of Liquorice; Glue; Gelatine; Bromine; Soda Ash; Sulphate of Soda (refined); Sulphate of magnesium; Antiseptics derived from Coal-tar; Twines and Threads of China grass; Jute yarns, twines and threads; Woollen or worsted yarn; Wool and Cotton yarn; Wild silk threads; Twines and Ropes of China grass; Tissues of Jute produced in Kwantung territory; Woollen fabrics and Woollen-cotton fabrics produced in Kwantung territory, excluding velvet, plush and pile; Oil cloth produced in Kwantung territory; Portland cement; Minerals & manufactures thereof, not otherwise provided for; Fire-proof bricks; Fire-proof clay manufactures, not otherwise provided for; Glass in lump; Glass powder; Sheet glass; Special steel; Anti-electricity materials containing nickel and chromium produced in Kwantung territory; Animal charcoal (that passing through a sieve of meshes 1.25 millimetres in diameter excepted).

Hardened bean oil is subject to a duty of ¥1.20 and Tissues (not otherwise provided for) ¥2.85 per 100 kin since April '27.

Export Guilds Laws Enforced in Sept. 1925

The enactment is dual, that is the establishment of exporters guilds and staple exports manufactures guilds. Both are to be juridical persons. The former are to attend to the exploitation and development of markets abroad for the merchandise handled by the members, their sale, selection, inspection, etc. The function of the latter chiefly consists in inspecting the goods manufactured by the members, controlling the process of manufacture, touching up manufactured goods, supplying raw materials and finding markets for the manufactured goods. One thing that is of special importance is that the two Guilds are allowed certain credit facilities by the Government.

Staple export goods coming under the law are as follows:

Cotton textile fabrics (including cotton mixed goods); Silk textile fabrics (including silk mixed goods); Woollen fabrics (including woollen mixed goods); Manufactures of cloth; Stockinet and manufactures thereof; Clocks and Watches; Metal manufactures; Porcelain and Earthenware; Enamelled iron ware; Glass manufactures; Celluloid manufactures; Matches; Rubber manufactures; Lacquer wares; Toys; Braid and Plaits; Tsurihimo; Brushes; Caps, hats and other headgears; Pencils; Artificial pearls; Fancy mattings and wild grass mattings.

Anglo-Japanese Commercial Relations

Supplementary Pact to the Treaty.—The Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Commerce, concluded in April, 1911, was to expire on July 16, '23, but remains in force pending the conclusion of a new pact to replace it. Meanwhile a supplementary agreement to the treaty in force was concluded recently between the two-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

governments, it taking effect on the exchange of ratification on August 3, '27.

Abrogation of Conventional Tariff.—The Conventional tariff arranged between Japan and Great Britain was abrogated in March '25 and as the result thereof, all specified merchandise imported from Great Britain and the British colonies to Japan are now subject to the statutory tariff and taxed about three times the amount of the former conventional rate. Some of the Japanese exports formerly admitted free to Britain and the British colonies are also affected by the change, these consisting of silk (gray), habutai, copper (ingots and slabs), and 8 other articles. To mitigate the undesirable effect arising from the sudden change in the customs duty, namely, the imposition of heavy tariff on the imports from Great Britain and the British colonies, the Japanese Government provided a special tariff for iron plates and sheets imported to this country from Britain and her colonies as a provisionary measure after the termination of the former conventional tariff. The rates specified in the temporary arrangement was adopted in the new tariff revised in 1926 and made permanent duties applicable to similar imports from all foreign countries.

MOVEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE

Movement of Important Items (in ¥1,000)

	1927	1926	1925
Exports:			
1. Semi-finished provision	54,165	49,170	55,205
2. Manufactured provision	91,397	98,125	92,110
3. Raw material	137,324	140,250	163,025
4. Finished raw material.....	852,183	881,863	1,098,904
5. Finished goods	831,221	852,118	878,479
6. Miscellaneous	26,012	23,201	26,864
7. Total	1,992,302	2,044,721	2,305,587
Imports:			
1. Semi-finished provision	222,727	243,221	295,165
2. Manufactured provision	100,813	107,059	96,847
3. Raw material	1,201,982	1,341,918	1,492,745
4. Finished raw material.....	348,160	357,181	328,396
5. Finished good	290,365	314,990	348,906
6. Miscellaneous	14,996	13,115	10,594
7. Total	2,179,043	2,377,476	2,572,653

Trade between Japan Proper and Colonies

The trade of Japan with Formosa and Chosen shows this record (in ¥1,000) for the last two years, "Japan" here including Karafuto.

	Formosa		Chosen	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Exports	202,098	202,109	330,791	338,175
Imports	121,108	121,405	269,474	248,156
Total	323,186	323,514	600,265	586,331

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Exports and Imports of Commodities (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Home origin	1,914,137	1,976,006	2,887	3,548
Foreign origin	78,180	68,722	2,176,772	2,373,937
Total	1,992,317	2,044,728	2,179,154	2,377,484

	1927	1926	1925
Grand total of exports & imports..	4,171,345	4,422,211	4,878,248
Excess of imports over exports....	186,741	332,757	—
Excess of exports over imports....	—	—	267,068

Exports & Imports of Specie & Bullion (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Gold	36,108	32,101	1	141
Silver	13,575	3,796	7,457	1,487
Total	49,683	35,897	7,458	1,628

	1927	1926	1925
Grand total of exports & imports...	57,141	37,525	22,479
Excess of exports over imports.....	42,225	34,269	22,130
Excess of imports over exports.....	—	—	—

Trade Returns at Leading Ports (¥1,000)

	Exports		Imports	
	1927	1926	1927	1926
Yokohama	749,006	760,360	574,820	639,640
Kobe	705,730	680,682	966,192	1,052,418
Osaka	363,350	418,249	264,924	280,991
Nagasaki	10,461	13,218	25,482	22,548
Moji	36,873	35,653	82,466	94,695
Hakodate	6,612	6,821	7,813	4,707
Niigata	30	51	8,671	6,919
Shimizu	12,412	14,399	17,422	20,986
Taketoyo	80	1	12,565	14,248
Nagoya	51,892	51,842	77,389	81,478
Yokkaichi	6,211	6,575	36,931	60,191
Shimonoseki	1,782	2,112	984	675
Wakamatsu	11,600	16,778	30,895	26,756
Hakata	52	86	4,938	4,606
Karatsu	2,611	2,068	953	723
Miike	9,949	12,136	4,298	4,526
Tsuruga	2,234	1,453	6,004	6,550
Aomori	1,090	151	7,396	7,094
Muroran	1,389	1,536	1,194	563
Kushiro	1,550	2,350	1	11
Nemuro	936	1,265	3	1
Otaru	15,066	15,417	8,129	7,374
Total incl. others....	1,992,317	2,044,728	2,179,154	2,377,484

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL IMPORTS & EXPORTS

Exports (¥1,000)

Food: (a) Raw	1927	1926	1925
Rice & paddy	7,772	1,799	9,218
Beans & pease	10,337	10,941	7,775
Aquatic products	22,297	24,316	25,042
Starch	210	279	277
Tea	10,897	12,109	14,736
Refined sugar	28,920	34,032	32,253
Beer	4,244	2,543	1,874
Comestibles in tin & bottle	19,850	15,976	13,641
Raw materials:			
Waste & floss silk	11,700	16,304	31,039
Coal	25,507	31,123	33,201
Wood	15,951	17,979	19,789
Worked materials:			
Vegetable fatty oil	10,484	11,266	6,219
Camphor	5,633	5,742	7,281
Menthol crystal	4,895	10,049	10,249
Raw silk	743,424	735,152	880,740
Cotton yarns	38,794	70,717	123,118
Iron	3,395	3,636	7,843
Plaits	8,462	10,447	12,297
Finished articles:			
Soap	1,603	1,787	2,576
Matches	8,153	6,895	8,733
Silk fabrics	139,615	133,060	116,984
Cotton fabrics	383,849	416,270	432,864
Woolen fabrics	2,603	8,187	3,833
Cotton blankets	3,233	3,589	4,743
Silk handkerchiefs	5,914	4,810	6,315
Mats & Mattings for floor	1,744	2,289	2,436
Hosiery goods	29,057	26,004	30,949
Hats, etc.	9,427	11,451	9,065
Buttons	9,853	8,514	8,665
Paper	19,291	19,028	20,244
Cement	7,119	4,942	4,233
Potteries	30,495	33,190	35,271
Glass & glass manufactures	16,660	14,308	17,339
Insulated wires	1,944	1,865	1,773
Iron manufactures	12,219	13,142	14,824
Rubber tyres	4,942	4,735	9,467
Machines & parts thereof	11,626	9,224	9,929
Umbrellas	2,343	3,000	3,997
Brushes	5,632	7,231	6,867
Lamps & parts thereof	6,858	6,616	6,247
Toys	10,515	10,863	10,787

Imports (¥1,000)

Food: (a) Raw	1927	1926	1925
Rice & paddy	78,978	50,655	120,510
Wheat	53,925	93,349	70,521
Beans & pease	52,907	61,381	70,535
Bird's eggs	9,986	11,322	12,593

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1927	1926	1925
(b) Manufactured			
Sugar	75,799	83,672	75,086
Salts	3,573	3,667	3,032
Raw materials:			
Oil materials	18,849	29,484	22,268
Skins, hides, etc.	—	—	—
Rape seeds	—	—	—
India-rubber	34,707	40,019	33,612
Nitrate of soda, crude	6,754	8,473	5,174
Sulphate of ammonium	32,750	44,961	33,185
Phosphorite	10,767	9,152	7,484
Oil cake	98,882	123,942	107,416
Cotton, raw	624,596	725,935	923,356
Flax, hemp, etc.	23,602	24,934	28,613
Wool	101,671	86,062	121,075
Coal	35,492	27,831	24,529
Ores	12,797	10,315	11,873
Wood	103,758	103,978	76,772
Starch	12,026	13,821	15,035
Worked materials:			
Leather	7,815	8,158	7,766
Tannic extracts	—	—	—
Caustic soda & soda ash	12,027	7,971	11,657
Coal-tar dyes	5,477	6,560	5,670
Woolen or worsted yarns	43,555	32,484	56,058
Pulp for paper making	11,931	10,496	14,924
Iron, lump, ingots, slabs, &c.	89,054	20,824	18,457
Iron, bars, rods, etc.	27,761	102,326	81,444
Leads, ingots and slabs	15,213	18,774	16,396
Zinc, lump, slabs & grains	9,146	14,039	10,381
Construction materials	9,175	9,354	6,951
Finished articles:			
Volatile oil	17,730	18,223	17,525
Kerosene oil	9,986	11,921	13,221
Cotton fabrics	7,560	6,396	10,376
Woolen fabrics	34,672	29,268	57,491
Paper	15,322	20,362	17,500
Iron nails	171	361	247
Watches & parts	7,275	9,506	9,063
Automobiles & parts	18,391	15,722	11,693
Machines & parts	78,381	90,686	89,404

STAPLE ARTICLES; WHERE THEY GO OR COME FROM

Exports (in ¥1,000)

	1926	1925
Rice & paddy		
Asiatic Russia.	62	23
United States..	166	536
Canada	772	780
Hawaii	513	2,329
Others	259	312
Total	1,772	3,976

	1926	1925
Beans & pease		
Great Britain..	8,116	3,665
France	1	1.
United States..	1,893	2,984
Canada	292	265
Hawaii	288	345
Others	353	518
Total	10,942	7,778

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Aquatic products		
China	11,807	10,576
Kwantung	1,585	1,353
Hongkong	4,045	6,421
Straits Settlement ..	1,992	1,728
Asiatic Russia.	10	4
United States..	597	767
Others	2,633	1,802
Total	22,669	22,650
Starch		
China	147	156
Great Britain..	—	—
France	—	—
United States..	19	16
Others	114	108
Total	279	279
Tea		
Kwantung	131	144
United States..	10,089	12,243
Canada	1,335	1,406
Others	557	970
Total	12,112	14,763
Sugar, refined		
China	30,314	29,297
Kwantung	2,927	2,656
Asiatic Russia.	776	265
Others	15	35
Total	34,032	32,254
Beer		
China	731	510
Kwantung	421	325
Hongkong	221	220
British India...	438	317
Straits Settlement ..	194	138
Dutch India....	449	326
Asiatic Russia.	1	4
Others	87	40
Total	2,543	1,880
Comestibles in tin & bottle		
China	787	1,283
Kwantung	771	706
Hongkong	238	273
Asiatic Russia.	17	5
Great Britain..	3,541	1,883
United States..	8,550	7,855
Hawaii	418	487
Others	1,617	1,122
Total	15,938	13,614

	1926	1925
Waste silk & floss silk		
Great Britain..	738	752
France	5,622	13,558
Italy	2,254	4,016
United States..	7,439	11,615
Others	252	356
Total	16,305	30,298
Coal		
China	20,047	22,642
Kwantung	6	54
Hongkong	3,410	5,039
British India..	50	260
Straits Settlement ..	3,359	2,210
Dutch India...	589	219
French Indo-China	610	111
Asiatic Russia.	2	21
Philippine Is...	2,071	2,146
United States..	214	109
Others	675	389
Total	31,032	33,201
Wood		
China	4,774	6,112
Kwantung	1,214	1,544
Hongkong	150	428
British India..	3,646	3,257
Straits Settlement ..	3,117	2,282
Dutch India...	912	658
Great Britain..	1,134	1,702
United States..	409	607
Australia	1,756	1,893
Others	867	1,284
Total	17,980	19,767
Vegetable fatty oils		
Kwantung	112	135
Great Britain..	2,268	1,753
France	249	167
Germany	549	296
United States..	4,164	1,084
Australia	296	442
Hawaii	97	118
Others	3,148	2,009
Total	10,884	6,005
Camphor		
British India..	1,432	1,321
Great Britain..	357	797
France	559	648
Germany	171	485

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
United States..	2,441	3,175
Australia	201	183
Others	582	666
Total	5,742	7,276
Menthol crystal		
British India...	670	1,158
Great Britain..	807	1,503
France	1,300	1,191
Germany	432	676
United States..	6,134	6,967
Others	707	982
Total	10,049	12,478
Silk, raw		
Great Britain..	2,068	1,667
France	19,453	26,206
Italy	115	—
United States..	709,379	849,486
Canada	758	883
Australia	1,958	1,103
Others	322	312
Total	734,052	879,657
Cotton yarns		
China	25,706	52,072
Kwantung	1,190	2,092
Hongkong	8,092	20,753
British India..	28,086	38,717
Dutch India....	2,974	3,189
Philippine Is...	1,027	1,175
Others	3,641	5,118
Total	70,716	123,117
Iron		
China	863	2,511
Kwantung	2,240	4,131
Hongkong	37	41
British India..	1	1
Straits Settlement ..	1	4
Asiatic Russia.	348	44
Others	30	52
Total	3,521	6,785
Plaits for hat making		
Great Britain..	3,217	2,753
France	1,377	1,722
Germany	699	2,497
Italy	515	1,034
United States..	3,761	3,638
Australia	157	174
Others	602	479
Total	10,331	12,297
Soaps		
China	758	1,335

	1926	1925
Kwantung	862	1,060
Hongkong	31	38
British India..	33	27
Dutch India...	31	42
Others	82	75
Total	1,798	2,577
Matches		
China	959	410
Kwantung	98	119
Hongkong	2,342	3,033
British India..	750	1,791
Straits Settlement ..	1,265	1,501
Dutch India...	583	676
Philippine Is...	667	708
United States..	40	90
African countries ...	14	174
Others	180	232
Total	6,897	8,733
Silk tissues		
China	2,173	1,980
Kwantung	428	403
Hongkong	603	422
British India...	11,986	12,656
Straits Settlement ..	2,325	1,768
Dutch India...	2,256	2,033
Philippine Is...	1,448	1,254
Great Britain..	16,952	16,479
France	6,376	6,949
Italy	806	901
United States..	26,264	21,037
Canada	14,049	10,059
Argentina	1,523	2,562
African countries ...	7,026	6,040
Australia	30,436	24,659
New Zealand..	1,242	1,306
Others	7,177	6,475
Total	133,071	116,985
Cotton tissues		
China	180,077	194,313
Kwantung	16,042	19,502
Hongkong	24,723	20,577
British India..	70,347	70,394
Straits Settlement ..	12,353	14,560
Dutch India...	44,520	49,373
Asiatic Russia.	730	869
Philippine Is...	9,580	10,889
Siam	3,311	2,912
United States..	600	1,893

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1924	1925
Argentina	2,163	2,665
African countries ...	27,925	21,941
Australia	6,948	8,297
New Zealand..	678	683
Hawaii	222	220
Others	16,035	14,565
Total 416,255		432,850

Woollen tissues

China	519	669
Kwantung	515	439
Hongkong	33	61
British India..	1,707	2,341
Asiatic Russia.	18	1
African countries	1	1
Others	339	187
Total	3,131	3,698

Cotton blankets

China	902	654
Kwantung	49	67
Hongkong	514	663
Straits Settlement ..	447	832
Dutch India...	283	331
Philippine Is...	180	241
Siam	288	622
Others	926	1,335
Total	3,589	4,744

Silk handkerchiefs

British India..	343	352
Great Britain..	317	478
United States..	1,811	2,425
Canada	633	588
Argentina	490	726
African countries ...	182	271
Australia	126	253
Others	907	1,228
Total	4,810	6,316

Grass rugs

United States..	1,972	2,155
Australia	50	53
Others	261	229
Total	2,282	2,437

Knitted goods

China	1,789	1,374
Kwantung	719	672
Hongkong	179	260
British India...	8,878	9,496
Straits Settlement ..	584	826

	1924	1925
Dutch India...	1,862	1,740
Philippine Is...	3,380	3,801
Great Britain..	3,108	4,997
Argentina	63	189
African countries ...	2,655	3,990
Australia	295	963
Others	2,498	2,672
Total	26,009	30,979

Hats, caps & bonnets

China	2,402	2,152
Kwantung	673	635
Hongkong	247	330
British India...	477	412
Dutch India...	358	480
Asiatic Russia.	16	6
Great Britain..	1,767	1,676
United States..	4,311	2,091
Australia	246	227
Others	958	1,059
Total	11,455	6,068

Buttons

China	910	679
Kwantung	365	310
British India..	788	808
Dutch India...	152	238
Great Britain..	1,728	1,983
France	153	171
United States..	152	221
Canada	350	352
Argentina	670	770
African countries	208	175
Australia	398	388
Others	2,641	2,569
Total	8,516	8,664

Paper

China	10,962	11,370
Kwantung	3,669	3,817
Hongkong	685	1,122
British India..	253	381
Straits Settlement ..	306	411
Dutch India....	200	406
Asiatic Russia.	738	746
Philippine Is...	363	247
Great Britain..	385	432
United States..	856	552
Australia	19	20
Others	565	734
Total	18,999	20,237

Cement, Portland

China	803	261

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Kwantung	594	517
British India...	167	146
Dutch India....	1,657	1,578
Philippine Is...	635	549
Others	1,086	1,216
Total	4,942	4,266
Potteries		
China	2,382	2,165
Kwantung	1,233	1,312
Hongkong	303	391
British India...	2,934	3,476
Straits Settlement ..	1,744	2,633
Dutch India...	3,260	5,826
Philippine Is...	651	728
Great Britain..	612	672
France	585	723
Holland	499	591
United States..	13,948	12,022
Canada	1,228	975
Argentina	159	199
African countries	178	243
Australia	1,111	1,032
Others	2,353	2,286
Total	33,182	35,273
Glass & glass manufactures		
China	3,212	3,290
Kwantung	578	1,027
Hongkong	430	824
British India...	3,515	3,322
Straits Settlement ..	1,091	1,211
Dutch India....	1,594	1,758
Philippine Is...	809	878
Great Britain..	200	168
United States..	1,016	2,322
African countries	197	243
Australia	844	1,020
Others	822	1,265
Total	14,308	17,329
Insulated electric wire		
China	465	578
Kwantung	1,023	688
Hongkong	34	74
Dutch India....	160	152
Others	241	282
Total	1,864	1,774
Iron manufactures		
China	3,046	3,430
Kwantung	3,387	3,351
Hongkong	498	598
British India...	2,352	2,845
Straits Settlement ..	957	1,181
Dutch India....	941	1,334
Asiatic Russia.	315	44
Philippine Is...	595	864
African countries	100	223
Australia	84	76
Others	719	760
Total	12,993	14,709
Rubber tyres		
China	1,558	3,261
Kwantung	225	507
Straits Settlement ..	909	1,707
Dutch India...	1,953	3,770
Others	91	225
Total	4,736	9,470
Umbrellas & parasols, European		
China	1,694	2,199
British India...	69	70
Dutch India....	710	1,179
Others	528	550
Total	3,001	3,998
Brushes		
China	313	321
Dutch India....	50	60
Great Britain..	979	1,624
United States..	4,595	3,097
Canada	303	332
Australia	458	570
Others	535	860
Total	7,233	6,864
Lamps & parts thereof		
China	1,743	1,322
Kwantung	759	527
Hongkong	227	337
British India...	360	293
Straits Settlement ..	458	497
Dutch India...	507	827
Philippine Is...	135	180
United States..	1,667	1,530
Canada	287	200
Australia	163	122
Others	307	403
Total	6,615	6,249

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Toys		
China	737	681
Hongkong	100	118
British India...	993	981
Straits Settlement ..	380	439
Dutch India...	302	479
Great Britain..	1,335	1,422
United States..	3,823	3,335
Canada	201	194
Argentina	313	370
Australia	473	662
Others	2,203	2,108
Total	10,861	10,789
Machinery & parts thereof		
China	4,015	4,852
Kwantung	3,613	3,454
Hongkong	80	345
British India...	277	430
Dutch India....	44	24
Asiatic Russia.	187	18
Australia	56	51
Others	453	512
Total	8,726	9,686

Imports (in ¥1,000)

	1926	1925
Rice & paddy		
China	665	2,292
British India...	15,795	48,624
French Indo-China	19,331	43,743
Siam	12,385	22,442
United States..	2,490	2,356
Others	28	1,041
Total	50,649	120,499
Wheat		
China	—	80
Kwantung	—	88
United States..	25,293	25,581
Canada	32,834	13,508
Australia	35,103	31,243
Others	116	23
Total	93,346	70,523
Beans & pease		
China	17,852	15,104
Kwantung	30,180	48,532
British India...	1,926	4,027
Asiatic Russia.	11,400	2,717
Others	36	13
Total	61,392	70,393
Sugar		
China	2	1
Hongkong	128	49
Dutch India...	69,317	69,754
Philippine Is...	3,038	2,523
United States..	17	17
Cuba	10,554	2,624
Others	616	121
Total	83,672	75,089
Eggs, fresh		
China	11,318	12,591
Others	1	1
Total	11,319	12,592
Salt		
China	712	147
Kwantung	1,402	2,192
Germany	45	80
Spain	638	177
African countries ...	443	281
Others	421	153
Total	3,661	3,030
Oil yielding materials		
China	22,184	14,300
Kwantung	6,296	7,491
British India...	614	637
Straits Settlement ..	209	50
Dutch India...	5	1
Philippine Is...	—	33
Others	177	202
Total	29,485	22,804
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude		
British India...	10,870	5,922
Straits Settlement ..	28,132	26,773
Great Britain..	18	94
Others	992	822
Total	40,010	33,611
Nitrate of soda, crude		
Chili	8,471	5,147
Others	1	25
Total	8,472	5,172
Sulphate of ammonium, crude		
Kwantung	170	353

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
British India...	—	822
Great Britain..	6,291	4,617
Germany	26,976	16,653
United States..	9,764	8,945
Australia	742	359
Others	1,019	1,435
Total	44,962	33,185
Phosphorite		
China	1	166
United States..	2,597	1,863
African countries ...	2,364	487
Others	4,188	4,968
Total	9,150	7,484
Oil cake		
China	42,982	23,222
Kwantung	75,667	78,675
British India...	3,435	4,426
Asiatic Russia.	1,003	879
Others	1,056	212
Total	124,144	107,404
Cotton, raw		
China	45,134	49,975
British India...	327,521	475,633
Straits Settlement ..	98	434
Dutch India...	406	419
French Indo-China	153	976
United States..	317,428	360,167
African countries ...	34,471	35,710
Others	720	41
Total	725,930	923,355
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, etc.		
China	7,771	9,982
British India...	2,582	4,992
Philippine Is...	14,077	12,918
Others	501	725
Total	24,931	28,618
Wool		
China	676	881
Kwantung	4	84
Great Britain..	9,324	20,560
African countries ...	163	536
Australia	74,151	96,826
Others	1,706	2,187
Total	86,024	121,174
Coal		
China	4,191	3,946
Kwantung	18,543	17,690
French-Indo-China	3,842	2,698
Others	986	192
Total	27,562	24,526
Ores		
China	5,656	7,890
Straits Settlement ..	4,321	3,235
French-Indo-China	105	521
Others	170	239
Total	10,252	11,884
Wood		
China	1,645	2,004
Kwantung	248	170
Dutch India...	981	650
Asiatic Russia.	9,567	9,599
Siam	1,478	1,017
United States..	84,709	60,484
Canada	4,123	1,946
Others	1,275	910
Total	104,026	76,781
Wheat bran		
China	11,154	13,104
Kwantung	2,132	1,880
Others	95	49
Total	13,382	15,033
Leather		
British India...	2,503	2,774
Straits Settlement ..	1	63
Great Britain..	1,162	760
Germany	199	194
United States..	4,199	3,779
Others	94	69
Total	8,158	7,639
Caustic soda & soda-ash		
Great Britain..	4,594	8,383
United States..	2,664	1,197
African countries ...	677	2,067
Others	38	9
Total	7,973	11,656
Coal-tar dyes		
Great Britain..	39	37
France	186	222
Germany	5,032	3,860
Switzerland ...	702	589
United States..	598	959
Others	5	3
Total	5,485	6,561

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Woollen & worsted yarns		
Great Britain..	5,781	12,035
France	6,701	15,537
Germany	14,411	24,776
Belgium	293	450
Italy	333	394
United States..	3	9
Others	4,961	2,855
Total	32,482	56,057
Pulp for paper making		
Great Britain..	174	79
Germany	1,033	1,332
Sweden	2,477	3,987
Norway	1,170	1,095
United States..	793	2,513
Canada	4,946	5,771
Others	425	149
Total	11,018	14,925
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet & slab)		
China	187	2,161
Kwantung	7,386	5,172
British India...	9,634	8,618
Great Britain..	1,108	764
Germany	643	151
Sweden	253	566
United States..	15	45
Others	1,605	850
Total	20,831	18,329
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, etc.)		
China	37	40
Great Britain..	28,387	27,584
Germany	32,656	16,832
Belgium	5,876	4,225
Sweden	1,210	878
United States..	30,520	30,003
Others	3,450	1,479
Total	102,136	81,041
Lead (ingot & slab)		
British India...	2,978	4,140
Great Britain..	10	46
United States..	3,882	1,330
Canada	9,984	6,545
Australia	1,823	3,840
Others	86	469
Total	18,775	16,369
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)		
Germany	75	1
United States..	3,236	1,002
Canada	5,708	2,475
Australia	4,544	6,586
Others	476	185
Total	14,039	10,397
Construction materials		
Great Britain..	666	1,226
Germany	3,396	1,889
Belgium	749	875
United States..	3,748	2,695
Others	1,031	946
Total	9,530	7,631
Petroleum benzine oil		
Dutch India...	10,046	11,945
United States..	8,055	5,580
Others	132	1
Total	18,234	17,525
Kerosene oil		
Dutch India...	2,840	3,020
United States..	8,692	9,856
Others	394	414
Total	11,926	13,290
Cotton tissues		
Great Britain..	5,409	8,530
United States..	215	104
Others	664	1,673
Total	6,288	10,307
Woollen tissues		
Great Britain..	25,979	53,911
Germany	1,921	1,305
United States..	8	16
Others	1,316	2,250
Total	29,224	57,482
Paper		
Great Britain..	4,069	4,014
Germany	3,976	3,387
Holland	357	294
Sweden	7,240	4,831
Norway	1,169	1,333
United States..	1,892	1,152
Others	1,712	1,946
Total	20,416	16,957
Iron nails		
Great Britain..	30	19
Germany	15	16
Belgium	7	32
United States..	140	78
Others	167	99
Total	359	244

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Watches & parts thereof		
Switzerland ...	8,644	8,328
United States..	617	577
Others	269	150
Total	7,530	9,055
Automobiles & parts thereof		
Great Britain..	306	434
France	816	784
Germany	351	86
Italy	120	34
United States..	13,105	9,227
Others	1,025	1,128
Total	15,722	11,692
Machinery & parts thereof		
Great Britain..	25,411	25,278
France	2,399	4,885
Germany	11,822	12,759
Belgium	211	55
Switzerland ...	4,869	6,321
Sweden	1,199	886
United States..	42,074	37,762
Others	2,485	1,051
Total	90,470	88,996

DISTRIBUTION OF TRADE

In our foreign trade Great Britain, the U.S.A., their dependencies and China occupy the foremost position, 84.2 and 83.3 percent of the total exports in 1925 and 1926 respectively going to those market. Imports from them in 1925 and 1926 occupied 75.9 and 73.0 per cent. respectively of the total imports. Japan gets her supply of raw materials such as raw cotton, jute, China grass, and other kinds of vegetable fibres, wool and other animal fibres, gum, furs and hides, metals and metal ores, etc., chiefly from those countries while the bulk of raw silk and cotton yarns and piece goods, which are the foremost items of her export trade, find their market in the U.S.A. and China respectively.

	Exports (in Yen 1,000)		Imports (in Yen 1,000)	
Asia:	1927	1926	1927	1926
China	334,183	421,861	226,034	239,410
Kwantung	91,271	99,607	132,448	157,034
Hongkong	66,529	52,973	1,599	1.426
British India	167,580	155,952	270,592	391.136
Straits Settlement.....	36,658	41,497	35,873	39,872
Dutch India	82,581	74,754	103,775	103,077
French Indo-China ...	5,873	6,207	33,180	24.520
Asiatic Russia	7,776	5,300	24,526	23,884
Philippine Islands	32,834	27,821	17,841	18,714
Siam	11.146	9,271	22,260	14.358
Total incl. others....	844,534	903,416	872,911	1,017,581
Europe:				
Great Britain	64,930	59,494	153,272	170,275
France	54,045	42,412	27,310	24,545
Germany	10,612	8,131	131,391	146,221
Belgium	2,206	1,169	14,319	14,241
Italy	3,866	5,252	6,327	6,747
Switzerland	1,416	496	18,096	21,819
Holland	3,387	2,496	3,981	4,726
Sweden	497	468	10,389	13,947
Spain	837	950	1,343	1,049
Denmark	1,388	608	845	441
Turkey	2,948	4,235	302	483
Total incl. others....	147,892	129,421	387,740	413,304

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Exports (In Yen 1,000)		Imports (In Yen 1,000)	
North America:	1927	1926	1927	1926
United States	833,804	860,881	673,686	680,186
Canada	27,402	24,754	55,670	63,929
Mexico	1,266	1,146	19	140
Total incl. others....	866,749	890,103	739,973	755,498
South America:				
Peru	1,223	1,951	169	174
Chili	2,064	1,926	7,868	8,609
Argentina	9,529	6,334	2,003	2,496
Brazil	1,251	1,597	294	152
Total incl. others....	20,886	16,831	10,478	11,944
Africa:				
Egypt	29,006	23,098	24,634	31,959
Cape Town & Natal...	11,640	10,741	1,082	917
Total incl. others....	51,235	43,155	36,402	41,286
Other States:				
Australia	50,566	51,611	122,840	128,396
New Zealand	3,347	2,946	420	690
Hawaii	6,894	6,700	104	141
Total incl. others....	61,022	61,803	127,225	132,172
Grand total	1,992,317	2,044,728	2,179,154	2,377,484

PRINCIPAL EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES

Classified according to countries the volume of principal exports and imports for 1925 and 1926 was as follows:—

Exports (in ¥1,000)

ASIA

	1926	1925
China:		
Aquatic products	11,807	10,576
Sugar, refined..	30,314	29,297
Coal	20,047	22,642
Cotton yarns..	25,706	52,072
Paper	10,962	11,370
Total incl. others	421,861	468,439
Kwantung:		
Cotton yarns ..	1,190	2,092
Iron	2,240	4,131
Cotton tissues.	16,042	19,502
Paper	3,669	3,817
Machinery & parts thereof	3,613	3,454
Total incl. others	99,608	101,647
Hongkong:		
Aquatic products	4,045	6,421
Coal	3,410	5,039
Cotton yarns..	8,092	20,753
Matches	2,342	3,033
Cotton tissues.	24,723	20,577
Total incl. others	52,973	73,929
British India:		
Cotton yarns..	28,086	38,717
Silk tissues....	11,986	12,656
Cotton tissues.	70,347	70,394
Knitted goods.	8,878	9,496
Potteries	2,934	3,476
Total incl. others	155,952	173,413
Straits Settlement:		
Coal	3,359	2,210
Wood	3,117	2,282
Silk tissues....	2,325	1,768
Cotton tissues.	12,353	14,560
Potteries	1,744	2,633

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Total incl. others	41,497	44,905
Dutch India:		
Cotton yarns..	2,974	3,189
Silk tissues....	2,256	2,033
Cotton tissues.	44,520	49,373
Knitted goods.	1,862	1,740
Potteries	3,260	5,826
Total incl. others	74,754	85,557
Asiatic Russia:		
Rice & paddy.	62	23
Cotton tissues.	731	369
Paper	738	.746
Iron	348	44
Sugar, refined.	776	265
Total incl. others	5,300	3,113
French-Indo-China:		
Coal	610	111
Total incl. others	6,207	4,028
Philippine Is.:		
Coal	2,071	2,146
Cotton yarns..	1,027	1,175
Silk tissues....	1,448	1,254
Knitted goods.	3,380	3,801
Glass & glass manufactures	809	878
Total incl. others	27,821	29,306
Siam:		
Cotton tissues.	3,311	2,912
Cotton blankets	289	622
Total incl. others	9,271	7,820
Grand total including other countries	903,416	1,000,560

EUROPE

Great Britain:		
Beans & pease	8,116	3,665
Comestibles in tin & bottle.	3,541	1,883
Plaits for hat making	3,217	2,753
Silk tissues....	16,952	16,479
Knitted goods.	3,108	4,997
Buttons	1,728	1,983
Total incl. others	59,494	59,716
France:		
Waste silk & floss silk ...	5,622	13,558
Silk, raw	19,453	26,206
Menthol crystal	1,300	1,191
Plaits for hat making	1,377	1,722
Silk tissues....	6,376	6,949
Camphor	559	648
Vegetable oil..	249	166
Total incl. others	42,412	58,855
Germany:		
Vegetable fatty oils	549	296
Camphor	171	485
Menthol crystal	432	676
Plaits for hat making	699	2,497
Total incl. others	8,131	11,344
Italy:		
Waste silk & floss silk	2,254	4,016
Plaits for hat making	515	1,034
Silk tissues....	806	901
Total incl. others	5,252	8,202
Holland:		
Potteries	499	591
Total incl. others	2,496	2,617
Grand total incl. other countries.	129,421	152,602

NORTH AMERICA

United States:		
Beans & pease	1,893	2,984
Tea	10,089	12,243
Comestibles in tin & bottle.	8,550	7,853
Waste silk & floss silk....	7,439	11,615
Menthol crystal	6,134	6,967
Silk, raw 709,379		849,486
Silk tissues....	26,264	21,037

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Potteries	13,948	12,022
Total incl. Others	860,881	1,006,253
Canada:		
Rice & paddy..	772	780
Tea	1,335	1,406
Silk, raw	758	883
Silk tissues....	14,049	10,059
Potteries	1,228	975
Total incl. others	24,754	20,838
Grand total incl. other countries	890,103	1,032,693

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina:		
Silk tissues....	1,523	2,562
Cotton tissues.	2,163	2,665
Silk handkerchiefs	490	762
Buttons	670	770
Toys	313	370
Total incl. others	6,334	8,464
Grand total incl. other countries	16,831	17,705

OTHER STATES

African countries:		
Silk tissues....	7,026	6,040
Cotton tissues.	27,925	21,941
Silk handkerchiefs	182	271
Knitted goods..	2,655	3,990
Potteries	178	243
Total incl. others	43,155	42,951
Australia:		
Wood	1,756	1,893
Silk, raw	1,958	1,103
Silk tissues....	30,436	24,659
Cotton tissues.	6,948	8,297
Potteries	1,111	1,032
Total incl. others	51,611	47,496
New Zealand:		
Silk tissues....	1,242	1,306
Cotton tissues.	678	683
Total incl. others	2,946	3,101
Hawaii:		
Rice & paddy..	513	2,329
Beans & pease	288	345
Comestibles in tin & bottle.	417	487
Cotton tissues.	222	220
Vegetable fatty oils	97	118
Total incl. others	6,700	8,070
Grand total incl. other countries.	104,958	102,029

Imports (¥1,000)

ASIA

China:		
Beans & pease	17,851	15,104
Eggs, fresh....	11,318	12,591
Oil yielding materials ...	22,184	14,390
Cotton, raw...	45,134	49,975
Oil cake	42,982	23,222
Wheat bran...	11,154	13,104
Total incl. others	239,410	214,658
Kwantung:		
Beans & pease	30,180	48,532
Salt	1,402	2,192
Oil yielding materials ...	296	7,491
Oil cake	75,667	78,675
Coal	18,543	17,690
Total incl. others	157,034	176,595
Hongkong:		
Sugar	128	49
Total incl. others	1,426	476
British India:		
Rice & paddy..	15,795	48,624

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude	10,870	5,922
Oil cake	3,435	4,426
Cotton, raw ...	327,521	475,633
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, &c....	2,582	4,993
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet & slab)	9,634	8,618
Total incl. others	391,136	573,564
Straits Settlement:		
Oil yielding materials ...	209	50
India-rubber & gutta-percha, crude	28,132	26,773
Ores	4,321	3,235
Cotton, raw ...	98	434
Total incl. others	39,872	37,004
Dutch India:		
Sugar	69,317	69,754
Cotton, raw ...	406	419
Wood	981	650
Petroleum benzine oil	10,046	11,945
Kerosene oil...	2,840	3,620
Total incl. others	103,077	103,373
French-Indo-China:		
Rice & paddy..	19,331	43,743
Cotton, raw ...	153	976
Coal	3,842	2,698
Ores	105	521
Total incl. others	24,520	48,720
Asiatic Russia:		
Beans & pease	11,400	2,717
Oil cake	1,003	879
Total incl. others	23,884	14,678
Philippine Is.:		
Sugar	3,038	2,523
Flax, hemp, China grass, ramie, &c....	14,077	12,918
Total incl. others	18,714	16,700
Siam:		
Rice & paddy.	12,385	22,442
Wood	1,478	1,017
Total incl. others	14,358	23,735
Grand total incl. other countries	1,017,581	1,213,816

EUROPE

Great Britain:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	6,291	4,617
Wool	9,324	20,560
Caustic soda & soda-ash	4,594	8,383
Woollen or worsted yarns ..	5,781	12,035
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	28,387	27,584
Cotton tissues.	5,409	8,530
Woollen tissues	25,979	53,911
Machinery & parts thereof	25,411	25,278
Total incl. others	170,275	227,292
France:		
Coal-tar dyes..	186	222
Woollen or worsted yarns...	6,701	15,537
Automobiles & parts thereof	816	874
Machinery & parts thereof	2,399	4,885
Total incl. others	24,545	33,377
Germany:		
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	26,976	16,653
Woollen or worsted yarns...	14,411	24,776
Coal-tar dyes..	5,032	3,860
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet,		

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
wire, tube, &c.)	32,656	16,832
Construction materials	3,336	1,889
Woollen tissues	1,921	1,305
Paper	3,976	3,387
Machinery & parts thereof	11,822	12,759
Total incl. others	145,221	123,819
Belgium:		
Woollen or worsted yarns	293	450
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	5,876	4,225
Construction materials	479	875
Total incl. others	14,241	11,940
Italy:		
Woollen or worsted yarns	333	394
Automobiles & parts thereof	120	34
Total incl. others	6,747	3,388
Switzerland:		
Coal-tar dyes	702	589
Watches & parts thereof	8,644	8,328
Machinery & parts thereof	4,869	6,321
Total incl. others	21,819	20,775
Holland:		
Paper	357	294
Total incl. others	4,726	5,166
Sweden:		
Pulp for paper making	2,477	3,987
Iron (pig, ingot, bloom, billet, & slab)	253	566
Iron (bar rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	1,210	878
Paper	7,240	4,831
Machinery & parts thereof	1,199	886
Total incl. others	13,947	12,067
Norway:		
Pulp for paper making	1,170	1,095
Paper	1,169	1,333
Total incl. others	5,263	3,354
Spain:		
Salt	638	177
Total incl. others	1,049	891
Grand total incl. other countries	416,304	447,771

NORTH AMERICA

United States:		
Wheat	25,293	25,581
Sulphate of ammonium, crude	9,764	8,945
Cotton, raw	317,428	360,167
Wood	84,709	60,484
Leather	4,199	3,779
Iron (bar, rod, plate, sheet, wire, tube, &c.)	30,520	30,003
Petroleum benzine oil	8,055	5,580
Kerosene oil	8,692	9,856
Automobiles & parts thereof	13,105	9,227
Machinery & parts thereof	42,074	37,762
Total incl. others	680,186	664,992
Canada:		
Wheat	32,834	13,508
Wood	4,123	1,946
Pulp for paper making	4,946	5,771
Lead (ingot & slab)	9,984	6.545

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1926	1925
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)	5,708	2,475
Total incl. others	65,929	37,132
Cuba:		
Sugar	10,554	2,624
Total incl. others	10,646	2,638
Grand total incl. other countries	755,498	704.973

SOUTH AMERICA

Chili:		
Nitrate of soda, crude	8,471	5,147
Total incl. others	8,690	5,344
Grand total incl. tries	11,944	8,412

OTHER STATES

African countries:		
Salt	443	281
Phosphorite ..	2,364	487
Cotton, raw ..	34,471	35,710
Wool	163	536
Caustic soda & soda-ash	677	2,067
Total incl. others	41,286	41,477
Australia:		
Wheat	35,103	31,243
Wool	74,151	96,826
Zinc (ingot, slab, grain)	4,544	6,586
Total incl. others	128,396	149,969
Grand total incl. other countries	173,459	195,619

CUSTOMS REVENUE

The average rate on dutiable goods stood in 1913 at 20% yielding ¥73,000,000. Since then, with marked advance of price of commodities specific tariffs have gradually fallen and in 1920 the average came to 8% yielding ¥74,000,000. The sudden increase of the revenue in 1922 to ¥117,000,000 with the average rate rising to about 13% despite trade depression is accounted for by the protective tariff on iron and dyes, raised consequent on the great slump in 1920. The sudden increase of the revenue and consequent rise of the average rate in 1926, which latter rose to 15.78%, is accounted for by the levying of luxury tariff since 1924 and the general increase of the statutory tariff rate in 1926.

Year	Total Imports Yen 1,000	Dutiable goods Yen 1,000	Customs revenue Yen 1,000	Average percentage
1922	1,890,308	888,508	117,295	13.20
1923	1,982,231	754,649	96,686	12.81
1924	2,453,402	827,780	113,904	13.76
1925	2,572,658	863,254	108,687	12.59
1926	2,377,484	937,172	147,969	15.78
1927	2,356,817	827,956	144,776	17.48

JAPAN'S INVISIBLE TRADE

Though anything like exact figures of the balance of international account outside ordinary trade can hardly be obtained, the approximate estimate prepared by the responsible authorities showing the balance of receipts and payments of the invisible

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

trade gives the figures for 1925 as ¥811,000,000 of the former and ¥600,000,000 of the latter, leaving balance of ¥211,000,000 due to this country. Similar figures for the three years ending 1925 are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Receipts	Payments	Balance of Receipts
1923	953,000	568,000	384,000
1924	1,208,000	789,000	420,000
1925	811,000	600,000	211,000

STEAM-VESSELS ENTERED FROM AND CLEARED TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Entered

Nationality	1927 No.	1927 1,000 tons	1926 No.	1926 1,000 ton
Japanese steamers*	13,277	32,690	12,435	31,874
Chinese „	38	46	26	35
British „	1,904	8,830	2,049	9,362
French „	103	639	107	599
German „	251	984	236	991
Italian „	38	205	77	304
Dutch „	297	1,358	209	961
Swedish „	57	196	54	191
Norwegian „	202	523	152	449
Russian „	44	68	49	59
Danish „	63	295	87	351
American „	622	3,457	725	3,960
Total incl. others.....	16,899	49,294	16,224	49,186

Cleared

Nationality	1927 No.	1927 1,000 tons	1926 No.	1926 1,000 tons
Japanese steamers	13,305	33,288	12,558	32,123
Chinese „	37	44	27	35
British „	1,905	8,833	2,038	9,348
French „	103	633	106	594
German „	249	974	234	990
Italian „	38	205	73	294
Dutch „	296	1,350	210	963
Swedish „	56	191	54	188
Norwegian „	197	511	143	428
Russian „	43	63	50	60
Danish „	61	287	86	351
American „	610	3,410	730	3,960
Total incl. others.....	16,902	49,793	16,326	49,382

Foreign Trade Situation in 1927

Despite the continued disturbances in China and the extreme business depression at home, the result of foreign trade for the year 1927 made comparatively satisfactory showing on the whole.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The volume of exports and imports for the period amounted to ¥2,064,805,000 and ¥2,356,817,000 respectively as against ¥2,118,-830,000 and ¥2,563,426,000 for the previous year. The excess of imports for the year under review shows a decrease of ¥152,584,-000 or about 45.5%, the figure being the smallest on record since 1923. The fall is attributed to the marked decrease of imports for which monetary panic and the dislocation of tradal and industrial activity were responsible.

Tracing the trend of the trade situation during the period, exports remained inactive during the first three months of the year, each month recording a decrease of about ¥25 millions compared with the same period of the preceding year, due to the favorable turn of the exchange rates and the spread of Chinese disturbances. After April, however, exports gradually increased owing to the slump of the exchange rates from the monetary panic and the depreciation of prices. The excess of exports as a rule does not occur before August every year, but it set in earlier than usual, and this favorable trend continued throughout the remaining months, and excepting the months of October and November the amount of exports for each month recorded more or less gain on the similar figures of the preceding year. Turning to imports, the situation was very slack, caused by the far-reaching effect of the financial depression which seriously affected the purchasing power. Imports were at the high tide only during the months of March, April and May, when the total imports reached upwards of ¥200 millions. In June, the excess of imports over exports was only a little over ¥9,150,000 and the following month saw an excess of exports amounting to over ¥5,850,000. The average amount of imports for one month was about ¥177 millions, a decrease of over ¥20 millions below the similar figure of the preceding year, ¥197 millions.

The sending of specie to London and New York repeatedly made while the late Ministry was in power had a favorable effect on the exchange market, as the shipment was understood to lead to the possible lifting of the gold embargo. Thus the Yokohama Specie Bank's T.T. rate on New York was nearly restored to par, i.e. to the neighborhood of $49 at the beginning of March '27. The tendency was suddenly reversed by the memorable panic about the middle of March, and this fact coupled with the discontinuation of the specie shipment by the new Ministry gradually pushed down the Yen value, and the rate on New York fell to $46¼, the bottom figure that was registered in the middle of May.

Principal items on the export list, which increased in volume compared with the previous year, numbered 10 articles, notably raw silk and silk goods which increased about ¥12,200,000 and ¥5,900,000 respectively. Among the articles which declined notable are cotton fabrics and cotton yarns which fell off by about ¥35,000,000 and ¥30,000,000 respectively. The conspicuous increase of raw silk and silk goods accounts for the comparatively satisfactory showing of the year's trade balance, while the decline of cotton fabrics and cotton yarn, both important items on the export list, mainly going to China, eloquently testifies how the disturbances in that country vitally affected the trade interests of this country.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Of the principal imports, 11 articles increased in volume while 18 decreased. Among others the arrival of cotton (raw & ginned) decreased by about ¥140,000,000 or 20%, this marked falling-off being largely responsible for the decline of the whole volume of imports for the year. The year under review saw a large import of rice amounting to about ¥80,000,000, a gain of over ¥32,000,000 on the figure of the previous year, the increase being attributed to the less satisfactory yield of domestic rice in the preceding year. The import of wheat, on the contrary, decreased by about ¥40,000,000, other foodstuffs including beans, eggs, sugar, etc. being also on decrease. Wool, woollen yarn, woollen cloth, pulp, motor cars and parts thereof, etc. were among those which increased.

To sum up, the favorable showing of the year's trade balance, which resulted in a marked falling-off of imports, was brought about by the increase of exports through the fall of the exchange rates and the decline of imports by the extreme economic depression which seriously affected the purchasing capacity of the masses.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXVI

SIX PREMIER CITIES

The City Planning Law

The rapid expansion of cities and towns in recent years is demanding their reconstruction, totally inadequate as they are to meet the requirements of their radically changed conditions in traffic, sanitation, etc. The city planning law was first adopted in 1919, and provides for the organization of the Central and Provincial City Planning Committees to deliberate on all important measures for preserving and promoting, in and outside the city limit, matters of public welfare and benefit.

The expenditures are met either by the Government or by the communal bodies according as one or the other conducts the works. Private individuals materially benefited by the new plans and arrangements may be made to bear the whole or part of the expenses within a certain limit. For raising the necessary fund, the municipality, with the approval of the Government, may levy upon its citizens special burdens not exceeding 12½% of land tax, 40% of prefectutral taxes, etc. The law came into force on Jan. 1, 1920, for the six premier cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya and Yokohama, the same law being extended later to 43 smaller cities throughout the country including Sapporo, Otaru, Hakodate, Sakai, Amagasaki, Nagasaki, Niigata, Hiroshima, Okayama, Shimonoseki, etc., and is expected to do much for improving them as to street plan, sanitation, sewage systems, etc. in harmony with the City Building Law also passed by the Diet in April, 1919.

It may be noted that in Sept. '22, Dr. Charles A. Beard, a noted American expert of municipal administration, arrived in Tokyo in response to the invitation of the Tokyo Municipal Research Board presided over by the then Mayor Viscount Goto. Before he went home in March '23 he handed to the Viscount a report embodying the results of his six months' study of the important problem of Greater Tokyo. It has made a profound impression on the public.

Building Regulations.—The city building law came into operation on Dec. 1, 1920, when Rules for Operation were enforced. They specify the kind of buildings not allowable in the residential, industrial, or commercial quarters. A building in the residential quarters must not exceed as a rule 65 feet in height and in the other quarters 100 feet, though some allowance is made for those with spacious surroundings, such as a park, a road, etc.; in particular the height of a brick or stone building is not to exceed 65 feet and that for a wooden one 50 feet, etc., etc.

Area and Population

Of the six premier cities, Osaka now occupies the foremost

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

place as to area and population in consequence of the expansion of the municipal district effected on April 1, 1925, as preparatory step to the execution of the Greater Osaka plan mentioned elsewhere in the present chapter. The following comparative table is based on the 2nd decennary census taken on Oct. 1, 1925:

Cities	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Population per 1 sq. kilometre
Osaka (New)	178.1	2,114,809	11,950
Tokyo	81.2	1,995,303	23,353
Kyoto	33.2	679,976	11,330
Yokohama	39.3	405,888	14,761
Kobe	38.4	644,212	11,842
Nagoya	152.8	768,560	4,529

For reference sake, below is given comparative statistics as to area and population of Tokyo, Osaka, London and five other large cities of the world:

	Area (Sq. kilometres)	Population	Density of population (per 1 Sq. kilometre)
Greater Osaka	178.1	2,114,809	11,950
Tokyo	81.2	1,995,303	23,353
Greater London	1,794.6	7,461,168	4,158
Berlin	878.0	3,804,048	4,333
Paris	80.0	2,906,472	36,331
New York	742.8	5,620,048	7,566
Chicago	498.3	2,701,705	5,422
Washington	155.4	437,571	2,816

The comparative growth of population in the six premier cities is shown in the 2nd decennary census returns taken in October 1925, as follows:—

	No. of Households	Population			Comparison with 1920 figures
		Men	Women	Total	
Osaka (new).	484,072	1,126,321	988,488	2,114,809	+861,826
Tokyo	429,985	1,095,222	900,081	1,995,303	−177,898
Nagoya	164,248	392,518	376,042	768,560	+338,563
Kyoto	148,870	350,745	329,231	679,976	+ 88,653
Kobe	151,505	335,763	308,449	644,212	+ 35,568
Yokohama ...	95,377	214,341	191,547	405,888	− 17,050

(+ increase. − decrease).

MUNICIPAL FINANCES

Tax Burdens

The tax burdens in the six premier cities for the fiscal year 1926-27 stood as follows:

City	National tax (Y. 1,000)	Prefectural tax (Y. 1,000)	Municipal tax (Y. 1,000)	Total (Y. 1,000)	Per household	Per capita
Tokyo	33,630	10,676	23,235	67,543	¥157.0	¥32.9
Osaka	26,051	7,602	27,405	61,060	126.1	28.9
Kyoto	5,743	2,189	6,193	14,126	95.2	25.9
Yokohama ..	3,748	1,766	2,209	7,725	81.0	19.0
Kobe	7,448	3,303	5,863	16,615	109.1	25.6
Nagoya	6,136	3,541	8,607	17,745	108.1	22.7

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Municipal Assets and Liabilities

The assets of the six premier cities at the end of 1925 were as follows:

	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	Per household Yen	Per capita of Pop. (Yen)
Tokyo	383,295	891	192
Kyoto	42,146	283	62
Osaka	472,631	976	223
Yokohama	33,039	346	81
Kobe	43,244	285	67
Nagoya	69,647	424	90

The amount of outstanding liabilities at the end of June, 1926, is as follows:—

	Total amount (Yen 1,000)	Per household (Yen)	Per capita of population (Yen)
Tokyo	298,381	694	149
Kyoto	32,718	220	48
Osaka	268,841	555	127
Yokohama	73,034	765	179
Kobe	84,698	559	131
Nagoya	40,036	243	52

Municipal Budgets

As shown in the municipal budgets for the fiscal year 1926-27, the revenue and expenditure of the six premier cities are as follows:—

Revenue (in ¥1,000):

	Tokyo	Osaka	Kyoto	Yokohama	Kobe	Nagoya
Revenue from taxes...	21,223	20,769	5,736	2,211	5,215	6,411
Water rates & fees....	4,660	4,452	1,102	1,480	1,829	1,153
Car fare & electric supply	43,497	37,174	9,029	3,040	12,360	5,413
Loans & borrowings...	119,321	33,374	1,285	17,226	17,069	12,834
Income from properties	2,581	2,779	237	628	263	102
Subsidies	31,729	5,045	1,040	8,864	995	1,088
Total incl. others.....	253,755	126,317	23,344	39,948	42,581	33,365

Expenditure (in ¥1,000):

Ordinary	72,754	50,914	13,101	7,635	16,300	10,012
Extraordinary	186,804	94,496	14,812	33,647	28,750	23,792
Total	259,558	145,411	27,912	41,282	45,049	33,804

Main items of the expenditure are as follows (in ¥1,000):—

Offices	5,767	2,894	542	646	1,257	744
Public works	54,770	33,525	3,188	10,495	1,895	2,650
Public health	6,152	2,583	1,047	1,006	1,343	1,353
Water works	13,756	6,535	1,468	2,617	2,785	2,697
Social works	4,564	796	87	978	410	141
Electric works	61,725	43,159	6,073	4,838	11,822	6,647
Loans & borrowings....	68,297	27,430	4,185	8,056	17,933	11,646
Education	22,978	13,168	4,593	4,200	3,207	5,765
Total incl. others.....	259,558	145,411	27,912	41,282	45,049	33,804

Social Works in the Six Municipal Budgets

With the growing importance of social problems in general,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the municipal authorities are attending to various social and relief works, though financial considerations are hampering their activities in this direction. The following table is taken from the report of the Home Office for the 1926-27 fiscal year:

	Total expenditure	Social work fund
Tokyo	¥259,557,510	¥4,564,134
Osaka	145,410,665	795,921
Kyoto	27,911,730	88,657
Yokohama	41,282,095	978,363
Kobe	45,049,327	410,314
Nagoya	33,803,922	140,599

Among the various social undertakings calculated to give relief to the increasing pressure on living, there are two that deserve brief mention, as they have been taken up in recent years by various municipal authorities especially in the six premier cities. These are (1) the "public market" and (2) the "common dining halls."

The Public Market.—The first market of this nature was established in Osaka in 1918, soon after the "rice riots" that had broken out in many parts of the country. At first rice was the sole article offered for sale, but subsequently the list has been very much enlarged and at present it covers most articles of food and other commodities of daily necessity. Exempt from tax, supplied direct by producers, and enjoying other advantages that tend to reduce the cost, articles on sale at the public markets are reputed cheaper though considered a trifle poorer in quality than those brought by errand-boys of retail-merchants to their regular customers. Those who patronise the public markets are people in middle and lower classes, and it is believed that the habit of buying direct at shops will grow, our people now being so dependent on their regular retailers as to leave them free to bring articles at their option. They are too indolent or shy to do shopping by themselves of such articles. The example set by Osaka has spread to other cities, and at present there are in Tokyo as many as 48 such markets, in Osaka 17 and a number at Kobe, Kyoto, Nagoya and some other places. The public markets were at first temporary barrack sheds, but many have since been rebuilt in permanent style.

So far as the result realized at the ten municipal markets run by the Osaka municipal authorities is concerned, it is said to be a fairly good success. The monthly turnover is put at about one million yen each, but at the public markets in other cities, in Tokyo, for instance, the result is said to be far less satisfactory, some having been even closed owing to scanty patronage. At first no fee was charged on retailers using the stalls at a public market, but at present in most places the stall-keepers are charged a certain rate. Rates in Tokyo range from ¥10 to ¥2 per tsubo per month according to the location.

The Common Dining Halls.—Interesting to note the first common dining hall in Japan, that in Tokyo, owes its existence to a philanthropist, who, with the idea of supplying cheap and wholesome food to poorer people, started in 1918 the "Democratic dining hall" on the modest scale of serving 60 sitters at a time. Then appeared similar establishments in Osaka, Nagoya and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

other cities, most of them run by religious and other charitable bodies, and a few as municipal undertakings. At first the charges were 8 sen for breakfast and 10 sen for either dinner or supper, but the tariff has been somewhat advanced lately owing to rise of market prices. At a model municipal hall in Tokyo 10 sen for breakfast and 15 for either dinner or supper is a rule, while in a corresponding establishment in Osaka the tariff is uniform, 12 sen.

HOUSING QUESTION

The housing question has become in Japan one of great urgency as it is elsewhere, the shortage of dwelling houses being keenly felt in all urban districts. According to the latest researches of the Home Office shortage of dwelling houses throughout the country is represented by 122.821, of which the shortage in Osaka reaches 23,000, in Tokyo 17,000, and in Fukuoka 13,000. The number of houses planned during the year 1920-21 with low-interest fund specially advanced for the purpose by the Government was only 15,501, or about 10% of the houses required. Even that 10% has by no means been completed as planned at first, for in point of fact only 1436 houses were built during the year, so that the housing troubles remain as grave as before. To take the instance of Osaka city, whereas in 1914 tenantless dwelling houses were reported at 13,987 out of the total number of 225,044 i.e. 623. This percentage had fallen to 0.12 by the end of Aug. 1920. The average space allotted per head is about 45 sq. ft.

The rent has steadily risen, and in Osaka the rate has been quadrupled during the last fifteen years. In 1919-20 it advanced as much as 33% of the total. The fact that between 30 and 35% of laborers and lower school masters earning only at best ¥30 a month are obliged to pay ¥5-6, i.e., about 17-20% of their income for rent, is significant. This alarming shortage of houses places tenants at the mercy of avaricious landlords. They are also in constant danger of being preyed upon by dishonest house-agents, many of whom are little better than swindlers. In these circumstances troubles between houseowners and tenants have become the order of the day, especially in Tokyo and Osaka.

With a view to relieving the situation, the Home Office and Communications Dept. announced in 1920 that they would advance on a low interest ¥6,263,000 and ¥1,880,000 respectively to their building fund. Next the Dwelling House Association Law and revised Lease Law were enacted in 1921, the former regulating the advance of money by provinces and districts for building purposes and the latter determining the legal relations between lessors and lessees of both lots and houses, besides safeguarding the interest of the lessees. The latter law was put into force on May 15 in 5 cities, Tokyo, Osaka, Kyoto, Yokohama and Kobe.

The Dwelling House Association Law that was put into execution in July, 1921, has been followed by the formation of no less than 2,400 associations in urban districts, their applications for loans summing up to ¥160 millions. It was in October of the same year that the sanction was issued for the first time, i.e.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to the Kagoshima Association, which is composed of almost all the salaried-men of middle or lower rank in the city. Of the total building fund required amounting to ¥726,700, the members are to pay in as first instalment ¥58,136, the balance to be advanced by the Home Office. (See also Chapter on Housing Problem, Supplement, 1927 edition).

THE SIX PREMIER CITIES

1. Tokyo

Finance.—The finances of the city of Tokyo made a sudden expansion after the war with Russia. With the adoption of the tramway municipalization scheme in 1911-12 the figures swelled further. Details are shown:

Year ending March	Revenue Yen 1,000	Expenditure Yen 1,000
1925	214,978	150,234
1926 (estimate)	245,754	231,651
1927 „	261,635	257,578
1928 „	293,356	289,469

The enormous increase of the municipal finances obliges the Tokyo citizens to bear an exceedingly heavy taxation, this being at present more than quintupled compared with ten years ago. Details are shown below (in ¥1,000):—

Year	Additional	Special	Special taxes for street improvement	Total
1923	7,333	1,616	1,234	10,183
1924	12,717	1,952	1,887	16,556
1925	14,802	1,817	1,504	18,123
1926 (estimate)	15,006	2,091	2,449	19,546
1927 „	17,118	3,559	—	20,681

The following shows the revenue and expenditure of the general account and 14 special accounts of the Municipality Budget for 1926-27 and 1927-28 (in ¥1,000):

	1927–28		1926–27	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
City (general)	99,244	99,244	128,300	105,114
Waterworks	19,888	19,888	20,625	14,002
Sinking fund for pub. loans.	34,739	34,739	2,644	34,272
Mutual relief against fires..	851	851	636	636
Public dining rooms.....	572	559	573	562
Workhouse	7,876	7,876	—	—
Electric tramway	50,774	50,774	64,155	44,955
Electric power supply.....	11,462	11,462	12,171	9,724
Elec. undertaking sinking fund	36,289	33,136	18,995	35,346
City poor house.....	828	828	682	717
Total including others...	293,356	289,469	261,635	257,578

Sewerage System.—The comprehensive sewerage system first adopted in 1908 and revised in December 1924 with the approval of the Central Government is based on this datum; population

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to be served 3,000,000; one half of the daily wasted matter to be discharged in 8 hours, supposing the per capita per diem waste to be 6 cubic shaku; maximum rainfall per hour estimated at 50 mm. The whole city is subdivided into three drainage sections and the sewer-conduits measure 712,000 "ken" in all. The area to be drained totals 20,768,000 "tsubo." Started in 1911 the work was partially completed before the disaster of September 1923, which has very much dislocated the prescribed arrangement. At present the work is included partly in the Government rehabilitation and partly in the municipal improvement program. The former has set apart ¥43,580,000 for the purpose, the work to extend from the 1923 fiscal year to the '28. For completing the remaining sewerage work and repairing the earthquake damage something like ¥76,000,000 will be necessary, a sum which the city can ill afford to meet at present. The municipal authorities have therefore decided to reserve it for the 1919-36 period work. Meanwhile for 20 places mostly situated in the saved area of the city, which from their natural formation have frequently been flooded on occasion of heavy rain, the same authorities have begun improvement work at the estimate of ¥4,580,000, spread over from 1925 to 1929. With the commencement of the municipal sewerage work the suburban towns have, at the instance of the city, also started or are about to start their own sewage improvement.

Road-making and Improvement.—The road-making and improvement program of the prefecture and city of Tokyo has undergone radical change since the disastrous occurrence of 1923. There are, however, several items for which the design remains unaltered, except for the extension of the period of completion. One of them is to construct around the city a "circular" 12-"ken" road extending 19 m. 26 ch. 6 yd., besides the urban terminals of a little under 3 m. The whole is estimated to demand ¥25,000,000 approximately. The other is called the "radial" road, comprising the four national highways existing from olden time. The total length is 19 m. 16 ch. 5 yd. besides about half a mile terminals in the city. The effective width will be 48 to 72 feet and the expense is estimated at ¥18,750,000. The two road-makings were originally designed for completion in nine years beginning 1921, but the period has been extended five years.

Pavement Work.—The pavement work was started by the city in the 1921 fiscal year as a six-year program for principal thorough-fares of 36 feet or over in width, but it has been transferred to the control of the Rehabilitation Bureau in greater part. At the same time the city took up on its own account the paving of part of the saved area as a four year work to be completed in the spring of 1926. The area to be treated total 348,000 "tsubo" and the estimated cost was ¥3,100,000. The area of pavement work completed by the spring of 1926 was, however, only about 190,000 "tsubo" or 239,000 metres in length, the average cost being ¥45 per "tsubo." The materials used are wood-blocks, asphalt concrete, and cut stones. Some parts will be macadamized.

Bridges.—The bridges now number more than they were before the disaster, as those burnt have been temporarily repaired while there are several newly constructed. The river Sumida.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

as described in the Earthquake Appendix of the 1924-5 edition, will be spanned by ten large bridges of which four will be new. There will be two more to be constructed in other parts of the city. Taught by the tragic experience of 1923 they will be constructed fire-proof.

Waterworks.—The water supply arrangements in Tokyo date back more than 350 years ago to the time of the Tokugawa Shogunate, when the primitive mode of conducting water by wooden pipes was adopted. This device was continued well into the era of Meiji. In 1892-98 the work of renovation was carried out at an estimated outlay of ¥9,189,000 met by means of foreign loans. The work was based on the plan of providing for 1,500,000 people at the rate of 4 cubic "shaku" per head. To meet the demand of the fast growing consumption a further expansion was decided upon in 1912 at an outlay of ¥20,720,000 on a 7 year program, further to be increased in 1920 to ¥47,600,000 in anticipation of the probable rise of prices by 1928. The seismic disaster of 1923 retarded the expansion work intended to supply 17,280,000 cubic "shaku" a day on an average for 3,000,000 people. In 1924, the construction of part of the second period work requiring speedy execution was started with an outlay of ¥4,700,000 as a work spread over 3 years, and in 1926 the construction of two new additional reservoirs for completion by 1931 at an estimate cost of ¥22,360,000 was taken up. The condition of water supply in the last few years stood as follows:—

End of March	Private metres	Houses supplied	Common metres	Houses supplied
1925-6	110,450	115,181	1,206	13,436
1926-7	115,519	122,430	1,180	12,771
*1927	108,751	125,086	1,158	11,871

* end of June.

Compared with the similar figures for 1922 the above returns indicate a marked falling-off particularly in the number of common metres and houses supplied, the decrease being due to the quake disaster of 1923 which devastated greater portion of the downtown.

Electric Tramways.—The municipalization of street tramways was realized in 1911. The purchase of the three tramways was effected at the cost of ¥63,915,000. The data of the service in the recent years are tabulated below:

Year ended March	Mileage open to traffic	Average working mileage per day	No. of passengers carried per day	Passenger receipts per day Yen
1922	185.192	172,270	1,306,971	86,784
1923	162.703	143,511	1,177,303	71,608
1924	192.972	163,856	1,394,456	81,728
1925	194.424	186,940	1,291,149	85,601
1926	195.779	179,133	1,216,255	80,036

As auxiliary traffic organs, the Municipality opened in the autumn of 1923 the street motor bus service, 395 cars being employed at the end of 1926. The charge is 7 sen each section.

Electric Lighting.—The Municipality also operates electric lighting business which it took over from the Tokyo Street Tramway Co., when the electric tramways were municipalized. The

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

intrusion of the Municipality in this field has proved an occasion for breaking down the monopoly so far held by the private electric companies, and in lowering the tariff. The number of lamps totalled 2,033,124 in the city alone at the end of 1926, the figure representing the share of the two rival Cos. doing business in the city.

Municipal Assets & Liabilities

Assets.—The assets of the Municipality are tabulated below (¥1,000):—

End of Dec.	1927 (Sept.)	1925	1924
General:—			
Public bonds, shares, and other securities	1,161	181	186
Deposits, loans and cash	10,977	1,500	1,146
Land	197,227	33,845	24,465
Buildings	12,886	12,817	10,737
Other properties	96,978	2,434	1,980
Total	319,230	50,776	38,514
Electricity Dept.:—			
Land	17,243	9,577	8,509
Buildings	9,586	6,577	4,813
Tracks	26,805	23,155	20,531
Vehicles	30,162	24,226	21,290
Plants, etc.	—	—	—
Elec. wires	30,467	26,256	21,908
Total incl. others	149,668	108,727	94,408

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of 1926, amounted to ¥301,180,000 or ¥149.08 per capita of population. In October 1926 a ¥60 million loan was floated in London to supplement the rehabilitation work fund.

2. Osaka

The "Greater Osaka" Program

By the absorption of the outlying district the industrial city of Osaka has outstripped Tokyo in area and population and has become the largest city of Japan, the ambitious program for realizing the Greater Osaka plan having been effected by 1928 with a fund of ¥200 millions. To mention the principal features of improvement the main thoroughfares will be widened; all wooden bridges be replaced by new structures of fire and earthquake-proof material, and subways and elevated street car lines, besides the surface electric railways, will be operated. The plan also provides for the establishment of a central city market with a site of about 30 acres by 1928, and water supply capacity will shortly be increased to 128,000,000 gallons a day from 84,000,000 as at present. On the completion of the consolidation of the two adjacent counties with the city, it must be added, the industrial capacity of Osaka has been augmented by about 150 per cent.

The estimate accounts of the city for 1925, 1926 and 1927 stood as follows (¥1,000):—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year ended March	General		Special	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
1925	20,329	20,329	154,832	153,862
1926	25,774	25,774	170,171	170,171
1927	40,065	40,065	204,812	204,812

Details of the 1926-27 and 1927-28 estimates stood as follows (¥1,000):—

	1927—28		1926—27	
	Revenue	Expenditure	Revenue	Expenditure
Waterworks	7,795	7,795	9,674	9,674
Elec. tramway	69,095	69,095	73,954	73,954
Harbor expenses	6,137	6,137	6,418	6,418
Others	161,849	161,849	80,124	80,124
Total	204,812	204,812	70,171	170.171

Principal Special Account Undertakings

1. Waterworks.—The genesis of the Osaka waterworks dates back to 1895 when the river Yodo that runs through the city was utilized for supplying water to 610,000 persons. This was next extended so as to provide for 800,000 and further for supplying a million more. The last work was commenced in 1907 as a 7 year program. The cost amounted to ¥10,630,000 of which ¥2,230,-000 were supplied from the State treasury. A further expansion scheme is now under investigation.

The condition of water supply at the end of 1926 was as follows:—Number of houses getting supply from the common and private sources 206,374, others 191,756; volume of water supplied measured 550,010,000 "koku" or 1,506,000 "koku" per day.

2. Electric Tramways.—From the very outset the Osaka Street Electric Tramway was a municipal undertaking, and at present 52.71 miles are open to traffic. Data of traffic service for the three years ending 1926 are as follows (1,000):—

Year	No. of Passengers	No. of Passengers per day	Passenger receipts (Yen 1,000)	Passenger receipts per day (Yen)
1924	300,283	823	17,044	46.7
1925	304,598	835	17,268	47.0
1926	308,203	856	17,473	47.4

The Municipality obtained charter in June '27 for the construction within the city limits of both underground and overhead high speed four electric railway lines extending 33.65 miles, as an 8-year program commencing 1929. The expenditure amounting to ¥163 millions is to be raised by loans.

3. Harbor Works.—The Osaka harbor works were started in 1897 on an 8 year program, at the estimated cost of ¥22,570,400, of which ¥4,680,000 and a portion of land estimated at ¥1,900,000 came from the State treasury. Owing, however, to a marked rise in material and wages, a further extension involving ¥2,200,000 on a 10 year program was made in 1906. The principal works including jetties, warehouses, coast protection, canals, etc., are now almost completed and the port, about 1,800 acres, has suddenly gained in importance with regard to import trade since the Great War.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

4. Sewerage Works.—Warned by the outbreak of virulent epidemics in 1886 and 1890 of cholera and dysentery the city undertook the improvement of sewerage work in 1894-99 as regards the old city. In 1911 a further improvement was planned on a 10 year program at an estimated outlay of ¥4,500,000, one-third of which was supplied from the State treasury. The work was started in 1909 and has been completed already, and today Osaka presents even better health record then Tokyo.

Municipal Liabilities

The four big enterprises of Osaka city mentioned above involved the Municipality in a heavy debt amounting to about ¥83,700,000. The loans outstanding at the end of June, 1926, totalled ¥268,841,000 including 2 water works loans for ¥36,628,000; 3 harbor loans, ¥19,010,800; 5 electric tramway loans, ¥39,423,600; 2 sewerage loans, ¥13,579,000, etc. The total indebtedness works out to ¥127.00 per capita of population. At end of March 1927 the total lessened to about ¥221,000,000. It may be stated the Municipality expected to complete the redemption of principal and interest by 1924, with revenue obtained from taxation (¥61,000,000), electric tramway service income (¥17,000,000), water charges (¥17,000,000), receipts from the harbor (¥11,000,000), proceeds from sale of reclaimed land (¥3,200,000), income from properties (¥3,700,000) and miscellaneous receipts (¥6,500,000).

3. Kyoto

The ordinary finance (general account) of the city is as shown below:—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1924-25	¥15,265,629	¥10,189,324
1925-26	15,323,719	10,926,579
1926-27	10,663,624	10,663,624

The special account for 1925-26 stood as follows:—

	Revenue	Expenditure
Canal and water-power works..	¥ 4,268,826	¥ 3,486,154
Waterworks	2,788,735	2,175,174
Electric tramway	8,103,076	6,170,274
Other	20,198,184	15,590,398
Total	50,682,540	38,348,579

The three leading municipal undertakings, i.e. Canal and Water-power works, Waterworks, and Electric tramway, are described below:—

1. Canal & Water-power Works.—The first Biwa Canal that was completed in 1895 at the cost of ¥1,838,317 was designed for the conveyance of passengers and goods and also for the supply of waterpower, while the second canal, ¥4,477,805, and completed lately, supplies water for drinking, fire brigade and for purposes of hydro-electricity, etc.

2. Waterworks.—The waterworks started in October, 1908, were completed in March, 1912, at the cost of ¥3,000,000 of which

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

¥750,000 came from the State treasury. The water is drawn from Lake Biwa by means of the second canal and was designed as the first term work to provide for 500,000 people and 200,000 for the second, the rate being calculated at 3.5 cubic "shaku" per day per head, with a maximum consumption of 4.9 cubic "shaku."

3. Electric Tramways.—The municipal street tramway service commenced in 1908 now extends for 30 miles. Besides, there are five private tramways run both in the city and suburbs with the combined mileage of over 50 miles. The results of working in 1925 are tabulated below:—

	No. of passengers	Passenger receipts
Municipal	93,162,747	¥5,388,439
Keihan Electric	33,633,884	5,053,524
Keishin Electric	4,503,416	631,613
Ranzan (Arashiyama) Electric	3,993,190	318,560
Kitano Electric	245,571	11,452
Eizan Electric	716,120	63,650

Municipal Liabilities

Municipal debts outstanding at the end of 1926 totalled ¥30,153,000 or ¥44.23 per capita of population.

4. Yokohama

The annual revenue and expenditure (estimate) of Yokohama amounted to (In ¥1,000):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1926-27 (estimate)	¥ 9,038	¥ 9,038
1927-28 („)	10,302	10,302

Special Account

Special account of the Municipality consists of 13 items including Reconstruction work, Waterworks, Electric business, Gas works, Hospital, former Concession account, Cemetery and Crematory, etc. The urban tramway service is managed by a private concern under special contract with the city.

Gas Works.—The works were first started as a private enterprise but were municipalized in 1892. The estimate accounts for 1927-28 put revenue and expenditure at ¥1,569,874. The pipes laid measure about 317.24 miles and about 170,000 households have connection.

Waterworks.—The waterworks enjoy the honor of being the pioneer in Japan and the estimate account for 1927-28 is ¥3,488,589 both for revenue and expenditure.

Harbor Work.—The harbor work, originally started in 1900, and practically finished in 1917, sustained an extensive damage in the earthquake disaster of '23. The 3rd period work which was being carried on since 1921 was temporarily suspended. The repair of the work damaged in the disaster was in greater portion finished in Feb. '25, the remaining work to be completed by 1931 at the estimate cost of ¥22 millions.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Municipal Liabilities.

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of Dec., 1926,. totalled ¥79,733,000 or ¥181.00 per capita, this being the greatest of all the six cities. In November 1926 a municipal loan totalling. $19,740,000 was floated by the city in New York.

The Greater Yokohama

In April '27 the Greater Yokohama plan was put into effect by absorbing the outlying districts comprising two towns of Tsurumi and Hodogaya and seven villages, all these embracing 22,922 households with 109,193 inhabitants. By the absorption the city has had its area trebled and its population increased by over 100,000 as shown below:—

	Area (sq. miles)	No. households	Population
New Yokohama	51.69	82,229	515,081
Old Yokohama	14.53	59,377	405,888

Tsurumi being a promising thriving industrial town lying between Yokohama and Tokyo, its annexation is judged as an important addition to the prosperity of the city, which being hilly in the rear and rather narrow in extent is unfit for industrial activity. Tsurumi and adjacent district, while facing the water front of the harbor have sufficient level space in the rear to enable the new Yokohama to grow as an industrial city. Following this absorption the new city was divided into the following five sections on October 1, '27:

	Population*	No. Households*	Area (sq. miles)
Tsurumi-ku	58,003	12,735	7.62
Kanagawa-ku	111,716	24,213	17.03
Naka-ku	296,492	66,813	12.92
Hodogaya-ku	27,641	7,512	7.33
Isogo-ku	29,745	6,579	6.79
Total	523,597	117,852	51.69

* Figures based on the census at the end of Dec. 1926.

5. Kobe

Annual finance of Kobe City has shown a marked increase as follows (incl. special accounts):—

Fiscal year	Revenue	Expenditure
1925-26	¥68,619,009	¥60,368,506
1926-27 (estimate)	50,952,635	50,952,635
1927-28 („)	52,121,982	52,121,982

The Municipal liabilities outstanding at the end of April, 1927, totalled ¥86,637,600 or ¥133.80 per capita of population.

Municipal Undertaking

Water supply is the only undertaking Kobe conducts on its own resources, electric lighting, urban tramways and gas works being all left to private enterprises, while the reconstruction of the harbor is a State undertaking to which the city has been

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

obliged to contribute about ¥3,000,000. Kobe, is, however, free from foreign encumbrances, all the loans being domestic.

Waterworks.—The Municipal authorities have been much troubled about the inadequate arrangements of water supply. The waterworks were at first designed in 1909 to supply 3 cubic ft. per capita a day to 250,000 inhabitants, but the plan was later altered in scope and made to provide for 100,000 families, 25 c. ft. a day. The work extended till 1923 and required the expense of ¥12,858,720 of which the State grants amounted to ¥3,403,000. In 1926 the Municipality carried out an expansion work in the water supply for the city by laying pipes in the eastern suburbs to draw more water from the rich Chikari pond behind Mt. Rokko, and the work has been already finished, supplying 2,587,189 c.f. per diem to 151,505 households or 644,212 population.

Electric Tramways.—The tram-system within the city limit is operated by the Municipality, the total open mileage at the end of 1925 being 16 m. 79 ch. with 79 stops and 240 cars. There are three private tramway companies attending to the suburban service, viz., the Ujikawa Electric Tramway (Akashi-Kobe), Hanshin Electric Rly. (Kobe-Osaka) and Hanshin Express Electric Rly. (also Kobe-Osaka). A new electric tramway was laid between Osaka and Kobe in 1927, forming a parallel line to the State railway and the Hanshin lines. The results of working of these tramways for 1925-'26 are as follows:—

	Per day	
	No. of passengers	Receipts (Yen)
Municipal line	249,982	12,302
Hanshin Electric Rly.....	136,938	16,458
Hanshin Express Electric Rly.	35,613	7,533
Ujikawa Electric Tramway...	47,091	3,631

Harbor Works.—The first term work extending over 16 years, started in 1907 at the total cost of ¥15,090,000 of which ¥3,660,000 was borne by the Municipality, was completed in May 1922. The harbor now has four quays with berth for 19 boats of 3 to 20 thousand tons at the same time. The second term work which was taken in hand in 1919 as ten years' undertaking with a view to reclaim a water-front of about 91,600 "tsubo" is now in progress. Upon its completion the harbor will have capacity for 15 more steamers of larger type.

6. Nagoya

The municipal finances of Nagoya, according to the estimates for 1926-27, amounted to ¥9,606,697 in revenue and ¥9,606,697 in expenditure.

Nagoya manages on its own resources its waterworks, sewerage, street tramways, butchery, public cemetery and the disposal of night-soil, none of which is of a nature to embarrass the Municipal finance as in the case of Osaka and Kyoto. The waterworks, started in 1907, was completed in 1914 at a cost of ¥5,270,000, and has the capacity to supply 1,840,000 cubic ft. a day to 460,000 people. The sewerage system, which commenced in 1904, was brought to a finish in 1923 at the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cost of ¥4,453,763. The subsidy from the State treasury amounted to ¥1,264,273 for the waterworks and ¥1,202,000 for the sewerage. The necessary sum was raised by floating municipal loans. Owing to the fast increasing population and the insufficient water supply the Municipality set about in 1926 an extension work with a view to supply 3,880,000 cubic ft. a day to 970,000 people, at the estimated cost of ¥8,197,298. The work is to be completed in 1930.

The street tramways formerly conducted by a private concern was municipalized in 1922 at the cost of ¥11,927,364. The line now extends 31 miles. It has been decided to construct about 34 miles of new lines at the estimated cost of ¥28,140,000 spread over 8 years, the work being started in 1926.

The indebtedness of the city as outstanding at the end of April, 1927, amounted to ¥47,673,077 or ¥61.92 per capita of population.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXVII

CHOSEN (KOREA)

GEOGRAPHY

Chosen (Korea) is one of the largest peninsulas on the east of Asia, and projects between the Sea of Japan and the Yellow Sea. It lies between L. 33° 6′ 40″ N. and 43° 00′ 36″ N. and L. 124° 11′ E. and 130° 56′ 23″ E., and is nearly as large as the Main Island of Japan proper, covering an area of 85,228.68 sq. miles. In the north the Peninsula is separated from Manchuria and Siberia by the rivers Tumen and Yalu and "White" Mountain. In the south the Peninsula faces Kyushu across the Strait of Chosen while the historic island of Tsushima lies only 30 miles away, forming a stepping stone between the two lands. The Gulf of Gensan on the east coast and the river Tadong flowing into the Yellow Sea practically divide the Peninsula into two parts, northern and southern Korea. A watershed runs through both parts, lying nearer the eastern than the opposite coast. Northern Korea is mountainous and rich in timber. In southern Korea the peak of Kongo, noted for its picturesque scenery and magnificent Buddhist temples, towers on the north-east. The south-western district is the best land in Korea and is generally well cultivated. The rivers are larger than those in Japan proper and at full tide many of them can float boats far up the streams. The height of the tide is especially conspicuous on the western coast. In the vicinity of Jinsen, for instance, it reaches as high as 33 ft., though on the opposite side it is only one ft. The climate is comparatively mild for its latitude in the southern part but in the north a rigorous climate, almost like that of Manchuria, prevails.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATION (Average Record)

Temperature

	Fusan C.	Jinsen C.	Gensan C.	Seoul C.	Pyongyang C.
Highest	35.0	36.5	39.6	37.5	36.4
Lowest .....(—)14.0	(—)20.9	(—)21.9	(—)22.3	(—)28.5	

Weather Condition in the Year

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Clear or cloudy days.....	201	186	212	178	188
Rainy or snowy days.....	107	105	119	112	104

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Fusan	Jinsen	Gensan	Seoul	Pyongyang
Early frost	Nov. 10	Nov. 7	Oct. 23	Oct. 15	Oct. 14
Late frost	Mar. 25	Apr. 6	Apr. 14	Apr. 21	Apr. 23
Early snow	Dec. 25	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 17	Nov. 16
Late snow	Mar. 7	Mar. 23	Apr. 5	Mar. 27	Mar. 28

Population

The result of the first decennary census taken on Oct. 1, '25, makes the following showing (the figures representing the total of natives, Japanese and foreigners combined):—

Household	Male	Female	Total
3,720,937	10,020,943	9,502,002	19,522,945

Compared with the figure for 1920, the total population shows an increase of 13.1% or 2,258,720 and an increase of 947,410 as against 18,068,116 at the end of 1924. The density of population is 1,364 per square "ri" (15 kilometres).

Natives

Dec. 31	Household	Male	Female	Total
1920	3,191,153	8,701,988	8,214,090	16,916,078
1923	3,282,792	8,970,812	8,476,101	17,446,913
1924	3,309,451	9,045,641	8,573,899	17,619,540
1925	3,483,481	9,466,994	9,076,332	18,543,326

	Birth			Still-birth		
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1920	251,286	217,435	468,721	1,602	1,443	3,045
1923	370,411	339,497	709,908	1,751	1,416	3,167
1924	363,478	317,350	680,828	1,895	1,578	3,473
1925	376,620	335,658	712,278	1,579	1,217	2,796

	Death			Marriage & Divorce	
Dec. 31	Male	Female	Total	Marriage	Divorce
1920	205,844	189,142	394,986	141,122	7,982
1923	190,392	168,966	359,358	258,167	8,797
1924	201,096	177,683	378,779	154,809	7,041
1925	205,448	179,225	384,673	169,964	7,607

	Ratio per 1000 population				
Dec. 31	Birth	Still-birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1920	27.71	0.18	23.35	8.34	0.47
1923	40.60	0.18	20.60	14.80	0.50
1924	38.64	0.19	21.50	8.79	0.40
1925	38.68	0.15	20.75	9.17	0.41

Japanese in Korea

Till the war of 1904-5 the number of Japanese settlers in the Peninsula did not exceed forty to fifty thousands, but thereafter it has increased at the rate of 20 or 30 per cent. annually, and at present the Japanese form 2.25% of the total population.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Household	Male	Female	Total
1920	94,514	185,196	162,654	347,850
1922	106,991	204,883	181,610	386,493
1923	110,439	212,867	190,144	403,011
1924	111,919	216,429	195,166	411,595
1925	113,254	221,163	203,577	424,740

Population in Principal Cities (at end of 1925)

	Japanese	Korean	Total incl. others
Keijo (Seoul)	77,811	220,176	302,711
Jinsen (Chemulpo)	11,617	39,863	53,593
Gunsan	7,074	13,486	21,027
Taiku	22,143	49,450	72,127
Fusan	39,756	63,204	103,522
Heijo (Pyongyang)	22,527	85,898	109,285
Chin-nan-po	4,634	21,705	27,361
Gensan (Wonsan)	8,756	23,974	33,538

Foreigners in Korea

Year	Male	Female	Total
1920	21,939	3,122	25,061
1923	30,640	4,399	35,039
1924	31,852	5,129	36,981
1925	41,147	6,313	47,460

Classified according to nationality these give in 1924 the following statistics:—Chinese, 41,196; Americans, 742; English, 232; French, 86; Germans, 43; Russians, 134, etc.

THE KOREAN ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY AS REORGANIZED

In Aug. 1919, the regulations for the organization of administrative machinery in Korea were revised, with the object of replacing the former military government with one in which the civil factor should be predominant. Thus the Governor-Generalship of Chosen is now open to either a civilian or a military man whereas the post was formerly restricted to a General or an Admiral.

The reorganizing policy has since been carried out still further and many important reform measures suggested by the growing democratic tendency have been adopted. Among them may be mentioned,—Improvement of the Police system; uniform scale of salaries for Korean and Japanese officials; appointment of Koreans as school principals; higher education arrangement for Korean boys and girls; Korean Judges and Procurators invested with the same authority as Japanese; abolition of flogging; company regulations revised and made more liberal; recognition of religious bodies as juridical persons; permission to publish vernacular papers; partial adoption of the local self-government system, etc.

For the Government-General Office is appointed an Inspector-General of Political Affairs whose function is to assist the Gov-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ernor-General and to inspect the official business of the Local Government and other various affiliated offices. The Government-General is divided into a secretariat office and ten departments, viz., Departments of General Affairs; Internal Affairs; Communication; Finance; Public Works; Railway; Agriculture, Commerce and Industry; Justice; Education; Police. The Chiefs of those Departments are of "Chokunin" rank.

Gendarmerie System Abolished.—The abolition of the gendarmerie system to be replaced by a civil police force is another significant feature of the revision.

Local Administration.—The thirteen Prefectures or Provinces of Korea are as follows:—

Province	Seat of office	Province	Seat of office
Kyongki-do	Seoul	Whanghai-do	Haiju
North Choongchong-do	Chongju	North Pyong-an-do	New Wiju
South Choongchong-do	Kongju	South Pyong-an-do	Pyongyang
North Chonla-do	Chonju	Kwan-won-do	Choonchon
South Chonla-do	Kwanju	North Hamkyong-do	Ranan
North Kyongsang-do	Taiku	South Hamkyong-do	Hamheung
South Kyongsang-do	Fusan		

The Central Council

The Central Council is in effect a Privy Council and considers matters submitted to it by the Governor-General. The members of the Council consist of one President, one Vice-president, five Advisers, and 65 Councillors, all Koreans.

THE ROYAL HOUSE OF KOREA

The former royal family of Korea is treated as Prince of the Blood, and the head is known by the title of His Imperial Highness Prince Yi. The first prince after the annexation, Prince Yi Chiok, demised in April 1926, and was honored with State funeral held at Seoul on June 10 the same year. The present head, Prince Yi Kon, heir and brother to the former, married in April 1920 Princess Masako, daughter of Prince Nashimoto, a Japanese Prince of the Blood.

Korean Peers.—In Oct. 1910, 67 distinguished Koreans including five members of the former Imperial family, were created Peers, i.e. 6 Marquises, 3 Counts, 22 Viscounts, and 45 Barons. The new Peers were given monetary grants.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The creation of the local advisory bodies in Oct. 1920, as a preliminary step towards self-government, is an important innovation in the Japanese government in Korea. These are of three kinds: (1) Provincial Councils, (2) Municipal Councils and (3) Village Councils.

Provincial Council.—Consists of 18 to 37 members according to population. The membership is of two classes (1) elective and (2) nominatetd, the former constituting two-thirds of the entire

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

number of members. These are appointed by the Governor from among a certain fixed number of candidates elected by the members of the municipal and village councils. Those eligible for candidacy are to be male subjects of the Japanese Empire of twenty-five years and over and with an independent means of livelihood.

It is presided over by the Governor who is, except when the urgency of the matter leaves no time for so doing, to convene the Provincial council and invite its views on all questions regarding the provincial finances. The council may memorialize the Governor on all affairs of public importance. Their term is three years, and the office is honorary.

Municipal Council.—Consists of 12 to 30 members, elected for three years without any salary by popular votes under a property qualification consisting of the payment of ¥5 and over per annum of municipal taxes. This restriction is applicable to the voters and the candidates alike. Presided over by the respective Prefects or Mayors, it deliberates upon the financial affairs of the municipality as submitted by the Mayor.

Village Council.—8 to 14 members are appointed by the respective District Magistrate or Chief of Island, for three years without pay, and presided over by the village headman. They discuss village finances. As an exception, 41 villages are allowed an elective system as provided for the municipalities in consideration of their population and their importance as political or economic centres.

School Council.—Besides there will be established in each administrative unit a School Council to discuss matters relating to Korean education. The status, election, etc. of the members are practically same as for the members of the Municipal and Village Councils respectively.

FINANCE

Imperial Treasury's Burden.—To enable the former Korean Government to meet the deficit in its Budget, the Imperial Government disbursed in the four years prior to the annexation ¥104 millions, of which ¥13,280,000 odd was in the shape of loans, free of interest. This was in consideration of the transfer of judiciary affairs to the control of Japan, and the prison expense devolving on the Imperial Treasury. With the annexation Special Account was established for the Government of Chosen, the expenditure to be met as a rule with the revenue of Korea and the deficit filled up with aids from the home Government. All public utility items as road-making, harbors, railways, etc. are defrayed with proceeds from public loans or borrowed money chargeable to the Special Account, while military and naval outlays are payable out of the General Account of the Imperial Government. The latter totalled ¥125,626,000 between 1910 and 1923. In 1919 the Government-General could dispense for the first time with financial help from the Imperial Government, but the administrative reform carried out that year again required help from the home Government for the time being. It was ¥10 millions in 1920, ¥15 in '21, ¥16 in '22 and ¥15 in '23 and '24.

The Budget Expansion.—The budget has increased apace in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

recent years owing to the institution of various cultural enterprises undertaken and stood at the ¥158 million level both for revenue and expenditure in 1922-23 and ¥146 in the following year, the former being 100% over the figures in 1919-20 and 220% over 1911-12.

Budget (in ¥1,000)

Revenue

Ordinary	1925–26	1926–27
Taxes	35,621	37,486
Stamp receipts	9,115	10,008
Yok-tun-to receipts	1,202	1,406
Gov't undertakings and property.	95,579	98,449
Other receipts	2,017	2,102
Total	143,464	149,453
Extraordinary		
Sale of Gov't property	3,928	3,945
National treasury grants	15,124	19,919
From general accounts	800	800
Loans	10,000	15,000
Surplus of previous year transferred	777	3,309
Total with others	29,858	43,372
Total revenue	173,392	192,825

Expenditure

Ordinary	1925–26	1926–27
Prince Yi's Household	1,800	1,800
Gov. General's Office	3,930	3,960
Justice and Prisons	6,957	7,088
Local administration	28,934	29,098
Education	1,254	2,072
Customs-house	929	978
Model farms	397	431
Central experimental station	165	165
Afforestation	2,768	3,931
Communication	11,024	11,370
Railway working	42,166	41,814
Monopoly Bureau	16,972	17,362
Sundry expenses	833	931
Transferred to special account	14,188	15,120
Chosen Hospital and Saisei-in	686	—
Reserves	2,500	2,500
Total with others	136,456	140,339
Extraordinary		
Garrison	281	275
Investigation	467	463
Subsidies	12,681	14,175
Repairs and construction	2,737	3,322
Public works	3,550	6,806
Railways	10,000	15,000
Arable land adjustment	3,869	5,013
Railway stores	1,000	—
Sand arresting	400	600
Total with others	36,936	52,486
Total Expenditure	173,393	192,825

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Continuing Expenditure (¥1,000)

	Total	Up to 1924	1925	1926
Chosen Shrine	1,564	1,331	233	—
Gov't offices	6,678	5,690	700	288
Telephone & telegraph.....	4,170	2,170	500	500
Roads	40,480	24,340	500	1,000
Harbor construction	28,080	23,860	800	1,000
Railways	268,889	153,981	10,000	16,500
Sand arrester	9,300	700	400	600
Extra. riparian work.....	1,051	827	224	—
Chosen Imperial Univ.....	1,668	394	300	500
Riparian work	9,300	—	700	1,200

Debts (September, 1926)

	Amount Yen 1,000	Interest per cent.	When floated	To be redeemed in
2nd Undertaking Loan.....	12,964	6.5	1908	1933
1st 4% Public Loan.....	1,052	4.0	1913	1940
Mark "Sa" & "Yu" Public Loans	7,599	5.0	1921-23	1976-78
Various 5% Exchequer bonds	233,769	5%	1922-25	1925-30
Various Undertaking Loans	43,221	5.5	1921-25	1924-30
Total	298,611	—	—	—

PUBLIC WORKS

There were formerly no "roads" to speak of in Korea, the river beds in many places having served as such in dry seasons. Since the annexation a complete system of roads has been laid out, consisting of 515 lines of roads of various classes totalling 15,000 miles in length. The greater part of these roads was completed by the end of 1923. The remainder is still in course of construction. Reconstruction of streets has also been carried out on an extensive scale, as the old streets were extremely narrow and dirty.

Rivers, which were found in the worst condition imaginable, mainly owing to complete deforestation throughout the country, have been investigated with the view to systematic control, and the works of improvement are already under way.

Harbor works were commenced with Fusan, where all the terminal facilities for the Fusan-Seoul Rly. have been completed. The construction of breakwaters and dredging are now in progress. At Jinsen a spacious lock-gate dock has been constructed to accommodate 2 ships of 4,500 gross tons and under, by taking advantage of the great tidal range (22-23 ft.) of the locality. The work cost ¥741,000.

Cities and towns with **Waterworks** already number 24 and are steadily increasing.

Irrigation works have been carried out on qulte a large scale, mostly by the local unions specially formed for the purpose. At the end of 1922, the land irrigated covered no less than 850,000 acres.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume of Trade (in ¥1,000)

Year	Merchandise			Specie & Bullion	
	Imports	Exports	Total	Import	Export
1923	265,790	261,665	527,456	1,058	6,598
1924	309,593	329,089	638,632	1,591	5,737
1925	234,624	317,289	551,912	549	4,358
1926	248,156	338,175	586,331	245	4,310
1927	269,474	330,791	600,265	—	—

Staple Exports (¥1,000)

	1926 (Sept.	1925		1926 (Sept.)	1925
Rice	125,880	173,164	Gold ore	987	1,402
Beans	17,410	21,087	Iron ore	599	919
Fish	9,507	13,789	Timber	3,771	3,795
Ginseng ..... (medicinal)	1,691	1,743	Iron	3,120	5,017
			Cow hides	2,081	6,077
Cotton	4,353	11,588	Beche de Mer.	1,931	460
Barley & Wheat	2,307	2,307	Pulp	5,441	786
Live stock	3,031	4,162	Fertilizer	—	—

Staple Imports (¥1,000)

	1926 (Sept.)	1925		1926 (Sept.)	1925
Rice	17,228	—	Silk piece goods	5,163	8,038
Millet	28,624	6,656	Grass-cloth ...	5,324	4,787
Flour	5,221	5,870	Cigars, cigarettes & tobacco ..	3,560	3,015
Sugar	3,984	1,332			
Saké	780	1,331	Paper	5,141	6,487
Kerosene oil ..	2,564	5,049	Iron, rails, etc.	5,865	5,061
Cinned cotton.	6,397	8,485	Machinery	5,382	5,743
Cotton yarn ...	6,397	8,485	Coal	5,446	8,015
Sheetings	16,551	27,711	Timber	6,939	8,090
Cotton fabrics.	1,667	2,404	Beer	1,899	1,772

BANKS AND BANKING

Korea had no banks up to February 1903, when a branch of the Dai-ichi Bank was established and was authorized by both governments, Japanese and Korean, to issue convertible notes. With the establishment of the Bank of Chosen in 1909 the business of note-issuing and other privileges were ceded to the new bank as the central banking organ. The provincial hypothec banks organized in 1906 at various local centres were thoroughly reorganized in June 1918, amalgamating them into one Chosen Industrial (Shokusan) Bank (Seoul), capital ¥30,000,000 (½ p. u.). It is authorized to issue debentures to an amount not exceeding 15 times the paid up capital and to furnish long-period loans at a low rate of interest to promote the development of agriculture, industry, fishery, etc. It has 52 branches at present. There are also 16 ordinary banks and 16 branches of Home banks including those of the Dai-ichi, the 130th and the 18th. Some of them are either purely Japanese or Korean enterprise and others joint

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

establishments. In Sept. 1925, there were 511 petty banking organs backed by ¥5.751,667 p. u. capital and ¥3,350,725 granted by the Government, for the benefit of peasants, small traders and manufacturers. The banking statistics are as follows at the end of Sept. 1926 (in ¥1,000):—

	No. of Banks	p. u. capital	Reserve funds	Govt. loans
Bank of Chosen.....	1	25,000	874	1,200
Chosen Industrial Bank..	1	15,000	4,003	1,459
Ordinary Banks	21	19,375	3,255	173

	Bank Notes	Debentures	Deposits	Loans
Bank of Chosen.....	476,139	—	32,225	102,320
Chosen Industrial Bank..	—	138,103	51,676	199,044
Ordinary Banks	—	—	100,118	94,324

The **Bank of Chosen** (See Chap. on Banks, etc.)

AGRICULTURE: (1 cho=2.45 acres)

Arable Areas.—According to the latest official returns, the arable land in Chosen measures 4,348,355 "cho" including 1,563,736 "cho" of paddy fields and 2,784,619 "cho" of dry fields. Besides there are some 135,000 "cho" of fields laid out for temporary use.

The irrigation work extending over 15 years was begun in 1920-21 and is in progress to convert 202,500 "cho" of dry fields, marshes, etc. into paddy and also to improve the irrigation plan for 225,000 "cho" of the existing paddy fields.

Encouragement by the Government.—In March, 1907, a law encouraging the exploitation of State-owned uncultivated lands was promulgated, providing that anybody may rent uncultivated lands from the State for ten years or under for tillage, stock-breeding, etc.

Rice.—Rice is the staple product followed by wheat, barley, soya bean, cotton, etc. The cereal is fairly good in quality. The product in 1925 from about 1,575,000 "cho" of the rice fields was about 14,773,000 "koku" of which 4,658,000 "koku" valued at ¥173 million was exported to Japan.

Barley and Soya Bean.—Barley covers 828,267 "cho," yielding 7,815,898 "koku". Soya bean is exported chiefly to Japan for manufacturing soy, the export amounting to 986,385 "koku" valued at ¥20,274,557 in 1925.

Sericulture.—The climate of Korea is suitable for sericulture owing to the scarcity of rainfall in the rearing season, just the contrary of Japan proper. 285,142 "koku" of cocoons were produced in 1925 yielding 108,018 "kan" of silk. Wild silk worms are also reared in Korea, the cocoons being mostly exported to China.

Ginseng.—Ginseng, a medical root highly valued by Chinese and Koreans, fell off in output lately owing to the ravages of injurious fungi. An improved method of cultivation and control has revived the business. In 1925, the monopoly goods manufactured amounted to 31,629 "kin" and besides there was 82,203 "kin" white ginseng produced outside the specified area. Korean ginseng exported to China alone is now estimated at 40,000 "kin". The plants are left growing 6 or 7 years before they are harvested. The business is a Government Monopoly.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cotton.—The experimental cultivation of cotton started in the spring of 1905 by the Korean Cotton Planting Society organized by a number of prominent Japanese having proved satisfactory, planting was started on a systematic plan. The American upland variety is cultivated, being judged best suited to the soil and climate of the southern half of Chosen. The second project put into execution in 1919-20 aims to increase the cotton fields to some 250,000 "cho" within ten years when the output will increase to about 192,000,000 "kin" in upland cotton and some 58,800,000 in native species. The latest figures are given below:—

	Area (1,000 cho)		Harvest (1,000 kin)		
	Upland	Native	Upland	Native	Export (Yen 1,000)
1923	109	49	96,826	30,776	8,680
1924	117	53	106,927	30,928	13,118
1925	139	59	101,225	38,959	11,859

Stock-Farming.—Cattle reared in Hamkyong, Northern Korea, are famous for strong build and perfect flesh development. Every house there keeps a head or two, and as the region is excellently suited for pasture, the preserved meat busniess in Northern Korea has a great future.

Tobacco.—Tobacco is an old farm produce in Korea and covers an area of about 12,000 "cho". The leaf harvest shows a marked increase owing to improvement in the method of cultivation and variety. The crop obtained recently reached 3,000,000 "kan." Leaf-tobacco has of late found a foreign market.

Fruit-Culture.—The climate being drier than in Japan proper is suited for the cultivation of fruit-trees and produces fruits of sweeter taste. Formerly fruits were largely imported into Korea from China and Japan but of late fruit-culture has sufficiently developed to meet the demand in the Peninsula. Apples, pears, etc., are now largely exported to the homeland, Manchuria and Siberia.

Organs of Agricultural Department

A Model Farm was established at Suwon, with branches at various places. Similarly sericultural and agricultural schools were founded, and steps were taken to encourage sericulture, the cultivation of rice, cotton, etc.

MINING

The development of Korean mines, especially as regards gold, iron, graphite, tungsten, etc. is quite creditable, the value of the products having been quadrupled from ¥6 to over ¥25 millions. Affected by the recent slump, graphite, zinc, tungsten, etc., among others, have already ceased to be operated since 1921.

Gold.—The Unsan Mine (North Pyong-an) leased by the Oriental Consolidated Mining Co. and Suian Mine (Whang-hai) of the Kanjo Mining Co., both American interests, produce the bulk of the gold output in the Peninsula. There are, besides, Shokusan, Shojo (French Concession), Rakusan (Kobayashi), Toei (Kuhara) and Rippo (Taniguchi) gold mines now under operation. Alluvial mines are found at Shokusan and Jun-an.

Iron.—Whang-hai is the centre of iron mining in Korea.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Limonite is especially active in the districts between Kenjiho and Koshu (Whang-ju) to the east. Sainei and Inritsu Mines and also those in South Pyong-an all belong to the same category. Hematite is operated at Angaku Mine (Chosen Iron Mining Co., Whang-hai), while magnesite is found all over the Peninsula, though it is still left in neglect. Sainei and Inritsu, most important of all, operated at first by the Korean Government were transferred to the Home Government in 1910. These with two other Korean mines, Angaku and Rigen, furnish the ores to the Gov't Yawata Iron Works. Penchi-hu and Wanishi Iron Foundries get their supply from Kaisen (Nippon Steel Foundry) and Rigen Mines. Mitsubishi's Kenjiho Iron Foundry runs its own mines in Korea but the shortage comes from Angaku Mine.

Coal.—The Pyong-yang Colliery, Gov't enterprise, is famous as working the only rich anthracite mine in Japanese territory. Its full working capacity has lately been increased to 300,000 tons, the bulk of the output being consumed by the Tokuyama Briquette Factory (Yamaguchi-ken) run by the Imp. Navy. Prospecting is going on in other districts of South Pyong-an and also in Kwan-won. Lignite, though inferior in quality, is found in various places.

Principal Mineral Production (in unit of 1,000)

Year	Gold		Tako*	
	Momme	Yen	Kan	Yen
1923	964	3,914	1,725	1,626
1924	1,034	4,550	1,555	1,734
1925	1,184	5,693	120	45

Year	Iron ores		Pig-iron		Coal	
	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen	Ton	Yen
1923	243	1,806	99	5,684	380	2,750
1924	309	2,141	100	4,566	399	2,961
1925	351	2,200	102	5,386	622	4,549

N.B.—* Selected quartz vein containing gold, silver and copper ores.

Other items are alluvial gold, 395,802: graphite, ¥361,816; gold and silver ores ¥1,180,685, etc., altogether amounting to ¥20,876,964 in 1925 against ¥30 millions in 1918.

FISHERY

Rounded by sea on three sides Korea has coast-line extending over 9,000 nautical miles and is rich in fish, shell-fish and sea-weeds. Mackerel, sardine, Alaska pollack, Sciaena Sp., herring, sea-bream, cod, yellow tail, whale, ear-shell are the principal catches. The encouragement by the Government and the improved methods introduced have brought about the rapid development of the industry of late. The existing state of the business excepting whaling, is as under:—

At the end of 1924	No. of fisheries	Value of catches of the year	Marine products
Japanese	72,348	¥26,707,607	¥12,753,152
Koreans	306,810	24,844,035	19,306,968
Total	379,158	51,551,642	32,060,120

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The coast from the River Tumen downward is noted for the Myng-tai, Alaska pollack and cod fishing, the western sea for the Guchi, Sciaena Sp. fishing and the southern sea near Fusan for cod, herrings, etc.

Whaling.—Whaling is solely undertaken by Japanese. Boats numbered 12 in 1924 and the catches in 1925 totalled ¥520,730 in value.

Salt

Owing to her geographical features, Korea is suitable for salt manufacture by natural process. The output is at present hardly sufficient to meet the demand in the Peninsula, but with the completion of the expansion program extending over 7 years, 1920-1926, salt fields, 1,658 at present, will come up to 4,000 "cho." The output for 1925 was 84,993,000 "kin."

FORESTRY

Except in the northern regions covering the upper courses of the Yalu and the Tumen, mountains in Korea are bare, a result of reckless felling and neglect. Areas to be properly regarded as regular wooded land roughly measure about 15,883,000 "cho", about 71% of the total area of Korea including about one third of open land. The trees growing in the wooded zones in northern Korea are chamæcyparis, larix, abies, birch, pines, etc. In preserved forests here and there found in southern Korea are growing pines, quercus, zelkova, walnut-trees, etc. The greatest obstacle in regard to tree-planting in Korea is scarcity of fuel and absence on the part of the people of the idea of preserving young trees, a result of centuries of oppression and extortion. In 1907 the Residency-General set about the task of effecting a thorough renovation of this state of affairs; established nurseries for raising seedlings to be distributed gratis; created an Arbor Day on a national holiday (April 3), and effected planting over 361,000 "cho," or 115 times as great as the figure at the time of the annexation in 1910.

The Government-General's Forest Office established in 1907 at New Wiju has under its control about 2,200,000 "cho" of forests along the Yalu and Tumen Rivers and is chiefly devoted to lumbering work.

INDUSTRIES AND WAGES

The Koreans are a deft race and their mats and similar wares are by no means despicable. As investigated by the responsible authorities, the industries that offer bright prospect in the Peninsula are fabrics, spinning, paper, ceramics, hides and leathers, tobacco, liquors, bamboo-work, metal work, and knit-work. Preserved meat, especially beef, fancy matting and chemicals from sea-weeds are also promising. A rapid growth has been witnessed in the textile industry with the introduction of improved machinery. The production in all lines of industry has made rapid strides of late, the value exceeding ¥295 millions in 1925.

To encourage industry the Government has established a printing office, a higher technical school, technical training

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

schools, brick factory, etc. The last is regarded as especially important, not merely because it is full of promise owing to abundance of clay everywhere but chiefly because the natives, who are dwelling in wretched hovels inducive of indolent habits, should be encouraged to rebuild them with brick, wood being scarce and costly.

The following data taken from the official reports show the development of manufacturing industry in recent years.

	No. factories	Capital (Yen 1,000)	No. workers	Motive power: motors	Motive power: H.P.	Value mf'g (Yen 1,000)
1921 ...	2,384	179,142	49,302 (40,418)	944	86,460	166,414
1923 ...	3,499	177,986	69,412 (59,678)	1,670	90,008	242,788
1924 ...	3,845	166,941	73,184 (63,483)	1,972	98,412	293,947
1925 ...	4,238	265,853	80,375 (70,281)	2,370	123,949	337,249

* Figures in brackets show Koreans.

Industries Started by Japanese.—These have made a rapid development of late, the investment reaching about ¥232,869 millions in 1925 and comprise chiefly rice-cleaning, ironworks, tobacco, bricks and tiles, electric enterprise, lumbering, brewing, and tanning. The total production is about ¥227 million worth.

Electric Enterprise.—At the end of March 1926, 70 electric companies existed with capital of ¥92,435,000. The Seoul Electric Co. is the largest and commands a capital of ¥15,000,000. It undertakes lighting, electric car business and supply of current.

Chosen Water Power Elec. Co.—A new electric enterprise projected by the Chosen Hydro-Electricity Co. (capital ¥20 millions) aims at generating 180,000 kilowatt electricity by utilising water power of the river Pu-jyol-lyong-gang in south Hamgyong province to supply power for industrial purposes. The first period work of 50,000 kilowatt is to be completed in 1928 when the co. will inaugurate its business, the remaining work to be finished in 1931. The transmission power is 110,000 volt, the length of transmission lines extending about 38 miles. The estimated cost is ¥45 millions.

Wages in Korea

Wages of native laborers are about half what they are in Japan proper. Data showing average of daily wages (at Seoul) for the year 1926 are as follows:—

Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen	Occupation	Japanese Yen	Korean Yen
Carpenter	3.55	2.03	Coolie	2.65	1.30
Plasterer	3.91	2.24	Compositor ..	2.51	1.48
Stone mason..	4.18	2.44	Shoemaker ..	2.64	2.04
Blacksmith ..	3.50	2.25	Tailor	3.25	—
Thatcher	4.00	2.25	Laundryman..	—	1.00
Kikishaman ..	2.82	2.13	Barber	2.00	1.27

EDUCATION

Korea had no system of modern education before she was brought under Japanese protection, for only about 10% children

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of school-age, and only those of upper classes attended schools kept by Korean teachers who at best possessed knowledge of Chinese classics. All other children were left uneducated.

The Korean educational ordinance and regulations put in force in Nov. 1911, and revised in Feb. 1922 place Ordinary and Higher Common Schools for Korean boys and girls in the same status as elementary and secondary (i.e. Middle and Girls' High) schools. The secondary schools and those of higher grade for imparting knowledge of agriculture, commerce, engineering, teaching, medicine, laws, economics, etc. are controlled in practice by the regulations thereof operative in Japan proper. Both Japanese and Korean students are co-educated in these schools. The data in March 1925, are as follows:—

		No. of schools	Staff	Enrolment Boys	Enrolment Girls
Elementary Schools..	Gov't	—	—	447	
	Public	449	1,778	28,504	25,634
	Private	1	1	8	20
Common Schools.....	Gov't	2	15	291	141
	Public 1,242		7,388	313,702	52,039
	Private	78	433	11,463	5,639
Middle Schools.....	Public	10	213	4,635	
High. Common Sch.	Gov't	15	311	6,156	
	Private	9	192	4,913	
Girls' High Schools	Public	22	286	6,532	
Girls' High. Com. Sch.	Public	3	50	855	
	Private	9	106	1,775	

	No. of schools	Staff	Enrolment
Agricultural Schools.. Gov't	1	17	247
Agricultural Schools.. Public	22	209	3,625
Commercial Schools.. Public	16	226	3,710
Commercial Schools.. Private	4	58	973
Technical School (Gov't).....	1	28	156
Fishery Schools (Public).....	5	33	254
Continuation Schools (Public).....	26	145	1,518
Normal Schools..... Gov't	1	59	772
Normal Schools..... Public	13	146	1,691
Gov't Schools of Higher Grade:			
Seoul Law School.....	1	13	164
Seoul Medical School.....	1	60	357
Seoul Tech. School.....	1	45	148
Sui-gen Agr. and Forestry School	1	19	179
Seoul Higher Commercial School	1	35	245

Besides there were five private special schools managed by Koreans or foreign missionaries and 583 private schools (enrolment 57,120) of lower status including 245 religious institutions. Private elementary schools of the old system mostly teaching only writing and reading number 16,873 and take in about 208,310 children.

Korean Students Studying in Japan proper.—These Koreans increase year after year in number. In Sept. 1925, there was 70 studying at official expenses.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Seoul Imperial University

As the highest seat of learning in Korea the institution was established in May '23 under Imperial Ordinance and in accordance with the Imperial University Ordinance. It is to consist of Law and Literature Departments, with two year Preparatory course attached. The latter was opened in April '24 (Vid. Chap. on Education).

RELIGION

All religious faiths enjoy equal opportunity and protection from the Government, there being no State religion in Korea. The Confucian cult is spread more among the higher classes, and Buddhism among the lower. The latter, however, is not so prosperous as in Japan proper. Standing between the two Christianity has gained a great vogue among all classes.

There are also some adherents of such Shinto sects as Tenrikyo, Konkokyo, etc. In December 1925 Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples established by Japanese numbered 42 and 87 respectively. Besides there existed 1,192 Buddhist temples under Korean management with 7,150 priests and nuns. Other figures for the same period are as follows:—

	Missions	Missionaries	Adherents
Shinto	153	417	83,708
Buddhists	407	520	404,302
Christians	3,896*	2,120	361,141

* including churches.

JUDICATURE

The Korean Courts fall under the direct control of the Governor-General and hear both civil and criminal cases. They also attend to other legal affairs in Korea. The courts comprise 11 District Courts with 51 branches, three Courts of Appeal, and one Supreme Court.

The District Courts transact the respective legal work as provided in the laws for organization of law courts. The Courts of Appeal give judgment on appeals and protests brought against the decisions of the District Courts, and the Supreme Court decides the appeals against judgment given at the second trial of the Appeal Courts, and the protests against the judgment of the Appeal Courts.

Latest statistics on new cases of civil and criminal preliminary affairs etc. are as follows:—

Year	Civil suits	Criminal suits	Preliminary	Prosecutors' visit
1923	55,115	20,188	693	78,346
1924	60,833	23,505	864	83,056
1925	64,244	27,532	840	91,222

There are 16 prisons with 10 branches, their inmates at the year end being classified as follows:—

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

		Male	Female	Total
1923	Japanese	741	18	759
	Koreans	12,270	543	12,813
	Foreigners	147	7	154
1924	Japanese	554	12	566
	Koreans	11,744	385	12,129
	Foreigners	134	4	138
1925	Japanese	577	11	588
	Koreans	11,970	402	12,372
	Foreigners	153	6	159

GARRISON AND POLICE

The troops in the Peninsula represent two Divisions, one being quartered at Pingyang and the other at Ryusan near Seoul, besides the 6th Aviation Battalion established in 1921-22. Prior to the "independence" agitation the policing force consisted of gendarmes and police. With the reorganization of the administrative system in 1919 the gendarmes were mostly converted into police at their own option. The police force proper comprised at the end of December 1925 7,333 native policemen, and 11,125 Japanese policemen, these with others making the total of 18,458. The gendarmes are now on their own proper duty only.

RAILWAY

The Seoul-Fusan section was completed in 1904 by the former Seoul-Fusan Railway Co., and opened to traffic in Jan. 1905. The Seoul-Jinsen route was originally conceded to an American, from whom the former Seoul-Jinsen R'ly Co. bought the privilege and completed the construction in 1909. Amalgamation in 1903 with the larger company, the whole was purchased by the Government on 1st July, '06. The prolongation from Seoul to the Yalu and the construction of two branches to Masan and Kenji-ho were hurriedly made during the Russo-Japanese war.

As existing at present the Korean railways reach 1,300 miles in extension consisting of 4 main lines as follows:—(1) The trans-Peninsular line extending from Fusan to Antung (500.8 m.), with branches of 103.8 m., connecting on one hand with the Fusan-Shimonoseki ferry service of the Japanese Gov't Railways and on the other with the Antung-Mukden line of the South Manchuria Railway. This trans-Peninsular line, therefore, forms part of the two international through traffic services, i.e. one between Japan and Europe via Siberia and the other between Japan and China via the South Manchuria Line. (2) Seoul-Wonsan Line (138.4 m.), connects the capital with northern part of Wonsan (Gensan). (3) Honan Line (176.5 m.), consists of the Taichon-Mokpo main line and Kunsan branch, Lili-Kunsan section. (4) Wonsan-Hoiryong Line with branches (290.8).

The Korean railway has adopted the standard gauge of 4.8½ ft The bridge across the Yalu, 3,098 ft. long was completed in Oct. 1911 at a cost of ¥1,500,000. The bridge is of turn-table design to admit the passage of junks.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Traffic Results

The total investment in the Chosen Government Railways amounts to over ¥230,000,000.

Traffic results are shown below In 1,000:—

Year ended Mar.	Passengers	Luggage (kin)	Goods (ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1923	16,760	56,049	4,237	30,731
1924	17,488	54,601	3,794	29,028
1925	18,241	54,547	4,297	30,709

The average figures per mile per day are:—

	Passengers	Goods (ton)	Receipts (Yen)
1923	1,313	1,376	70.12
1924	1,255	1,211	64.10
1925	1,243	1,229	64.52

Private Lines

Eight private lines exist, some of them electric but all of light railway description. Their proposed length totals roughly 1,707.9 miles but in March 1925 the lines open extended only 435.0 miles. All these private undertakings have been started under the Private Railway Encouragement Law and are guaranteed 8% profit for a certain time.

THE ORIENTAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY

The first joint undertaking by Japanese and Koreans to exploit the resources of Korea, it was organized in the spring of 1908. The capital was ¥10,000,000, increased in 1919 to ¥50,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of ¥50 of which ¥35 is paid up. Company's line of business comprises opening up of wild land and making loans to Japanese settlers and Koreans redeemable in 5-25 years, and also temporary loans both to Japanese and Koreans. It is allowed to finance enterprises in Manchuria. The term of the Company is 100 years. The Company is authorized to issue debentures up to ten times its paid up capital. The issue amounted by Mar., 1926 to ¥279,000,000 (of which ¥115,900,000 redeemed) including 50,000,000 francs (redeemed) of the French loan and about $19,900,000 of the American loan. President and two Vice-Presidents are nominated by the Japanese Government, one Vice-President to be Korean.

Inviting Settlers.—The Company's settlement plan now in force divides settlers into two classes. The first can lease wet and dry fields to the extent of two "cho" (five acres) per family, the ownership of which is to be transferred to them after repaying price of land in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 6% per annum, no redemption being required for the first five years. It is necessary to cultivate the whole leased lot. The second can lease five "cho" by paying not less than one quarter of the price. The ownership is transferable to them after repaying the balance in 25 or less yearly instalments at the interest of 7% per annum. If they are willing to cultivate only part of the land themselves, they can put out the rest to lease

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Statistics for the last few years are given below:—

March	Cap. p.u. (Yen 1,000)	Reserves (Yen 1,000)	Profit (Yen 1,000)	Loss (Yen 1,000)	Net profit (Yen 1,000)	Dividend per cent
1924 ...	35,000	5,375	23,612	20,256	3,356	8
1925 ...	35,000	5,677	23,926	20,570	3,356	8
1926 ...	35,000	5,979	23,483	19,844	3,639	8

Land Owned

	1924—25		1925—26	
	Area (cho)	Value (Yen 1,000)	Area (cho)	Value (Yen 1,000)
Paddy	50,992	13,097	49,647	—
Upland	20,975	2,875	20,233	—
Forests	12,930	296	—	—
Total incl. others	88,262	17,897	86,956	—

Settlers

March	Family	Population	Allotted area (cho)	Loans advanced (Yen)
1924	3,939	17,726	8,427	387,667
1925	3,956	17,802	8,535	471,026
1926	4,056	18,990	9,891	—

Pres., K. Watanabe. Directors: R. Ikebe, K. Ozaki, M. Numada.
Auditors: T. Shima, M. Fukumoto, Cho Cintai.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXVIII

TAIWAN (FORMOSA)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

Taiwan consists of Taiwan proper, the Hokoto islands (Pescadores), and smaller islands lying near the coast. The main island covers 13155.71 sq. miles and extends from latitude 21° 45′ N. to 25° 38′ N. and from longtitude 119° 18′ E. to 122° 6′ E. The Pescadores cover about 47.64 sq. miles. The total area of Taiwan almost equals that of Kyushu in Japan proper.

The main island is traversed from north to south by the Taiwan Range that forms the backbone of the island, dividing it into two parts, east and west. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy, while the other is a flat and fertile slope. Among the mountains the most conspicuous are Mt. Sylvia (nearly 13,000 ft.) and Mt. Niitaka (14,500 ft.). In the northern part of the island the volcanic peak Daiton (3,630 ft.) stands, its neighborhood abounding in hot springs. The rivers of Formosa are not large, but their currents are very swift. Every year in late summer heavy rainfalls are frequent, causing floods that inflict heavy damage on the fields and public works. The seaboard extends nearly 707.69 miles, but with no good indentation except Keelung and Tamsui in the north and Takao in the southwest. The western part of the island is generally well cultivated, yielding two rice crops a year. The best land is in the southwest, but even in the mountainous districts a great part of available plains has been brought under cultivation.

The island being situated in the Tropic of Cancer the temperature rarely falls below 96° F. In winter the north-eastern monsoon prevails and occasions wet weather in the northern part of the island. On the other hand the southern half is visited by the south-western monsoon and its rainy season is in summer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Temperature (1925)

	Jan. c.	Apr. c.	Jul. c.	Oct. c.	Dec. c.	Av. c.	Max. c.	Min. c.
Taihoku	15.0	18.0	28.3	21.7	15.3	21.3	36.6	1.8
Taichu	15.7	19.2	27.8	22.2	15.5	21.7	35.7	1.8
Tainan	16.6	20.8	27.6	23.6	17.1	22.6	34.4	4.5
Taito	18.8	21.7	27.1	23.4	18.5	23.1	34.9	10.1
Koshun	20.3	23.2	27.2	24.5	19.9	24.0	33.9	9.5
Hokoto	14.6	19.3	27.5	24.2	18.1	22.1	32.7	8.2

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Rainfall (1925)

	Jan. mm.	Apr. mm.	Jul. mm.	Oct. mm.	Dec. mm.	Total mm.	Max* mm.
Taihoku	222	303	110	22	36	2,117	172
Taichu	138	168	177	—	12	1,409	159
Tainan	25	24	349	1	4	1,414	215
Taito	47	53	605	26	44	1,336	139
Koshun	15	10	665	29	9	1,807	279
Hokoto	50	82	198	0	1	701	85

* maximum per 24 hours.

Number of Days of Rainfall

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Taihoku	196	170	200	152	194	164
Taichu	165	131	160	95	141	116
Tainan	124.	162	114	81	129	95
Taito	168	158	164	150	162	159
Koshun	165	157	157	154	163	135
Hokoto	107	85	104	75	126	87

POPULATION

		Male	Female	Total
1923	Japanese	100,886	80,961	181,847
	Natives	1,883,715	1,795,656	3,679,371
	Aborigines	42,180	41,997	84,177
	Foreigners	23,489	7,214	30,703
	Total	2,050,270	1,925,828	3,976,098
1924	Japanese	101,080	82,273	183,317
	Natives	1,913,699	1,828,417	3,742,116
	Aborigines	42,650	42,346	84,996
	Foreigners	23,404	7,869	31,273
	Total	2,080,833	1,960,869	4,041,702
1925	Japanese	101,993	87,637	189,630
	Natives	1,962,069	1,876,567	3,838,636
	Aborigines	43,177	42,761	85,938
	Foreigners	23,857	9,401	33,258
	Total	2,131,096	2,016,366	4,147,462

In the following statistics, aborigines are excluded.

Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce
1921	161,987	91,513	40,820	4,658
1922	161,829	95,372	37,831	4,125
1923	154,079	94,108	39,480	4,338
1924	166,183	98,405	42,101	4,457
1925	166,901	98,043	37,603	4,066

	Per 1,000 of population				Males per 100 females born	Death per 100 births
Year	Birth	Death	Marriage	Divorce		
1921 ..	43.20	24.40	10.90	1.20	105.97	56.33
1922 ..	42.30	25.00	9.90	1.10	104.61	49.74
1923 ..	39.60	21.60	10.10	1.10	104.88	95.55
1924 ..	42.00	24.87	10.60	1.10	105.79	59.21
1925 ..	41.09	24.14	9.26	1.00	105.11	58.74

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Principal Cities at the End of 1924

Tailioku	201,374	Kako	32,155
Keelung	65,327	Tainan	86,726
Tamsui	22,327	Kagi	45,841
Giran	22,467	Takao	44,035
Shinchiku	38,571	Mako	21,298
Tâichu	42,387	Toroku	27,115

THE ABORIGINES

There are nine different tribes, ethnologically all more or less allied to the Malay race. These tribes are divided into about 715 communities with a population of about 130,400 and broadly classified into Northern and Southern aborigines. The former are savage head-hunters, the latter more submissive and civilized. The Northern aborigines almost exclusively belong to the Altaiyol tribe and occupy a little under half the whole extent of the unexplored regions. The Southern tribes are Tsaissetto, Vonum, Tsco, Tsarien, Taiwan, Puyuma, Amis, Peipo and Yami (this on Botel Tobago island alone), and they are about four times as numerous as the other. These together occupy regions covering about one half the total area of the island, where natural resources abound.

The Frontier Guard Zone.—For guarding the frontier in order to prevent the descent of savages upon the plains, the system of volunteers organized formerly by the Chinese Gov. has been kept up on a larger scale by the new ruler. The zone extends over 360 miles of which roughly 230 are strengthened with charged barbed wire. Some 9 batteries are placed at strategic positions. On the other hand 27 public schools exist in the reclaimed aborigines' districts.

Subjugation Program.—In 1910 the Government decided to adopt a thorough subjugation program and set apart ¥15,000,000 spread over five years, including over ¥9,750,000 for the guard zone and ¥5,134,000 for subjugation. The first campaign, May-Oct. 1910, was directed against the Southern Gorgan tribe and over 4,000 men, troops and police were employed; the 2nd campaign was undertaken against the Middle tribe Moricowan in (Aug.-Sept.) 1911; and in July '13 a similar campaign was started against the Northern tribe of Kinaiji. The 4th and last attempt was carried out in May-Aug. 1914, the force consisting of 12,000 soldiers, policemen and others. This was intended to bring to subjection the Tarco tribe numbering about 10,000, the head-hunting savages occupying a hilly and inaccessible region between the central mountain chain and Karenko harbor on the eastern coast. Out of the total tribes of 697 with 130,000 inhabitants, 551 tribes representing 116,744 have vowed allegiance and the balance are still to be dealt with.

THE NEW LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Except in the two eastern districts which are most backward in civilization and communications the new system of local administration was introduced in Aug. 1920 with the creation of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

5 prefectures, Taihoku, Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan, and Takao, much on the same lines as in Japan proper, each under a civil governor, and with it the municipal and village self-government has come into existence. The prefecture, municipality, and village conduct their respective affairs regarding taxation, revenue, management of enterprises, etc., as assigned each by the new legislation. Advisory councils, prefectural, municipal and village, have also been created to deliberate on the financial and legislative affairs, taxation, etc. in their respective commissions. The members of the prefectural council are appointed by the Governor-General, the municipal and village members by the governor of the prefecture to which they belong in turn, each for a term of two years and for no pay. The new legislation came into force in Sept. 1920.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

for 1925-26 (actual account) & 1926-27 (estimate)

Revenue (¥1,000)

Ordinary:—	1925-26	1926-27
Taxes & Duties	18,384	15,555
State Undertakings and Property	69,636	74,952
Stamp Receipts	3,103	2,275
Miscellaneous Receipts	929	807
Total	92,052	93,590
Extraordinary:—		
Proceeds from Sale of State Property	754	357
Receipts from Loans	—	3,000
Miscellaneous Receipts	—	—
Surplus of preceding year transferred	26,752	2,672
Grants from general account	—	—
Borrowings for undertakings	—	—
Total	27,508	6,185
Total Revenue	119,560	99,775

Expenditure (¥1,000)

Ordinary:—	1925-26	1926-27
Administration Office	2,052	2,138
Local Governments	13,311	13,479
Custom-houses	467	470
Judicial Courts	980	928
Prisons	1,008	1,020
Police	170	190
Hospitals	1,041	1,054
Research Institute	902	873
Education	2,685	3,100
Communication	13,165	13,930
Monopoly Bureau	26,395	28,089
Forestry	3,443	3,193
Transferred to Special Account	4,491	4,582
Total incl. others	71,006	76,189
Extraordinary:—		
Government undertakings	8,447	11,607

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Encouragement of Industry.....	1,030	1,351
Subsidies	5,333	4,952
Total incl. others.....	18,597	24,453
Total Expenditure	87,771	99,775

EDUCATION (March, 1925)

	No. of Schools	No. of Teachers	No. of Students
Elementary Schools	132	773	24,782
Public Schools	729	5,050	220,120
Middle Schools	9	151	3,475
Girls' High Schools.....	11	176	3,826
Normal Schools	3	86	1,699
High School	1	34	268
Agriculture and Forestry School....	1	13	230
Business Schools	2	31	633
Technical School	1	51	599
Higher Commercial Schools.....	1	34	291
Medical School	1	40	349
Higher Agr. and For. School.....	1	28	161
Private Schools	20	233	2,564
Family institutions kept by native teachers	112	171	4,805

By the regulations promulgated in 1922 both Japanese and natives are now placed under a uniform system of education. In the primary grade, however, the native children mostly attend the public schools which formerly admitted only natives to teach them Japanese. In the above table the public schools include those for aborigines.

With the creation of the normal schools in 1919 the Language School, which consisted of two departments, Japanese and native, was abolished. The High School established in April 1922 is under the same regulation as that in Japan proper.

JUSTICE

The judicial system formerly consisted of two stages, but by the revision effected in 1919 a higher stage has been added. Thus the law courts as they exist now are the High Court, with the two Departments of Final Appeal and Revision, and three Local Courts with three branches.

Dec.		Civil cases: No. of cases	Civil cases: No. disposed	Civil cases: No. remaining	Criminal cases: No. of cases	Criminal cases: No. disposed	Criminal cases: No. remaining
1st instance	1924	10,741	8,350	2,391	3,948	3,846	102
	1925	10,499	7,789	2,710	4,236	4,130	106
2nd "	1924	1,452	1,082	370	427	390	37
	1925	1,454	1,119	335	573	538	35
3rd "	1924	181	155	26	96	65	31
	1925	245	206	39	154	65	31

There are 3 prisons with 3 branches, the inmates numbering 2,668 at the end of 1924, consisting of 199 Japanese, 2,416 natives and 53 Chinese.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FORESTRY

The forest area is roughly put at 8,000,000 "ko" (1 "ko"=2.4 acres), including wasteland that occupies 80% of the total area. More than one half of it is in the aborigines' district, which is noted for vast primeval forests. Reckless felling has devastated the other half. So the authorities have instituted protection forests and are encouraging reafforestation.

Area of Afforestation ("Ko")

Year	Government		Private		Total
	Camphor trees	Other trees	Camphor trees	Other trees	
1923	715	930	816	6,752	9,213
1924	701	937	799	6,815	9,252
1925	526	998	852	9,334	10,858

Lumbering Work—Arisan

Several lumbering enterprises have already been started, principally for utilizing the dense "hinoki" (Chamaecyparis obtusa) forests that exist here and there.

Arisan is a chain of hills rising 2,800 to 8,700 ft. above the sea-level and stands east of Kagi city. It is sheltered on the east by Mt. Niitaka. Arisan proper extends 15 miles from E. to W. and 20 from N. to S. and covers 27,742 acres. The contents of Arisan are estimated as follows:—

Conifers, 374.230 stamps, yielding 10,606,448 "koku" (1 koku=10 c.f.) Broad-leaf trees, 1,112,186 yielding 11,242,381 "koku".

As the Government utilization program is to fell every year from 1915-'16 year 250,000 "shakujime" (12 cu. ft.) of conifers and 100,000 for the others, their supply is to last 25 and 186 years respectively. By properly filling up the space of felling, supply may be kept up permanently. In 1924, 182,910 "koku" was turned out.

Lumbering rails are running for 41 miles from Kagi to Nimampei, on the slope of Arisan, the work being completed by the Government-General in Jan., '13 at the cost of ¥4,900,000, after the failure of the Fujita Firm which undertook the work but gave it up after laying only 9 miles. The gauge is 30 in. with a maximum slope of 1 in 20. Along the line 68 tunnels exist and also three spiral sections and two switchbacks. The conversion work is done at Kagi where an extensive saw yard has been constructed.

The Hassenzan.—The mountain, 7,824 ft. above the sea-level and lying east of Taichu, harbors a primeval forest. The area to be exploited covers 14,000 "cho" and its connected with the main traversing railway by a light line. It contains 4,476,000 "koku" of conifers and 5,764,000 "koku" of broad leaf trees. The lumbering work was started in 1915. In 1924, 30,104 "koku" was turned out.

The Dakusui Valley in Giran.—The forest area covers 60,000 "cho" and is estimated to contain twice as great a sylvan richness as Arisan, producing in 1924, 81,380 "koku." The trouble is that the area is still infested by head-hunters.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

AGRICULTURE

As referred to in the introductory remarks of this chapter, the low land of Formosa is fertile and yields two crops of rice a year, though of inferior quality. The improved system of irrigation and manuring recently effected by the Government has done much to raise the quality and to increase the production. The total output of cereal, including upland variety, reaches now over six million "koku," of which about 15% goes to Japan proper. The sweet potato is important as a staple article of food for natives, and is grown all the year round. It is also exported as material for alcohol, etc. Other staples in the island are sugar-cane, tea, ramie, jute, indigo, etc.

Area of Cultivation (in 1,000 "ko")

Dec.	Real area		Area of plantation				
	Paddy	Upland	Rice	Sweet potato	Beans, etc.	Sugar cane	Ground nuts
1923	376	398	509	125	26	116	25
1924	380	405	547	124	24	123	26
1925	385	414	567	127	25	130	26

Principal Crops (in 1,000)

Dec.	Rice (koku)	Ground nuts (koku)	Sweet po'ato (kin)	Beans, peas, etc. (koku)	Jute (kin)	Ramie (kin)
1923	4,866	352	1,643,853	92	5,537	1,864
1924	6,077	413	1,867.168	96	5,996	2,148
1925	6,443	428	1,908,915	92	5,942	2,110

Fruits (in 1,000 "kin": *represents number)

Dec.	Oranges	Longan	Banana	Pine-apple*
1923	22,545	28,813	188,378	11,924
1924	21.245	11,100	291,952	10,997
1925	28,622	16,916	267,642	14.226

Live Stock (No. in 1,000)

Dec.	Buffalo	Cattle	Swine	Goats
1923	291	96	1,317	106
1924	287	92	1,341	104
1925	287	88	1,436	98

FISHERY AND MARINE PRODUCTS

The fishing industry, long left in a backward state, has recently made a marked improvement under official encouragement. At the end of 1924 there were 122,492 fishermen and 50,449 engaged in pisciculture. The fishing vessels represented 388 motor boats, 4,285 wooden boats and 6,301 bamboo rafts. The area of breeding grounds totalled 24,992 "ko."

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Value of Catches and Products (¥1,000)

Dec.	Catches: Fish	Shellfish	Seaweed	Total	Marine products	Aquiculture
1923	8,538	431	60	9,030	3,299	1,943
1924	7,999	1,140	54	9,193	3,420	3,032
1925	8,629	1,292	110	10,031	3,581	3,167

MINING

The important minerals in the island comprise gold, silver, alluvial gold, copper, coal, petroleum, sulphur and phosphorus, mostly produced in the northeastern districts of the island. The principal mineral fields measure as follows, in unit 1,000 "tsubo."

Dec.	Gold	Gold-copper	Alluvial gold	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1923	2,078	3,400	1,179	8,620	210,612	27,892
1924	2,433	3,400	1,606	8,620	196,614	25,243
1925	2,810	3,400	1,176	6,820	172,153	25,482

The business is carried on by Japanese, except in case of coal and alluvial gold, in both of which the natives are allowed one half the share of output. The production in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Gold	Alluvial gold	Gold-copper	Copper	Coal	Petroleum
1923	548	7	147	540	11,415	186
1924	380	5	818	131	11,645	284
1925	370	5	579	61	12,999	278

The principal mines are Kinkwaseki, Zuiho, Shikyakuten and Denryoku, all situated near Keelung. The first two produce gold and silver, the other two coal; copper is found also at Kinkwaseki. Development of coal mining is a recent feature. Its export in 1924 reached ¥7,305,000. Petroleum is still in the prospecting stage.

SUGAR INDUSTRY

When the island was ceded to Japan by China in 1895, the new rulers found the industry in a highly neglected state. After various experiments, they decided to introduce Rose Buds variety. In 1902 they placed the industry under their control, promulgating regulations for the encouragement both in the cultivation of canes and the process of refining. By 1923 the subsidy granted totalled ¥12,418,200. The area of plantations under cane increased from 26,670 "ko" in 1902 to 133,007 "ko" in 1924, while the refineries with the latest equipment, of which there was only one with the capital of ¥3 millions in the former year, numbered 44 in the latter year run by 13 companies backed by an aggregate capital of ¥168 millions. The output too grew from 90,000,000 "kin" to over 739,000,000 "kin" in the same space of time. The recent data are given below:—

Year ended June	Harvest area ("ko")	Total yield (1,000 kin)	Of which used for sugar (1,000 kin)
1923	116,620	6,631,863	6,194,198
1924	123,233	7,793,688	7,278,355
1925	130,372	8,839,833	8,196,518

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The output of sugar makes the following record (in 1000 "kin"):—

Year ended Oct.	Coarse manufacture	Raw	Refined	Molasses
1923	579,679	37,920	36,777	1,707
1924	—	40,284	38,069	2,021
1925	—	45,364	42,891	2,053

Production at the Modern-style Refineries (1000 "Kin")

Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1924	1925	Refining Cos.	Year ended Oct. 1924	1925
Teikoku	76,730	74,315	Taiwan 167,010		188,817
Niitaka	63,192	48,721	Tainan	7,740	7,904
Rin-Hongen ...	26,776	23,798	Shinko	9,524	11,936
Toyo	94,744	100,769	Taito	2,237	3,962
Meiji 104,765		113,870	Shinchiku	3,693	6,063
Dai-Nippon	82,199	97,564	Saroku	4,547	5,034
Ensuiko	40,183	39,500	Total 738,738		778,774

Formosa v. Java.—Though the progress made recently has been marked, Formosa is still far behind Java in essential particulars. For instance, the yield of canes and of centrifugals is about three times per same area in Java, about 1,500 piculs against 450 of Formosa, though the percentage of centrifugals is nearly the same. The fact is the Javanese canefields are better irrigated and left in fallow systematically, while in Formosa the productive capacity is too frequently abused and irrigation is defective. Wages are only 23 or 24 "sen" in Java against 40 in Formosa, though the former is less efficient. On the other hand, Formosa has the advantage of improved plants and the protective tariff of ¥3.95 per picul. (Vide Chap. Industry).

TEA

As a beverage possessing a specially high flavor, Oolong tea is a great favorite in and about Boston and New York, about 18,000,000 "kin" valued at ¥5,700,000 being consumed there. It also goes to England where it is used to improve the flavor of black tea. The Oolong is admittedly superior in quality to black tea, and there is a good hope of its consumption abroad being increased when the taste of foreigners for tea becomes more refined. At present the yearly production amounts nearly to 18,000,000 "kin" and forms one of the principal items of export, the annual shipment approximating 17 million "kin" valued at about ¥10 millions.

The Mitsui Firm has obtained a lease of about 50,000 acres in an aborigines district about 30 miles east of Taihoku. Some 5,000 acres of the hill sides will be converted into tea plantations. Already about a quarter has received planting, the whole area to be planted in a few years. Amount of tea product is shown below:—

Year	Coarse: Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Coarse: Value (Yen 1,000)	Refined: Quantity (1,000 "kin")	Refined: Value (Yen 1,000)
1923	21,264	6,291	15,327	9,136
1924	20,627	6,524	16,678	10,501
1925	20,094	7,242	16,950	11,773

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

STATE MONOPOLY

Opium.—The State monopolies adopted in Formosa are opium, salt, camphor and tobacco, the first more from the idea of suppressing the pernicious custom of opium-smoking than for revenue purposes. As the result of the policy of gradual prohibition, brought into force in 1896, the number of licensed opium smokers had decreased to 37,285 by the end of 1923 against 169,064 in 1900. The amount of the drug sold decreased from ¥6 millions in 1921 to ¥5 millions in 1924.

Salt.—The present system was started in 1899 to encourage the industry which had degenerated as the result of Japan's policy of free manufacture. The total area of salt-fields is now over 2,343 "ko" with the output for 1924 amounting to 202,656,000 "kin."

Camphor.—This monopoly was instituted in 1899 to protect the industry from decline due to reckless felling of the trees and deterioration of quality. Under government control the manufacture of camphor and camphor oil were allowed to 23 licensees until 1919, when they were unified into the Formosan Camphor Mf'g Co. established in the same year for the purpose. Remaking of the chemical is undertaken by both government and licensed manufacturers.

The demand for camphor was formerly insignificant as its use was confined for making merely insecticide, antiseptic, drugs and, in India, for incense. But owing to the rapid development of celluloid industry in Europe and America the world's consumption swelled from 5 million "kin" at the time of the inception of the monopoly, to 12 millions recently. The greater part of the quantity is supplied by the Island. In view of the gradual decrease of camphor woods the work of afforestation has been carried on since 1900 and at the end of 1923 the total planted area covered 31,963 "cho." The output and sale for the past few years are as follows:—

	Output (1,000 "kin")			Sale by Gov't (Yen 1,000)	
Year	Camphor	Cam. oil	Total	Camphor	Cam. oil
1923	2,428	10,509	10,788	10,799	2,425
1924	1,966	3,932	5,988	8,280	2,556
1925	1,809	3,733	5,542	8,778	2,962

Tobacco.—The monopoly was established in 1905 and though the climate is highly favorable for its growth, the output is still insufficient. It cannot even meet the demand in the island, so that the balance comes from Japan proper and from China.

The species cultivated in the island at present is the Chinese, the yellow and the cigar tobacco. The total amount of crop as collected by the government in 1924 was 2,144,264 "kin," valued at ¥589,810.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TRADE

Year	Trade with Japan Proper (Yen 1,000) Commodities Exports	Imports	Specie & bullion Exp.	Imp.	Trade with Foreign Countries (Yen 1,000) Commodities Exports	Imports	Specie & bullion Exp.	Imp
1922	127,301	82,173	670	500	30,568	36,922	—	—
1923	169,442	71,018	416	150	29,152	39,111	—	—
1924	211,098	86,573	131	282	42,575	46,424	—	—
1925	215,248	129,906	—	—	47,965	56,489	—	—
1926	202,109	121,405	—	—	49,323	62,008	—	30
1927	201,078	121,108	—	—	44,598	65,561	—	8

Chief Exports (¥1,000)

Year	Tea	Fruit	Sugar	Camphor	Flax, hemp & jute	Coal
1922	9,507	152	2,749	4,418	406	5,719
1923	10,007	499	2,230	3,305	364	5,695
1924	10,309	11,816	127,216	7,526	—	8,059
1925	11,702	—	111,807	5,786	—	7,444

Chief Imports (¥1,000)

Year	Opium	Petroleum	Tobacco leaf	Beans and peas	Straw matting	Iron manufactures
1922	1,669	1,374	862	2,907	1,659	127
1923	1,520	1,359	400	2,578	1,880	726
1924	—	—	—	2,572	—	4,896
1925	2,816	—	—	3,324	—	2,274

Distribution of Exports (¥1,000)

Year	China	Hongkong	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Siam	Kwantung
1922	10,299	4,323	3,294	1,033	7,691	1,033	621
1923	10,525	4,171	3,189	840	6,596	1,191	712
1924	22,154	5,706	3,540	1,168	5,257	1,398	861
1925	26,347	5,044	4,005	1,102	7,040	996	1,188

Distribution of Imports (¥1,000)

Year	China	British India	Dutch Indies	Great Britain	U.S.A.	Australia	Kwantung
1922	18,239	1,137	3,501	1,465	3,301	184	3,063
1923	17,498	1,495	4,023	1,958	6,370	621	3,708
1924	26,327	2,705	3,033	2,885	3,505	1,175	1,063
1925	30,572	3,853	3,448	5,372	2,218	506	2,105

PUBLIC WORKS

When China was in possession of the island, it seemed to be the policy of her Government to keep the natives quietly at their homes, as it did nothing to encourage road-making. Any roads that were found in the island were built by wealthy individuals.

In the first 17 years of Japanese occupation, 6,500 miles of roads were constructed, chiefly at local expenses. Since 1912, 240

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

miles of the most important ones have been reconstructed by the Government; and 1,800 miles more are being likewise improved.

The rivers of Taiwan are all torrential in their nature, bringing down an immense amount of detritus at every flood. The investigation for improvement was commenced in 1912; and the construction work has been going on since 1917. The money already spent for the work reaches a large sum.

The lack of good natural harbors in the island has made the construction of artificial ones a necessity. Keelung was the first one put in hand. The works there consisted of providing an anchorage with a depth of 30 ft. at low water, quay walls 6,000 ft. in length and breakwaters for sheltering the anchorage, the whole at a cost of ¥22,000,000. These works are now rapidly approaching completion. Takao, the nearest port to China, had its works commenced in 1908, consisting in the construction of breakwaters 3,040 ft. in length, and 4,386 ft. of quay walls; further dredging of 440 acres of mooring ground to a depth of 30 ft. at low water. These works which are to cost ¥25,240,000 are now nearly completed.

The tropical climate of the island making the supply of potable water a necessity, waterworks were started immediately after the occupation. Those for the cities of Taihoku, Keelung, Taichu, Kagi, Takao and 14 other smaller towns have already been completed at a total cost of ¥5,400,000, the greater part of which was borne by the Government.

The extensive cultivation of rice and sugar canes makes irrigation a work of utmost importance in Taiwan. The construction of main canals for the purpose undertaken by the Government was commenced in 1908, and is expected to be completed in 1932 at an estimated cost of ¥30,000,000. Other minor works of the kind are being carried out by individuals.

COMMUNICATION AND RAILWAYS

The complete system of post and telegraph service is in force, while two cables connect the island with Japan proper.

Railways.—The work of constructing the trunk line from Keelung to Takao (274 m.) by prolonging the ill-constructed Keelung-Shinchiku section (63 m.) laid by the Chinese Government, was begun in 1899, and completed in the spring of 1908. The construction of Tamsui (13.7 m.) and Hozan (20.4 m.) branch lines, hotels along the lines, etc. has also been completed. At the end of 1913 the Ako line (main 5.8 m., deflection 3.1 m.) was completed at the cost of ¥2,300,000, and the fertile plain of Ako was made easily accessible. The Taito railway, on the Pacific coast of the island, has been under construction at an estimate of ¥4,260,000. It runs from Kwarenko to Hinan, of which about 55 m. are now open to traffic. The total mileage open to traffic in Mar. 1925 was 550.2.

Besides the Government railways there are 1,307.4 miles of private railways laid by sugar companies, of which 993.3 m. are for the exclusive use of the respective sugar plantations.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XXXIX

KARAFUTO (SAGHALIEN)

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The southern half of Karafuto below 50° which Japan acquired by the Treaty of Portsmouth lies within 141° 51′ and 144° 55′ E. longitude and extends to 45° 54′ N. lat. The whole district covers an area of about 13,254 sq. m. The eastern coast is washed by the Sea of Okhotsk while on the west the island faces Siberia across the narrow strait called Mamiya Strait or Gulf of Tartary. The southern extremity is forked into two arms which embrace the Bay of Aniwa, and is separated from the northern tip of Hokkaido by the Soya Strait only 23.7 miles across. The native inhabitants consist of various tribes, as Ainus (1,325), Gilyaks (81), Orotchones (245), and Tungues (6). These are gradually dwindling in number. The rest of the population consists of Japanese (149,281), Koreans (1,369), Chinese (244), and Russians (96). The chief towns are Toyohara (Capital, pop. 12,073), Otomari (18,763), Maoka (12,895), Honto (7,101), and Tomarii (8,335). The census taken on Oct. 1, '25, puts the number of households in the territory at 39,168 and the population at 203,504, composed of 122,202 males and 81,302 females, the population recording an increase of 97,605 or 92.2% over the previous returns. The average annual temperature records about 38° F. at Maoka and 29° at Shikka. The minimum falls in January to 40° F. below freezing point while the maximum rises as high as 91° in August.

Finance

The revenue and expenditure of the Administration for the last two years are as follows (¥1,000):—

	1925–26 (Actual)	1926–27 (Estimate)
Revenue:		
Ordinary Revenue	10,414	12,091
Taxes	1,799	1,965
State undertakings and property	7,369	8,794
Revenue stamps and others	271	300
Receipts from Tobacco Monopoly	836	925
Miscellaneous	138	106
Extraordinary Revenue	8,265	6,700
Sale of State property	259	361
Forestry	5,325	2,760
Miscellaneous	2	2
Receipts from Public Loan	—	2,000
Grants from national treasury	600	1,577
Surplus from previous year	78	—
Borrowings for State undertakings	700	—
Grand total	18,678	18,791

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1925-26 (Actual)	1926-27 (Estimate)
Expenditure:		
Ordinary Expenditure	8,104	9,382
Karafuto Shrine	13	13
Karafuto Office	1,211	1,397
Education	1,130	1,407
Police	403	541
Government undertakings	3,881	4,234
Other expenses	164	202
Transferred to sinking fund	1,301	1,408
Reserves	—	180
Extraordinary Expenditure	9,956	9,409
State undertakings	2,507	3,360
Engineering damage	669	977
Deforestation	2,563	1,293
Special undertakings	3,781	3,599
Others	9,556	9,409
Grand total	18,060	18,791

Japanese Immigrants

In April, 1919, it was gazetted that a small sum of money will be granted to those immigrants who settle down within 6 months of their coming over to the island. Land to be leased to the settlers covers 134,378 "cho."

The number of peasant settlers from Japan proper numbered 9,340 in 1923; 9,218 in 1924 and 7,760 in 1925. Immigrants from Hokkaido headed the list, amounting to 3,973 in 1925.

Sanitation, Education, Religion

The government keeps under its direct management 3 medical offices with 16 physicians, and besides there are 135 public and 105 private practitioners.

At the end of March, 1926, primary schools numbered 160 besides 6 for native children, having altogether 24,887 attendants. There were also two middle school (with an attendance of 840), 2 girls' high schools (attendance aggregating 625) and 3 kindergartens (with 159 pupils).

Shinto shrines and Buddhist temples at the same date numbered 69 and 32 respectively, while Shinto, Buddhist and Christian missionaries were posted at 89 places. All these had 50,326 adherents, consisting of 24,237 Shintoists, 25,854 Buddhists and 235 Christians.

Fishery

Fishery is the oldest industry and by far the most important resources in Karafuto. The principal fish caught are herring, trout, salmon and cod. The right for fishing them is granted under three kinds of licence, the special, ordinary and drift-net fishing. The first is limited to bodies of fishermen on specific grounds, while the second is permitted only to those living in Karafuto. The last-named was formerly issued by public tender, but now it is restricted to certain persons.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Herring is chiefly exported as fertilizer, while the others are manufactured as food articles. Crabs are tinned and find market in England and America. Laminaria is also worth mentioning.

The value of marine products in the last few years is as follows (¥1,000):—

Year	Stationary fishing	Other modes of fishing	Total
1923	2,779	10,482	13,262
1924	3,098	9,822	12,920
1925	4,353	13,154	17,506

Farming and Stock-breeding

It has been ascertained that of the plains existing in the southern half more than 430,000 "cho" (1,053,500 acres) are available for tillage and pasturage. The settlers are cultivating the land deserted by the Russians, and are allowed about 5 acres per family. In 1924 these settlers numbered 9,218 out of the total agricultural population of 37,813. The area under cultivation amounted to 12,710 "cho." Oats, rye, various kinds of tubers and vegetables, legumins, and also fibre plants such as flax and hemp are grown in the island, the total agricultural products amounting to ¥3,779,561 in 1925. Farmers are also engaged in stock breeding. A few years ago fox-farming was started.

Forests

Various kinds of pine-trees abound and form dense primeval forests at several places. They make splendid timber, though lack of convenient transportation is a serious obstacle. The trees have frequently been consumed by forest fires, that lasted even three consecutive years before they went out.

In 1924 there was 1,991,000 "cho" of forest land consisting of 1,792,000 "cho" of conifers with 537,600,000 "koku" of timber, 199,000 "cho" of broad-leaved species estimated to yield about 19,900,000 "koku." The conifers are "todomatsu" (Abies sachalinensis), "ezomatsu" (Picea ajanensis) and larch; white birch (willows and alders) predominate among the deciduous trees. For pulp and match-sticks the Karafuto forests are expected to acquire great importance. The authorities have an idea to start turpentine extraction.

In the year ended March 1925 the revenue from forests was: timber ¥3,803,180; firewood ¥71,055; other by-products ¥2,999.

Four pulp mills exist in the island, these being Karafuto Kogyo, Karafuto Shiryo, Nippon Kagaku Shiryo and Karafuto Sangyo.

Minerals

The strata in the island are generally of Tertiary formations and hold rich veins of coal, the seams measuring as thick as 50 ft. at some places. The quality resembles Yubari coal of Hokkaido. The output for 1924 was 199,385 tons and for 1925 250,615 tons. Then alluvial gold and iron pyrite are also found. In 1917 rich oilbeds were discovered on the western coast, and they are now being worked in paying quantities.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese Concessions in Russian Saghalien.—For convenience of reference the Japanese concessions of coal and petroleum fields in Russian Saghalien may be described here. The Japanese have obtained license for five coal measures of which only one is now worked extracting about 50,000 tons a year. Then license for 1,000 sq. versts of oil-bearing section has been secured. In one year ending Sept. 1927 one of the concessions yielded 70,000 ton crude oil, with prospect of supplying 150,000 tons in the next.

Railway

The light railway 26.2 m., that was laid between Odomari (Poroantomali) and Toyohara (Vladimirofka) on war account in 1906 has been transferred to the island authorities. The main line at present extends 57.5 m. from Odomari to Sakayehama, with a branch line from Konuma to the Kawakami Colliery, 13.5 m., while the western coast line from Honto to Noda measures 58.4 m. The total mileage amounts to 129.4, besides a goods line measuring 9.3 miles. The gauge is narrow.

In winter the trains make three or four hundred runnings a month, and in summer five hundred. The traffic results are shown below in 1,000:—

Year ended March	Train Mileage	Passengers carried	Goods hauled (ton)	Working revenue Yen	Working expenses Yen	Profit Yen
1923 ..	365	1,003	413	1,153	1,669	*536
1924 ..	384	1,182	525	1,900	2,024	*536
1925 ..	452	1,293	509	1,751	2,726	*975
1926 ..	395	1,247	564	1,749	2,183	*435

N.B.—* Loss.

Public Works

"Roads" connecting important points in the island, badly built as they were, were in existence at the time the island was ceded to Japan. It has been the work of the new occupant to improve these roads on the one hand and lay out new ones on the other. At the end of 1924 there were 565 miles of roads averaging 18 ft. in width, and 38 miles of streets.

There are no large rivers in the island calling for extensive works for flood control. The primeval state of the forest has thus far conserved the natural regimen of the streams so well that the damages caused by inundations have been comparatively small.

Drainage of the low lands is found to be necessary for bringing them under cultivation. Up to the end of 1924 drains totalling 229 miles in length were laid out by the Government, and 233 miles of smaller ones by individuals with Government aids.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XL

SOUTH MANCHURIA & THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

A. SOUTH MANCHURIA

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

The lease of South Manchuria lapsed to Japan by the Portsmouth Treaty concluded in 1905. The original term was to expire in 1923 but was extended till 1997 by the Sino-Japanese Treaty on May 25th, 1915.

Kwantung Province forms the southern part of Liaotung Peninsula, extending between 121° 4′ and 122° 34′ E. longitude and 38° 43′ and 39° 33′ N. latitude. The area covers, including the 40 islands adjacent to the peninsula, 1,336.861 square miles.

By the Imperial Ordinance issued on April 12, '19, a wholesale change was effected in the organization of the Kwantung Government-General (Totoku-fu), which has become a civil government and is called the Kwantung Office (Kwanto-cho). A civilian governor has superseded the Governor-General who was a General. The Governor-Gen. has under his jurisdiction, the Province as well as the South Manchuria Railway. He may issue punitive ordinances inflicting penalties of not more than one year imprisonment and fine of not more than ¥200. The Government Office consists of the Governor's Secretariat, Civil Administration and Foreign Affairs Departments. The chief military officer is the Commander of the Kwantung garrison.

Dairen, a Free Port

As notified on Aug. 22, 1906, by the Government to the Foreign Diplomatic Representatives in Tokyo, the port of Dairen (or Dalny) was opened as a free port on Sept. 1, 1906. Foreign merchantmen are therefore free to engage in navigation and trade between Dairen and Japanese open ports, and they may also proceed direct from any foreign port to Dairen. The city is built wholly in Western style in accordance with the plan first laid by Russia. The houses are of brick and stone, and no frame building is permitted within the city limit. The systems of water-supply and sewerage are complete and not equalled by any in the Orient.

POPULATION

The population of Kwantung Province is, exclusive of Japanese garrisons stationed in the peninsula, as follows:—

		Male	Female	Total
1925	Japanese	47,253	44,123	91,376
	Chinese	383,226	282,763	665,989
	Foreigners	227	214	441
	Total	430,706	327,100	757,806

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Besides, the inhabitants in the railway zone made the following record at the end of 1925:—

Japanese	92,625
Chinese	180,534
Foreigners	1,466
Total	274,625

Principal Cities at the end of 1924

	Japanese	Chinese	Foreigners	Total
Port Arthur	9,885	106,723	16	116,624
Dairen	52,068	103,144	376	155,588
Kinchou	1,076	97,748	1	98,825
Shahoku	17,494	56,171	32	73,697

FINANCE

Revenue and Expenditure for 1924-25 and 1925-26

(In ¥1,000)

	1925—26 (Actual)	1926—27 (Estimate)
Ordinary Revenue:		
Taxes	3,582	3,447
Public undertakings and State property	6,485	6,479
Revenue stamps	444	419
Other receipts	231	272
Total	10,809	10,678
Extraordinary:		
Sale of State property	659	397
Surplus of previous year transferred	3,480	923
National Treasury grant	3,000	3,000
Proceeds from Public loans	—	—
Total incl. others	7,139	4,320
Grand total	17,948	14,998
Ordinary Expenditure:		
Gov.-General's Office	1,374	1,459
Law-courts and Prisons	460	464
Police	3,638	3,842
Education	1,820	1,965
Communication expenses	4,050	4,178
Harbor office	143	151
Hospital	91	161
Total incl. others	11,788	12,826
Extraordinary:		
Undertaking expenses	2,089	1,963
Land Adjustment	6	8
Total incl. others	2,248	2,172
Grand total	14,036	14,997

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOREIGN TRADE

Volume as Classified by Countries

(In 1,000 Taels)

		1926		1925	
		Export to	Import from	Export to	Import from
Japan	Chosen	1,378	524	1,210	517
	Proper	82,900	48,903	81,700	48,903
China		57,555	38,567	56,107	38,038
Hongkong, India & South Seas		7,346	5,111	7,267	5,111
Others		22,081	21,934	22,081	21,934
Total		171,259	115,040	168,365	114,503

EDUCATION

The Administration Office maintains Primary schools and some higher organs of education, i.e. Technical College, Normal School, Middle Schools and Girls' High Schools in Port Arthur, Dairen, etc. The South Manchuria Railway also keeps a number of Primary and Higher Schools in the Railway zone, including the South Manchuria Medical College and the S. M. Technical School at Mukden. Dairen and Port Arthur are each provided with a Middle and a Girls' High School. Besides, there are a good many private schools of elementary grade, technical schools and girls' schools, and supplementary schools run by both Japanese and Chinese.

The principal institutions make the following record for 1925:—

	No.	Teachers	Pupils
Kindergartens	35	87	2,341
Primary schools	52	677	22,168
Primary schools for Chinese	118	439	17,245
Middle schools	8	164	2,946
Girls' High schools	7	144	2,965
Commercial and Technical schools	7	127	2,005
Normal school	1	39	195
South Manchuria Med. College	1	58	387
South Manchuria Technical School	1	44	217
Port Arthur Technical College	1	60	251

THE SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY

The railway was ceded by Russia to Japan on Sept. 5th, 1905, and was renamed the South Manchuria Railway by the Japanese Government which issued regulations for converting it into a semi-private concern. The general meeting for organization was held on Sept. 10th-14th, 1906 and the draft of the company contract was passed. On April 1, 1907 the Field Railway Office formally transferred the railways and all belongings to the company.

The Company Contract and Exploitation

The original capital of ¥200 millions were divided into two million name shares of ¥100 each, one half of the capital being represented by the Manchuria Railway and accessories and the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

coal mines at Fushun and Yentai belonging to the Japanese Government, which therefore owned 1,000,000 shares. The remaining shares were offered to Japanese and Chinese subjects, and the entire sum has been called in. The Government guaranteed profit of 6 per cent. on the paid up capital for 15 years, and refrained from claiming dividend on its shares when it did not come up to 6%. In 1913 the Co. obtained approval of the Government to distribute a dividend of 7%, and in following years one of not more than 10%. In the latter half of 1920 the capital was increased to ¥440 millions (380 p.u.) of which the home government took up ¥120 millions by accepting the liability of the Co.'s debentures issued to that amount in England. The Co. is now paying a dividend of 4.3% on the Government shares for ¥117,156,000.

Co's. Enterprises.—Besides railway business the Company is engaged in harbor, colliery, gas, electricity, hotels, etc. The latest is the iron foundry enterprise for utilizing the rich iron mines at Anshantien.

Railway.—The railway system is made up as follows:—The main line from Dairen to Changchun (437.6 m.), Port Arthur branch line (31.6), Yinkow branch (13.9), Fushun branch (32), Mukden-Antung line (161.7), 694.8 m. in all. They are all of standard gauge. The main and Mukden-Antung lines form part of the international through traffic service.

Shipping.—A regular service was first run between Dairen and Shanghai (via Tsingtao), under the direct management of the Co., but on July 1, 1922, the operation was entrusted to the Dairen Steamship Company which is financially backed by the Company.

Harbor.—At Dairen the harbor works partly started by the Russians have been carried out on a most extensive scale. Break-waters totalling 13,121 ft. in length shelter an area of 900 acres. Quay walls more than 13,796 ft. in length have been built and an extension is now being added. Transit sheds, warehouses and belt lines make the terminal facilities as complete as could be desired.

Coal Mines.—The colliery work of Fushun and Yentai forms one of the most important undertakings. The output at these two reached 5,642,464 tons for the year ended Mar., 1925.

The Fushun Colliery, situated about 22 miles east of Mukden, as the crow flies, runs for about 12 miles parallel to the river Hun, and contains deposit of 80 to 420 ft. in thickness, an average of about 130 ft. The pits are in full operation, with the total output of 15,000 tons a day. The quality too is excellent, being of strong caloric power and containing very little sulphur.

The Yentai Coal Fields exist north-east of Liaoyang and can be reached in an hour by rail from the Yentai station. The seams number 16, of which 4 are workable, i.e. first seam of five ft. second of 4 to 6 ft., third of 3 to 8 ft. and fourth of 5 ft. The coal is soft and pulverizable and emits but little smoke. The daily output, according to the latest report, reach about 300 tons.

The production for last few years and equipments are as follows:—

Year ended March	Output (tons) Fushun	Yentai
1923	3,858,629	63,098
1924	4,929,585	99,976
1925	5,538,614	103,850

Equipment	(March 31, 1926) Fushun	Yentai
Engines	120	5
Winches	153	6
Pumps	136	13

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Oil Shale Deposit.—The Company owns a large oil shale deposit situated about 25 miles from Mukden and covering an area of 24 square miles. There the coal seam is 130 ft. thick and is covered by a layer of oil shale 400 ft. thick. The coal is low grade but is expected to yield about 15 gallons of oil to the ton. The Company has on foot a program of developing the shale and coal bonanza at the estimated cost of ¥20 millions extending over a period of 5 years. This program is believed to supply half a million tons of oil yearly which is enough to meet the annual consumption of the Japanese Navy.

Electric and Gas Business.—The former have power stations at Dairen (11,000 k.w.), Mukden (14,000 k.w.), Changchun (3,000 k.w.), and lastly at Antung (45,000 k.w.), supplying current for both lighting and motor force; at Dairen and Fushun electric trams are also run. Gas industry which the company carried on at Dairen and other cities was made an independent enterprise under the title of South Manchuria Gas Company.

Hotel Business.—The Company has its own hotels all bearing the title of "Yamato Hotel," located at Dairen, Hoshigaura (suburbs of Dairen), Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun; the hotels serve for lodging as well as for entertainments.

The Railway Zone and Management.—The total area of land belonging to the Company amounts to 68,443,246 "tsubo." Excepting the area used by the Company and the Kwantung Government, the whole is open for rent at the rate of ½ to ten "sen" per "tsubo" per month for building lots, and 1 to 3 "sen" for farming land. By May 1919 over 16,853,000 were under lease contract. In the railway zone the Company maintains 14 hospitals, 26 primary schools, 11 Chinese (common) schools, 23 continuation business schools, 10 girls' practical schools, one medical college at Mukden, and a technical school and a teacher's training institute at Dairen, etc. Besides these, the Company keeps a polytechnic laboratory, 2 agricultural experiment stations and 13 farms with the object of encouraging industry. It undertakes 17 water-supply works.

The Administrative System.—The Government reserves the right of appointing members of the administrative body. The term of the President and the Vice-President is 5 years, that of Directors is four years (selected by the Government from among shareholders holding at least 500 shares). Auditors are elected for three years at the general meeting of shareholders.

Board of Directors.—President, B. Yasuhiro; Vice-Pres., K. Ohira; Dirs., K. Okura, M. Ando, K. Irie, S. Mori, M. Umeno, T. Oka.

Business Report for 1926-27 year (¥1,000)

	Receipts	Expenses		Receipts	Expenses
Rly Service	107,924	45,952	Local undertakings	5,241	17,808
Harbor and Wharf	9,931	8,937	Miscellaneous ...	1,382	—
Mining	76,154	70,665	Interest	5,887	—
Iron Works	6,897	10,703	Debt charge	—	16,674
Electric Works ..	1,162	891	Total incl. others	215,615	181,457
Hotels	1,037	1,374	Profit	34,865	—

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Principal Assets and Liabilities (¥1,000)

(March 31st, 1927)

Assets	
Unpaid capital	42,844
Rly lines	225,039
Rly shops	11,984
Ships	4,322
Harbor and wharf.....	49,783
Mines	129,127
Iron works	45,902
Electric plants	—
Hotels	2,767
Local equipments	75,361
Miscellaneous buildings	49,638
Products	4,018
Materials in stock.....	9,152
Deposits in banks.....	35,389
Loans	66,694
Securities	52,697
Total incl. others....	888,593

Liabilities	
Cap. p.u.	380,000
Reserves	15,756
Special reserves	63,400
Debentures	268,452
Sinking fund	56,000
Profit for the year.....	34,158
Total incl. others....	888,593

KIRIN-CHANGCHUN RAILWAY

From Changchun, the northern limit of the South Manchuria Railway, to Kirin, distance 79 m., a railway was completed on Oct. 16th, 1921, in accordance with the treaty between Japan and China concluded in April 1907. The line was laid at a cost of ¥4,500,000 borne in equal shares by the two countries and under the superintendence of Japanese engineers. The Japanese share of ¥2,250,000 was met by the South Manchuria Railway and is repayable by China within 25 years from the date of opening. Twelve stations exist along the line, the journey taking 6 hrs.

GARRISON AND THE RAILWAY GUARDS

One Division is stationed as garrison at Liaoyang. The garrison service will be taken up in turn by the Divisions at home, the term being two years. The Division to which the duty of garrison is assigned is to proceed to the seat of garrison in October of the year and the Division which has served the term is to return home in November.

In conformity with the provisions of the Portsmouth Treaty of Peace, Japan has stationed 16 independent battalions of guards along the line, each composed of 21 officers and 617 rank and file. The battalions were organized with time-expired non-commissioned officers and men up to 1916 when they were displaced by those in active service. The distribution of garrisons is as follows:

Liaoyang, Div. and Brigade headquarters, one Reg. and one battalion; one Reg. at Tiehling; Brigade headquarters and one Reg. at Liutszton; one Reg. at Port Arthur; one Reg. of cavalry at Haicheng. During the 1923 session of the Diet it was stated by the Minister of War that the railway guards were to be withdrawn within three years.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

The farming products in the Leased Territory are not worth mentioning. Along the railway zone, the districts north of the Antung Line are more fertile than the rest of the provinces.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Principal Crops

Year	Maize	Kaoliang	Soya bean	Millet	Wheat	Ground nut
1923	326,889	92,609	51,834	69,433	6,232	188,855
1924	566,897	200,941	61,947	131,103	8,534	508,770
1925	592,840	206,221	108,274	120,362	6,897	630,742

N.B.—Figures for 1922 and '23 are in Chinese "koku." 1 Chinese "koku"=1.7 Japanese "koku."

Soya Beans.—The fame of Soya beans has spread over the world since 1906 when the Mitsui Bussan first shipped a trial consignment to England. The yield of beans in Manchuria amounts to about 28,000,000 "koku" (4,000,000 tons) including all species and the output of bean-cakes about 60,000,000 pieces valued at ¥110,000,000. In the Leased Territory and the railway zone alone bean cakes and oil were produced to the amount of 38,289,174 pieces and 177,127,093 "kin" respectively valued at ¥70,884,888 and 32,989,610 in 1924, the bulk going to Europe, Japan and China through Dairen and Newchuang (Yinkow).

Favored by rich natural resources and abundant fuel and cheap labor, the industry in the Leased Territory and the railway zone has made a rapid expansion. Bean oil making and flour milling are principal industries, followed by iron foundry, paper, soap, glass and bricks. Recent statistics regarding workshops and their production are given below:—

Workshops

1925	No. of workshops	Employees: Jap. 1,000	Employees: Chin. 1,000	Capital Yen 1,000
Leased Territory	392	759	4,726	100,924
Railway zone	262	618	3,577	140,545
Total incl. others.....	674	1,398	8,758	247,118
Total for 1924.....	658	1,398	8,758	192,376
Total for 1923.....	633 ,,	1,292	7,257	200,827

Principal Manufactures (in 1,000)*

Year	Flour: Bags	Flour: Yen	Iron: Tons	Iron: Yen	Bricks: Pieces	Bricks: Yen	Cement: Barrels	Cement: Yen
1923	3,835	10,503	72	3,792	89,850	1,589	336	1,940
1924	1,959	8,133	81	4,323	102,335	1,599	650	3,806
1925	—	1,262	—	5,856	—	1,033	—	3,434

* For bean oil and cakes see above.

B. THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

Japan acquired through the Treaty of Peace the mandatory right over the former German South Sea Islands north of the Equator. The archipelago had been occupied by a Japanese squadron in the beginning of the World War. It consists of three groups of Mariana, Marshall, and Caroline, covering

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

altogether an area of 960 square miles with 49,576 natives. Of about 1,458 islets forming the groups those that are comparatively larger make the following record:—

	Area (k.m)	Popul.	Long. E.	Lat. N.
Mariana				
Saipan	185	8,153	145°'40′	15°5′
Tinian	130	212	„	„
Rota.....	114	512	145°13′	14°
Pagan	32	87	„	„
Caroline				
Ponape	347	5,246	158°10′	6°45′
Yap	207	4,871	137°58′	9°25′
Trak	132	15,327	151°22′	6°57′
Kusaie	110	914	162°58′	5°15′
Parao	450	3,184	143°10′	6°50′
Marshall				
Yaluit	90	2,104	169°42′	5°48′

Climate, Natives, Religion, etc.

The climate is comparatively mild for the latitude owing to the monsoon and showers. Both in Mariana and Caroline groups the temperature stands throughout the year between 26° and 27°C. In Yaluit, the largest in the Marshall group, the average annual temperature is 27°19′C. the minimum and maximum being 21° and 36°9′ respectively. The natives are mostly Micronesians mixed with other Polynesian races in various degrees. They are indolent and easy-going, and subsist on natural production. They have no religion of native origin. Christianity entered the field far back in the Spanish days. During the German rule Protestant (American) and Catholic missions were at work but so far their influence seems to have been superficial.

Japanese Administration

The Military Government was established in 1914 and Civil Administration in June 1918, the latter superseding the other in 1922. For the benefit of native children common schools have been opened at Saipan, Kusaie, Ponape, Yap, Trak, Parao and others. Since 1915 a number of chiefs and other important personages in the groups have been brought over to Japan for sight-seeing. The seat of the Government was removed from Trak to Parao in 1921.

Japanese Industry, Trade, etc.

At present about 5,550 Japanese are at work exploiting the native resources. Principal items are phosphorus ores (chiefly in Carolines) worth ¥1½ millions and coconuts (chiefly in the Marshall) ¥1 million. Besides, copra yields about 8,000 tons valued at over ¥1 million. Flour, rice, meat, piece goods, building materials, machines, etc., are the chief imports, totalling in 1924 about ¥2,513,334 against ¥3,535,459 of exports. Fishery is primitive, but according to the opinion of the experts the prospect of the marine industry is said to be bright. The Mariana group produces sugar canes amounting to 58 iml. "kin" and sugar 2 millions.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CHAPTER XLI

THE PROGRESS OF RECONSTRUCTION

GENERAL REMARKS

With heroic courage and grim determination the central and local authorities concerned have at last succeeded in breaking the neck of the stupendous work of reconstructing the devastated area of Tokyo and Yokohama and have pushed to the verge of completion the task which in scope and magnitude has no parallel in the history of the world. The whole program of Reconstruction will be practically completed, in form at least, by the end of the fiscal year 1929-30, a year later than was originally designed. Considering that the devastated area requiring reconstruction covers no less than 11,000,000 tsubo (8783.33 acres) and that the fund estimated for the work amounted to about ¥700 millions, the Reconstruction authorities may well feel relieved at the progress they have achieved.

The Reconstruction budget revised in 1927 stands as follows:—

Expenses borne by State.....	¥346,192,800
State subsidy for fire zone buildings.....	20,000,000
Expenses borne by local governments.....	376,683,379

Of the last mentioned figure, ¥140,746,917 is to be met with State subsidy and the remainder to be defrayed by the local governments.

For the clearer understanding of the complicated problem of Reconstruction the broader aspects of city planning, such as street adjustment, bridges, etc. will be treated first, to be followed by detail description concerning the readjustment of building lots. This subject was briefly described in our 1924-25 (Earthquake) edition, but it may be reviewed here once more, especially in view of the progress subsequently effected and also of some modification in the original plan.

Street Adjustment

The main idea underlining this primary work of city planning in Tokyo is to increase the percentage of roads to the total area of the urban districts from only 12% before the disaster to 25%, nearly equal to the figure in Paris and Berlin. To enter into some details of the plan it may be noted that two cross lines of principal main thoroughfares will traverse the city, one running south to north with the breadth of 32.76 to 45.76 metres and the other east to west with the breadth of 27.30 to 36.40 metres. On the spaces embraced by these two principal thoroughfares of the city will be laid down 52 lines of secondary main thoroughfares, each with the breadth of over 21.84 metres, and with a

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

combined length of about 73.20 miles, and over 120 auxiliary streets, each with the breadth of 10.92 to 21.84 metres and with a combined length of about 85.40 miles. The spaces thus divided are again divided by a number of smaller streets each with the breadth of 10.92 metres or less, their combined length extending for over 292.80 miles. All these streets, primary or secondary, will present somewhat irregular chessboard pattern, as the condition of existing roads are to be taken into consideration. In the up-town sections outside the burnt area and the suburban districts, the cob-web pattern consisting of mixed radiating and circular lines has been adopted for re-modelling the street lines according to the main road net plan mapped out in the summer of 1927.

Reconstruction of Bridges

The number of bridges under municipal control in Tokyo before the 1923 disaster was about 600, mostly wooden structures, and even a few iron structures that existed were far from being fire-proof as the terrible catastrophe proved. Of the total number as many as 366 bridges were either destroyed by the shocks or consumed in the quake-fire or badly damaged by both. Taught by this sad experience it has been decided to make all bridges in important places as quake-proof and fire-proof structures.

The bridging work included in the Metropolitan Reconstruction program covers the construction, reconstruction or repairs of 465 bridges at the estimate cost of ¥24,355,000, the work spreading over 6 years (1924-29). The figure comprises ¥13,760,000 for construction of 134 bridges newly erected along the auxiliary streets, ¥1,836,000 for construction of 53 new bridges in connection with the lot readjustment work, ¥947,000 for repair of 194 bridges and ¥7,812,000 for reconstruction of 84 bridges, all in the devastated zone. Up to the end of November 1927 the construction or reconstruction or repairs of 43 bridges has been completed while 23 bridges were in course of construction or reconstruction, and lastly work for other 34 bridges will be started in the course of the current year.

Six bridges on the Sumida river, Tokyo, including four new bridges (Kototoi, Komakata, Kuramaye and Kiyosu), were completed by February 1928, the total cost for the six structures amounting to ¥12,200,000. With the three old bridges which escaped devastation in the 1923 disaster there are now ten bridges spanning the river in place of four before the disaster.

Parks

In the pre-disaster days the per capita area of parks in Tokyo was only 37/100 tsubo as against 2½ tsubo in London, 2 tsubo in Paris, 16 tsubo in Washington and 3½ tsubo on the average in 22 large cities in Europe and America. The ratio will be increased to about 54/100 tsubo. The Reconstruction program provides the establishment of a river-side park (Sumida Park) with an area of about 40,000 tsubo (32 acres) on the banks

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

of the Sumida river, a park with an area of 11,000 tsubo (8.99 acres) in Nihombashi (Hamacho Park), and another with an area of 17,000 tsubo (13.89 acres) in Honjo (Kinshi Park), these as State undertaking. In addition to them, 51 smaller parks or squares each with an area of about 900 tsubo (3,557 sq. yards) are to be laid out in various wards of the city as municipal undertakings. These smaller parks and squares are all located in close vicinity to primary school grounds.

Adjustment of Building Lots

What complicates the work of Reconstruction is that a new comprehensive city planning according to the approved principle of modern time is to be carried out without affecting the private interest of the citizens concerned. The long established system of purchasing or expropriating land necessary for the improvement of roads or canals or the erection of public schools, parks, etc. does not answer the purpose for the present reconstruction work which requires a vast area of land, approximately 700,000 tsubo (571.82 acres) being required for effecting the projected city planning. If steps were taken to purchase or expropriate such extensive area of lots and drive out the dwellers from the land thus purchased or expropriated some 200,000 citizens would be rendered homeless. The method adopted for carrying out the dual work was in this wise:

The burnt area has been cut up into 66 replotting divisions, and in each a re-plotting committee of 16 to 25 members has been elected by the land-owners and tenants of the division with full authority to decide upon all matters regarding the auxiliary streets, the cutting up of blocks within its division into lots and distributing the new lots among the old owners. All the land taken for streets, parks and other public purposes in excess of the 10 percent is to be paid for by the city or by the State, according to the location and uses of the land condemned.

As witnessed at those quarters where the re-plotting process has been completed, i.e. at Surugadai, Hibiya, Hamacho, Minowa, Mikawashima, etc., the advantages of town planning by means of re-plotting are obvious. The work, besides highly improving the traffic facilities and beautifying the aspects of the streets, has also increased the value of dwelling land. However, it taxed the ingenuity of the Committees and others concerned to determine the compensation for the excess of 10 percent of the expropriated area, and the knotty problem was at last solved by adopting a peculiar method modelled after the valuation system followed by the Municipality of Cleveland (U.S.A.).

Needless to say an absolutely fair re-distribution of lots was out of question, so that special devices had to be adopted for adjusting the differences between those who receive less and those who get more than they had before the disaster. Small lot owners whose plots are absorbed in the new plan are compensated for their losses. Lot holders who suffer material damage from the process and tenants and lease-holders possessing various

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

rights attached to the land are also similarly treated.

Removal Allowance.—The allowance incidental to compulsory removal required by the readjustment of lots has produced a big deficit in the Reconstruction Budget. At first the allowance was estimated at ¥27.50 per tsubo of houses removed, but in practice this had to be raised to over ¥40 on the average, the total deficit occasioned thereby amounting to the neighborhood of ¥100 millions. It was decided last year by the Home Office and Tokyo City that about one half of the amount be met by curtailing the prescribed scope of the Reconstruction program, and the remaining half to be raised with an additional subsidy from the Treasury and with a Municipal loan. The whole question requires approval of the Diet, and is therefore left in suspense for the time being.

The Fire Zones

The zones specified in 1922 for the two cities of Tokyo and Yokohama had to undergo more or less modification in consequence of the disaster that befell them in the following year. One of the most important legislations newly adopted since then as regards the fire zones was the enactment in 1924 of the Building Aid Regulation. The Treasury set apart in the Reconstruction Budget ¥20,000,000 with the object of allowing aid at the rate of ¥20-50 per tsubo to those who construct approved permanent buildings in the fire zones, this aid spread over five years ending 1928-29. The fund has so far been left practically untouched, only about 10% being disbursed. The explanation is that the period of overhauling the temporary buildings in the fire zones has been prolonged till 1938 and also chiefly because, as is generally thought, the calamity has too seriously crippled the citizens financially to enable them start the construction of costly fire-proof houses. It should be remembered that the building area in the fire zone of Tokyo as converted to one-story level area totals 1,151,000 tsubo (939.98 acres), and that in Yokohama 201,000 tsubo (164.15 acres), but the permanent buildings sanctioned covered only 86,464 tsubo in Tokyo by April 1927, while in Yokohama the corresponding figure was 4,415 tsubo by June the same year. In other words, the permanent construction sanctioned did not exceed 7.6% of the total building area in the fire zone of Tokyo and less than 2% in the other city.

PROGRESS OF LAND READJUSTMENT (Dec. 31st, 1927)

1. Area of Exchange Lots

Undertaken by	Sections where exchange lots have been arranged	Total area before replotting	Total area after replotting	Rate of progress
Tokyo				
State	15	1,432,604	1,206,366	100.0%
City	50	5,674,218	4,784,856	83.1%
Total	65	7,106,822	5,991,222	84.3%
Yokohama				
State	6	—	322,394	100.0%
City	7	410,317	347,635	100.0%
Total	13	410,317	665,423	100.0%

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

2. Removal of Buildings

Tokyo Undertaken by	Sections where orders were all issued	No. of bldgs. to be removed	No. of bldgs. ordered removal	Percent to total No.	No. removed by Dec. 20 '27
State	15	41,895	40,579	0.99	27,465
City	50	162,100	156,909	0.98	58,900
Total ..	65	203,995	197,488	0.98	86,365
Yokohama					
State	6	10,272	10,272	100.0	9,077
City	7	8,770	8,770	100.0	7,458
Total ..	13	19,042	19,042	—	16,535
Grand total	78	223,017	216,530	—	102,900

ROADS

1. Main Thoroughfares (as State undertaking)

(Dec. 31st, 1927)

	No. of roads	Total length (metres)	Percent surveyed	Percent planned	Percent taken up	Percent completed
Tokyo	52	117,065	100	85	39	34
Yokohama	13	30,373	100	90	65	37

2. Auxiliary Roads (as Municipal undertaking)

(Dec. 31st, 1927)

	No. of roads	Total length (metres)	Completed (metres)	Under work (metres)	Work being prepared (metres)	Being planned (metres)
Tokyo ..	122	139,331	20,969	35,906	6,340	8,875
Yokohama	10	12,295	6,156	5,618	—	283

3. Side Roads (as Municipal undertaking)

	No. of roads	Total length (metres)	Completed (metres)	Under work (metres)	Work being prepared (metres)	Being planned (metres)
Tokyo ...	—	379,090	71,830	147,751	47,654	42,567
Yokohama	2	10,324	4,044	5,244	1,496	—

BRIDGES

Undertaken by the State (Dec. 31st, 1927)

	Total number	Completed	Under work	Work being prepared	Not Yet taken up
Tokyo	112	43	41	23	5
Yokohama	35	20	9	5	5

Undertaken by the Cities (Dec. 31st, 1927)

	Total number	Completed	Under work	Work being prepared
Tokyo	331	180	26	96
Yokohama	63	34	37	12

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

CANALS (Dec. 31st, 1927)

Tokyo	Number	Total length (metres)	Percent surveyed	Percent planned	Percent progress	Percent completed
Improved or excavated .	12	15,425	100	62.0	55.0	46.0
Reclaimed ..	1	374	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

Yokohama	Number	Total length (metres)	Planned (metres)	Progress (metres)	Completed (metres)
Improved	24	43,225	5,135	5,737	22,307

PARKS (Dec. 31st, 1927)

Tokyo	Total area (tsubo)	Area expropriated (tsubo)	Percent of work progressed
Hamacho Park.....	11,000	11,000	100
Kinshi „	17,000	17,000	100
Sumida „	39,000	37,830	65
Total	67,000	65,830	88
Yokohama			
Nogeyama Park.....	25,000	25,000	60
Yamashita „	22,000	22,000	95
Kanagawa „	4,000	4,000	50
Total	51,000	51,000	68
Grand total	118,000	116,830	78

The progress of land readjustment work and various incidental arrangements in Tokyo and Yokohama for the past four years ending 1927 is shown below (the figures representing the condition at the end of each year):—

Arrangement of Exchange Lots

	Exchange lots arranged		Area of Exchange lots		Exchange lots completed	
Tokyo:	Finished area (tsubo)	Rate of progress (%)	Finished area (tsubo)	Rate of progress (%)	Area (tsubo)	Percent to total
1924	409,441	0.068	67,711	0.011	—	—
1925	2,259,000	0.377	451,000	0.075	—	—
1926	5,359,011	0.885	4,867,109	0.804	67,711	0.011
1927	5,991,222	1.000	5,991,222	1.000	331,516	0.055
Yokohama:						
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	2,259,000	0.377	451,000	0.075	—	—
1926	673,523	1.000	603,917	0.897	—	—
1927	672,588	1.000	672,588	1.000	260,918	0.387

	No. of buildings ordered removal		Compensation for removal granted		Removal finished by Dec. 31st	
Tokyo:	Orders issued	Rate of progress %	Finished cases	Percent to total	No.	Percent.
1924	346	0.002	—	—	—	—
1925	12,517	0.062	7,939	0.039	2,913	0.014
1926	68,403	0.337	42,299	0.208	27,241	0.134
1927	201,212	0.991	133,253	0.657	88,506	0.436

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yokohama:	No. of buildings ordered removal: Orders issued	Rate of progress %	Compensation for removal granted: Finished cases	Percent to total	Removal finished by Dec. 31st: No.	Percent
1924	—	—	—	—	—	—
1925	943	0.049	385	0.020	20	0.001
1926	10,807	0.607	6,165	0.324	3,672	0.206
1927	19,051	1.000	19,051	1.000	16,232	0.852

Undertakings by State

Tokyo:	Main Thoroughfares: No. of roads	Percent completed	Bridges: No.	Percent completed	Parks: No. of parks	Percent: Land	Percent: Work of	Canals: No.	Canals: Percent completed
1924 ...	53	0.02	155	0.07	3	0.50	—	14	0.04
1925 ...	53	0.18	111	0.24	3	0.76	—	14	0.17
1926 ...	52	0.28	111	0.53	3	0.87	0.15	14	0.39
1927 ...	52	0.37	112	0.75	3	0.97	0.44	14	0.60
Yokohama:									
1924 ...	12	0.02	37	0.03	3	—	—	2	—
1925 ...	13	0.01	40	0.21	3	0.27	0.07	2	0.36
1926 ...	13	0.14	35	0.43	3	0.63	0.28	2	0.52
1927 ...	13	0.65	35	0.75	3	0.95	0.45	2	0.78

Undertakings by Municipality

Tokyo:	Auxiliary roads: Total length (metres)	Completed (metres)	Under work (metres)	Other (metres)	Bridges: No. of bridges	Completed	Under work	Other
1924	131,511	—	5,727	397,330	143	—	—	14
1925	132,152	8,404	8,922	17,227	143	1	8	22
1926	138,765	18,984	14,154	16,042	143	10	18	24
1927	138,765	36,718	36,046	16,574	143	30	13	44
Yokohama:								
1927	22,555	10,200	10,256	1,496	83	34	37	12

Tokyo:	Parks: No. of parks	Completed	Under work	Other	Primary schools: No. of schools	Completed	Under work	Other
1924 ..	52	—	—	6	117	3	2	8
1925 ..	52	—	2	8	117	5	11	43
1926 ..	52	3	3	7	117	12	29	56
1927 ..	52	6	—	11	117	40	32	41
Yokohama:								
1927 ..	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	—

RECONSTRUCTION EXPENDITURE BY STATE (in ¥1,000)

	Total estimate	1923: Estimate	1923: Actual disbursement	1924: Estimate	1924: Actual disbursement
Reconstruction Expenditure	342,193	6,292	3,431	87,607	5,465

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	Total estimate	1923 Estimate	1923 Actual disbursement	1924 Estimate	1924 Actual disbursement
Reconstruction					
of Tokyo	306,678	5,706	3,380	77,955	44,470
Roads & streets..	257,458	4,447	3,148	63,790	38,122
Canals	28,500	370	—	6,040	1,523
Parks	11,900	282	—	3,853	4,122
Land adjustment.	9,750	600	232	4,272	706
Reconstruction					
of Yokohama ...	35,514	586	51	9,650	991
Roads & streets..	25,175	325	29	7,255	707
Canals	5,612	58	—	966	166
Parks	2,163	9	—	163	1
Land adjustment.	2,561	2,561	154	1,269	117

(Continued)	1925 Estimate	1925 Actual disbursement	Expenditure 1923—1925 (Total)	Remainder
Reconstruction				
Expenditure	68,855	66,380	115,276	226,917
Reconstruction				
of Tokyo	61,463	60,241	108,095	198,584
Roads & streets....	50,581	50,251	91,521	65,937
Canals	4,861	2,829	4,352	24,218
Parks	2,968	2,057	6,180	5,720
Land adjustment...	3,053	5,103	6,042	2,708
Reconstruction				
of Yokohama	7,392	6,139	7,181	28,334
Roads & streets....	5,464	4,488	5,223	19,755
Canals	797	858	1,024	4,588
Parks	344	504	515	1,648
Land adjustment...	787	279	418	2,143

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SUPPLEMENT

.....

THE BANKING PANIC IN 1927

By T. TOMITA,
Nippon Kwangyo Ginko

The monetary panic in Japan in the spring of 1927 was quite unprecedented in gravity and indeed it may be said to mark an epoch in the financial history of the country. It was essentially domestic in its effect, and for two days it stopped the operation of the banking mechanism of the land. In the relative extent of the disaster a similar trouble that overtook England in 1825 and America in 1907 can hardly be comparable to that which befell this country last year, and it is of special significance that the panic is destined to mark a striking change in the spheres of influence of all the banks of the realm.

To a casual observer, the outburst may appear to have been spontaneous, but this was far from the case. Indeed those who were in a position to follow the course of the under-currents of the financial world had been haunted with boding fears that a crash might come any time. They knew that business establishments or business men, who, obsessed by the war-time boom, continued speculative dealings, had experienced a severe blow from the economic panic of 1920 and next from the quake disaster of 1923; that they had sustained further immense losses from the violent fluctuations of exchange rates, and that they had barely succeeded during the past decade or so in stemming the crisis by straining their credit. Signs of the approaching crisis became apparent in 1926 when several smaller banks in different parts of the country closed their doors, which gave rise to unfavorable rumors regarding the financial condition of a few leading banks in Tokyo. About this time a section of politicians advocated the necessity of lifting the gold embargo and when Mr. N. Katsoka became Finance Minister in the fall of 1926 he decided to carry it into effect. As a preparatory step the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Government introduced in the 1927 session of the Imperial Diet a Bill for the disposal of the Earthquake bills with a view to squaring up the losses occasioned by the 1923 disaster. The Bill came before the House of Representatives on March 14 and in the course of the debate the Finance Minister, while explaining on the Bill, announced the failure of the Tokyo Watanabe Bank.

First Disclosure of Banking Failures

His remarks gave a shock to the public, and five days later the Nakai Bank closed its doors. On the 22nd the Murai, Hachijushi, Nakazawa and Soda banks shared the same fate. To appease the general uneasiness declarations were issued in the name of the Finance Minister and the Governor of the Bank of Japan that measures to ensure financial relief would be promptly taken. In the meantime the leading bankers in Tokyo and elsewhere came to an agreement to co-operate with the Government in the task of relieving the financial emergency, and the passage of the Earthquake Notes Disposal Bill by the Diet on the 23rd at last brought a lull to our troubled financial circles.

Bank of Taiwan

The amount of the Earthquake bills as existing at the time was ¥207 millions, about a half of which was held by the Bank of Taiwan. The Bank had advanced an enormous sum of money to the Suzuki & Co. (of Kobe), amounting to as much as ¥350 millions, and ultimately the strained relations due to the bad debts led to the Bank's definitely closing its account with the firm on March 28th. Meanwhile the position of the Bank in consequence of the helpless condition of its largest debtors had become notorious among a certain section of bankers, for the Bank's call loans secured from various quarters since the beginning of the year had grown to approximately ¥340 millions. As soon as the ominous signs of an impending crisis were discerned, some creditor banks hastily recovered the call loans they had advanced to the Bank, but even then, the amount of call money on hand of the Bank in the early part of April stood at about ¥200 millions. The Bank applied to the Bank of Japan for accommodation, but was refused because of insufficient security.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Banking Trouble and Ministerial Resignation

All these facts soon became known in financial circles, so that by the middle of April the gathering cloud that hung over the money-market had grown threatening. To relieve the strain, the then Wakatsuki Ministry decided to issue, with Imperial sanction and subject to the approval of the Privy Council, an emergency ordinance empowering the central bank to advance loans to the Bank of Taiwan within the limit of ¥200 millions under the Government guarantee. The Ministry concluded that the matter was pressing and that it did not permit of the convocation of a special session of the Diet for obtaining its approval for the measure. The proposal was, however, disapproved by the Privy Council at an extraordinary meeting held on April 17th, and on the following day the Ministry resigned. Conferences were held by influential financiers to cope with the situation but their efforts proved futile, and the banking landslide started. On April 18th the Bank of Taiwan temporarily closed the doors of its Tokyo office and other branches though its head office in Taiwan remained open, and the same day saw the Omi Bank (capitalized at ¥9,375,000 paid up) in Osaka follow suit. The failure of the two banks, combined with the undermentioned facts, further intensified the general uneasiness and plunged the financial world into the vortex of a wide-spread panic.

The Case of Suzuki & Co.

Since the difficulty of the Bank of Taiwan was an outcome of the Suzuki Shoten's insolvency it was naturally feared that the Jugo Ginko (Fifteenth Bank), the largest creditor of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company and its many sister establishments, might also be involved in a fate similar to that of the Formosan Bank, it being a well-known fact that the dockyard company had very close connection with the unlucky Suzuki Shoten. The moment was really critical, for a certain influential bank and another bank closely affiliated with it had previously advanced call loans to the Bank of Taiwan to the extent of about ¥62 millions, and a run was started upon them. Now the two banks had a number of branch offices and affiliated banks

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

throughout the country and should they be compelled to draw down their shutters the disaster overtaking the money-market would have been appalling.

The Fifteenth Bank's Collapse

The run spread like wildfire throughout the country. At midnight of April 20th the Jugo Ginko (Fifteenth Bank) capitalized at ¥100 millions decided to close temporarily, and this intensified the general uneasiness and occasioned more runs. A certain influential bank, to meet the exigency, received advances of an enormous sum of money from the Bank of Japan which it distributed by motor trucks to its branches in various parts of Tokyo to meet the run. At one time the notes issued by the Bank of Japan swelled to about ¥2,657 millions, exhausting the reserve stock of bank notes. It was obvious that a moratorium was now the only means left to cope with the situation, but its adoption required the approval of the Privy Council.

Moratorium and Emergency Measures

With an understanding of the Bank of Japan the authorities proclaimed two days' extra holidays for April 22nd and 23rd on all banks throughout the country. As April 24th fell on Sunday the banks were closed for three days practically. The interval was taken advantage of by the Bank of Japan for printing convertible notes, and meanwhile the Government (Tanaka Ministry installed on April 20th), with the approval of the Privy Council, issued a moratorium extending for three weeks, viz. from April 25th to May 12th. At the same time the Government called a special session of the Imperial Diet to submit a Bill authorising the Bank of Japan to make special advances to banks in difficulty of ¥500 millions (maximum) under the Government guarantee and another Bill authorising the accommodation of ¥200 millions (maximum) to the Bank of Taiwan. The Bills were passed by the Diet.

The General Panic Subsiding

The moratorium averted the crisis and when the banks were reopened after the expiry of the prescribed term

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the general uneasiness had gradually subsided. The nervous depositors had recovered their equilibrium and were no longer crazily bent on getting out every sen. The situation in the provinces also caused grave anxiety but the crisis passed with unexpected calm. What specially afforded relief to the financial tension was that, thanks to the help extended by the Bank of Japan, the Bank of Taiwan could meet its creditors for call money amounting to about ¥200 millions. The Bank was rescued from the imminent fate of failure and the danger from this long-standing centre of depression was removed.

Amount withdrawn by Panic-stricken Depositors

The exact amount of deposits paid back by banks during the period is difficult to ascertain. The total amount of deposits held by ordinary banks and savings banks as existing on the last day of April was about ¥9,219 millions as against about ¥10,036 millions on the corresponding day of February, showing a decrease of ¥817 millions. The balance includes a decrease of ¥617 millions in the amount of fixed deposits and special current deposits, which may be regarded as representing the amount of deposits withdrawn from banks at the time of panic. Of that enormous amount, approximately ¥280 millions found its way to the Government postal savings bank and about ¥150 millions went to the vaults of several reliable special banks and trust companies, the greater portion of the remainder being invested in public loan bonds, company debentures or other securities.

Swelling Deposits at First Class Banks

On the other hand, the deposits in several leading large banks suddenly increased as the result of the crisis. For instance, the amount of deposits at the Mitsubishi Bank at the end of May recorded an increase of over 150% on the figure before the trouble. The Sumitomo and Mitsui Banks came next in order, their deposit holdings also suddenly swelling soon after the terrible occurrence. The Mitsubishi and Sumitomo are reputed for their sound business policy and strictly avoided making advances to the Suzuki Firm and the Bank of Taiwan. No less trustworthy is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Mitsui Bank which is largely financed by the well known and wealthy Mitsui family as the Mitsubishi Bank is financed by the equally famous Iwasaki family, the two families being the Rothschilds of Japan. The Mitsui Bank had advanced a considerable sum to the Bank of Taiwan in the shape of call loans, but as soon as the situation began to take a serious turn the Bank lost no time in collecting the loans and thus escaped from being involved in the trouble. The banks which closed their doors before and after the panic, namely, between January 1st and June 30th, 1927, throughout the country numbered 44, the deposits held by them at the end of the preceding year aggregating about ¥920 millions.

The Causes of the Panic

The catastrophe had its origin in the World's War that broke out in 1914, when the warring nations, notably Britain and France among the Allies, were reduced to grave straits even in the supply of daily necessaries. In consequence of this, Japan was placed in the lucky position of supplying the required goods, thereby gaining a profit of approximately ¥3,500 millions. This proved a mixed boon, for it led to a reckless business expansion both by Government and people. But when the hostilities ceased and the cause of the transitory boom vanished, the relation between supply and demand was suddenly reversed. The demand fell off in some cases to even below 30% of the inflated production, and the situation was made worse by foreign goods beginning to pour into the country in ever increasing volume, resulting in a heavy excess of imports. This unfavorable tendency has become chronic since then. It seems as if fate had ordained that Japan should experience an even graver calamity, for in 1923 she was visited by a great earthquake and conflagrations and the accumulated national wealth amounting to hundreds of millions was suddenly wiped out. Violent fluctuations of exchange rates followed to subject the national industries to rude shocks and indeed not a few corporations were threatened with ruin. In these circumstances funds advanced by the banks became gradually fixed, and doubtful loans kept on increasing as time sped on. It should be noted that Japan had had too many banks, as is the case even today, and the reckless com-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

petition that ensued led to an indiscreet mode of allowing credit. Not a few banks even went so far as to make advances far in excess of the total amount of deposits they held. In point of fact the loans made by the 44 defaulting banks aggregated about ¥1,300 millions, i.e. 144% of their combined deposits amounting to about ¥900 millions. Evidently the banking business of Japan required a drastic measure of reform and adjustment.

While staying in New York several years ago the writer happened to meet on January 19th, 1922, the president of a certain large business establishment of Kobe, which had vital relation with the recent crash, and warned him of the grave situation, urging the absolute necessity of the thorough adjustment of its affairs and of the business of a certain large bank closely connected with that concern. It is a lasting cause of regret that this well-meant advice was left disregarded and the writer could not help despairing over the darkened prospect of the financial situation.

It must not be supposed that the authorities merely looked on at the grave outlook of our banking world; on the contrary they tried to bring home to the bankers the absolute necessity of effecting reforms in the mode of management, of reducing the rates of dividends and so forth. Various circumstances and long custom, however, stood in the way of carrying out such reforms, and the bankers, though aware that their position was really perilous, were afraid to take any courageous steps. They continued to follow a drifting policy and tried to tide over the impending trouble by make-shift measures. Their case is comparable to that of a timid patient suffering from a malignant ulcer which was sure to prove fatal without a surgical operation, but who was saved by mere chance in consequence of some article accidentally falling upon the sore and causing it to burst. Thus has the recent panic by an opportune chance served as a surgical operation to the ulcer-ridden banks of the country and rescued them from their inevitable fate.

Creation of a Liquidating Bank

A certain capitalist of Kobe, besides conducting a joint stock company capitalized at ¥60 millions and an unlimited partnership

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

company capitalized at ¥50 millions, had the control of 22 other concerns with a combined capitalization of ¥149,500,000. He was interested as a large shareholder in 16 other concerns with a combined capitalization reaching upwards of ¥550 millions, his representatives sitting on the board of these establishments. The writer also knew two or three other capitalists with wide-spread interests. All the concerns in which these capitalists were interested came to grief in the crash and of course the banks having monetary transactions with them were involved in immense loss. The upshot was that the State had to extend relief to those defaulting banks to enable them to adjust their affairs. Thus the Bank of Taiwan escaped bankruptcy thanks to the relief measures taken by the Government, the cutting down of nominal capital, and so forth. Similar relief is to be extended to the Jugo Ginko for adjusting its losses approximating ¥150 millions. Many other smaller banks which either closed their doors or were placed in great straits were also saved through amalgamation with the Showa Bank created in the latter part of 1927 as a liquidation organ of the defaulting banks. The loans advanced by them reached upwards of ¥1,000 millions, and any forcible collection, supposing the practice feasible, would have seriously disturbed the money market and plunged it into a state of chaotic disorder. To avoid such undesirable eventuality it was finally decided that those defaulting banks should square up assets and liabilities, by causing the directors to offer their own properties, calling up unpaid capital, cutting down capitalization and also deposits. The business of those banks is to be taken over by the Showa Bank which undertakes to shoulder the responsibility of refunding the deposits in arrears with the money to be advanced by the Bank of Japan against the former's properties offered as mortgage in accordance with the provisions of the Special Credits Law and Indemnification Law. In this wise the outstanding accounts and affairs of the defaulting banks are to be settled and consolidated by the new bank as long-term accounts.

Dislocation of Banks' Relative Position

The financial upheaval has been followed by a complete dislocation of the relative position of banks; in other words it

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

has occasioned on one hand concentration of funds in the vaults of a few leading banks such as the Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo and other first class banks and on the other the marked diminution of deposits of most secondary and minor banks. This unequal distribution of funds is reflected even now in the money rate which stands substantially lower than before the panic. Money has become cheaper, a highly beneficial condition for the economic development of the country, so that though the crisis of 1927 has dealt a heavy blow to financial circles it will eventually prove a forcible remedy for money organs and industrial enterprises that had long been suffering from chronic trouble and will thus pave the way towards recovering a healthier and firmer basis.

The Showa Bank.—This bank was promoted by representatives of Mitsubishi, Mitsui, Sumitomo (Osaka), Dai-ichi, Yasuda and Aichi (Nagoya) Banks at the suggestion of the Finance Dept. authorities with a view to giving relief to the defaulting banks and became an accomplished fact in November 1927. Its capitalization is ¥10,000,000, practically taken up by the six banks, and the bank was opened for business early in December. It amalgamated first the Nakai Bank, one of the defaulting banks, and next the Murai Bank. A minor bank that escaped the crisis was also absorbed. The new bank commenced business by paying out the deposit balances of the establishments it absorbed and for meeting these obligations facilities were given by the Bank of Japan as described before. As to working funds, facilities were afforded by the Big Six, which agreed to renew the loans carried over to the new bank on much easier terms. It was decided at the outset that the distribution of dividends, if any, should be restricted to 5 per cent. per annum, preferably with nothing for the first four or five half-year terms. In January 1928 the Toyokuni Bank (est. in 1907 and capitalized at ¥10,000,000), which survived the recent crisis, was taken over by the Showa Bank and its president, T. Ikuta, was nominated President of the new establishment. The Omi and other defaulting banks have not yet reached the stage at which they can come under the shelter of the Showa Bank.—Editor, J. Y. B.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

FOOD-SUPPLY

By M. INOUYE,
Ex-M.P., Member of Population & Food Problem Commission,
Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha

In discussing the food-problem of Japan we have first to consider the question of density of population, density per gross area and density per cultivated area of land. These two figures are shown in the following comparative tables:—

Density per gross area and cultivated area

Density per kil. of gross area

Belgium	250	Japan	152
England	189	Germany	132

Density per 100 cho (245 acres) of arable land

Japan	954	Belgium	629
England	761	France	171

Thus as regards density per gross area of land Japan stands 3rd on the list (but 4th if Netherlands with 213 is included) while for that per cultivated area Japan surpasses all other countries in the world.

Utilization of Arable Land

How arable land in Japan is being utilized as to crops raised next demands attention, and this is indicated in the following figures:—

Country	Ratio of area under grains to total arable area	Ratio under other food-crops	Total
Japan	83.0%	22.5	105.5
Belgium	55.4%	14.7	70.1
Germany	55.2%	14.5	69.7
U.S.A.	64.3%	2.3	66.6
England	27.9%	7.4	35.3

Principal Food-stuffs as consumed in Japan and Elsewhere

The position of food-crops in Japan and some other countries is shown in the following table giving the average amount of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

consumption in koku per capita for 1921-'23:—

	Rice	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats
Japan	1.1446	0.1702	0.1171	0.1861	0.0414
England	0.0155	1.1158	0.0040	0.3743	0.9387
U.S.A.	0.0344	1.0932	0.0685	0.2815	2.0860
France	—	1.6279	0.1924	0.2145	1.4810
Germany	—	0.4818	0.8158	0.3126	1.0920

(The collective term "Mugi" stands in Japan for wheat, rye, barley and oats, and for convenience it will be used in the following paragraphs.)

It will be seen that Japanese are "par excellence" rice-eating people, so that the question of food-supply in Japan revolves itself into the question of production of rice. Naturally in discussing this problem we have to inquire how the supply of rice stands to its demand, and what is the prospect of additional production.

The food-problem in Japan is complicated by the fact that the rate of consumption of rice is steadily advancing while that of "Mugi" is going down. The average rate of consumption per capita for the decade 1916-'25, for instance, shows 0.053 more than for the decade 1907-'16, and supposing that this rate of increase holds good for subsequent periods the per capita figure will stand at 1.179 koku for 1935, 1.232 for '45, and 1.285 for '55. Working out the contrary phenomenon of decrease for "Mugi" in a similar manner, the rate that was 0.409 koku for 1923 will drop to 0.372 for 1935, 0.311 for '45 and 0.258 for '55. It is calculated that the average consumption goes on increasing 3.4% every ten years for rice while that of "Mugi" is decreasing 10% at the same time. And it must be remembered that the normal growth of population in Japan is about 700,000 souls every year, or at the rate of 1.2%.

Relation between the Principal Food-stuffs and Population

Based on the given data the future relation between the principal food-stuffs and the normal growth of population to be fed will be numerically shown as follows (population in 1,000, and both rate and consumption in koku):—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Population	Rice		"Mugi"		Total
		Rate	Consumed	Rate	Consumed	
1916-'25 ..	—	1.126	—	0.444	—	—
1935	67,280	1.179	79,320	0.372	25,030	104,350
1945	75,760	1.231	93,340	0.321	24,320	117,660
1955	85,330	1.285	109,650	0.258	22,020	131,670

Shortage in Near Future

Next we have to consider the prospective yield of rice and "Mugi" in the near future according to the food-supply program of the Government, and to compare it with the required amount for consumption.

Year	Total yield of rice & "Mugi" (1,000 koku)	Total consumption of two (1,000 koku)	Shortage
1935	91,030	104,350	13,320
1945	95,120	117,660	22,540
1955	99,000	131,670	32,670

It will be seen from the above that a shortage amounting to 10 million koku will appear every ten years. How to meet this deficit and how to adjust the production and consumption in proper balance constitute the grave dual problem of surplus population and food-supply in Japan.

Possible Margin of Production as to Area and Improved Cultivation

Before proceeding to consider the possible margin of extension of cultivable area in Japan proper, it should be noted first of all that being a mountainous country her arable area is only 15.7% of the gross area as against 17.9 in U. S. A. and 25.0 in England. Farming in Japan is therefore very intensive, though in the northeastern region of the Main Island and especially in Hokkaido a large area available for cultivation still remains. Limited as the margin of rice-growing area is, it has made some perceptible increase, the cultivation of the staple being on the whole a comparatively paying business. Area under rice makes the following record, that under "Mugi" being also given for convenience.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Area under Rice and "Mugi" (1,000 cho)

Year	Rice	"Mugi"
1884-88	2,631	1,563
1894-98	2,780	1,766
1904-08	2,897	1,790
1914-18	2,836	1,734
1924	3,141	1,472
1925	3,153	1,473

For the marked decrease of "Mugi" area in contrast to that under rice the replacement of the secondary grains by the more profitable mulberry-leaf crop is chiefly responsible.

The Government's Food Program

It was from 1918 that the problem of food-supply began to receive the serious attention of the Government which, to find a practical solution for it, has elaborated an increased production program to (1) encourage extension of cultivation area, (2) improve arable land, and (3) effect general improvement in farming. By these means the Government aims to secure an additional yield of food-supply in Japan proper, Korea, and Formosa as follows:

Year	Anticipated addition of rice	Increased consumption of rice in Japan proper due to increased population
1919	11,730,000	11,450,000
1939	22,330,000	22,400,000
1948	32,610,000	32,370,000

On the face of the above calculation the food-problem seems easy of solution, but when we review the actual results of the area of cultivation expanded, the difficulty remains as grave as ever. Since the enforcement of the Farm Adjustment Law in 1900 and of the Wild Land Reclamation Law in 1918 the cultivated area has gained only a little over 16,000 cho a year, and it is significant that in each of the two later years of 1923 and '24 the cultivated space actually lost more than 17,000 cho.

Increased Production per Unit of Cultivation

Increased productivity per "tan" of rice and "Mugi" is

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

statistically reviewed as follows, "tan" (⅛ acre) being the unit of cultivation in Japan as to area:—

Year	Average yield of rice	Average yield of "Mugi"
1904-08	1.63 koku	0.90 koku
1909-13	1.69 „	1.02 „
1914-18	1.83 „	1.07 „
1925	1.89 „	1.32 „

Both in rice and "Mugi" creditable increase in yield has thus been achieved due most probably to improvement in manuring and other factors, though it is doubtful whether this intensive farming leaves any particular room for further development.

Increase in Area, Yield per "Tan", etc. during the last half Century

The index figures showing increase in cultivated area under rice and "Mugi", yield per "tan" and total production from 1878 to 1924 are given below:—

Year	Total area	Yield per "tan"	Total production
1878	100.00	100.00	100.00
1884-88	107.90	141.70	152.80
1894-98	113.10	165.80	187.40
1904-08	117.30	175.00	205.40
1914-18	124.20	173.20	216.30
1924	126.00	182.00	227.00

The Prospect of the Staple Food-Crops as to Area Cultivated and Yield

The average of ten years from 1916 to '25 shows that the area under rice to the total under cultivation remained practically constant at 56.1% while that under "Mugi", which first stood at 30.1%, declined at the rate of 0.33% per annum during the same period.

Presuming that this movement continues constant in future the rice-paddies and "Mugi" farms will occupy the following proportion to the total area tilled:—

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Year	Ratio of rice-paddies	Ratio of "Mugi" farms
1916-'25	56.1%	30.1%
1935	56.1%	26.8%
1945	56.1%	23.5%
1955	56.1%	20.2%

Based on the foregoing data the prospective increase of tilled area (in 1,000 cho) and yield (in 1,000 koku) of the staple food-crops will stand as follows:—

	1916—'25	1935	1945	1955
Total tilled area.....	6,049	6,133	6,217	6,301
Area under rice.....	3,115	3,441	3,488	3,535
Yield of rice.....	59,700	68,610	74,330	80,170
Area under "Mugi".....	1,649	1,644	1,461	1,273
Yield of "Mugi".....	24,730	22,420	20,790	18,830
Total area under rice & "Mugi"	4,764	5,085	4,949	4,808
Total yield of rice & "Mugi"	84,430	91,030	95,120	99,000

Consumption analysed for Rice & "Mugi"

According to the researches of the Government the volume of rice and "Mugi" of all kinds, domestic, colonial, and foreign, as consumed in Japan proper in 1924-'5 year is analytically shown in the following table:—

Rice.....As food 85.1% Brewing 7.4% Dumplings, etc. 5.9%
Sundries 1.6%.....100

"Mugi"...As food 43.5% Milling 25.2% Other food-stuffs 15.7%
Sundries 15.6%..... 100

It is calculated that rice used for brewing purposes is 6.8% of the total volume consumed. Represented in figures the total of domestic rice used for brewing sake, etc. amounts to 4,180,000 koku, Korean rice 20,000 and foreign rice 50,000, in all 4,250,000, which is more than the entire import of foreign rice. This fact has naturally been made much of by the prohibitionists.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Position of the Colonies in the Food-supply Scheme of the Homeland

Japan proper was practically self-supporting in the supply of rice consumed till about 1922, and it was from 1923 that the shortage began to call the serious attention of both the Government and the public. The important part played by Korea and Formosa in the general economy of rice consumption in Japan proper in recent years may be seen from the following record:—

	Year	Total yield (1,000 koku)	Total consumed	Deficit (—) or surplus (+)
Japan proper.	1923	60,694	66,723	— 6,029
	1924	55,444	65,783	—10,339
	1925	57,170	67,038	— 9,868
Korea....	1923	15,175	11,231	+ 3,934
	1924	13,519	10,938	+ 2,581
	1925	14,773	9,444	+ 2,329
Formosa..	1923	4,865	4,254	+ 614
	1924	6,077	2,916	+ 3,161
	1925	6,443	4,550	+ 1,893

(Saghalien's part is entirely negative in this connection and it consumed during the same period 729,000 koku.)

On balancing the foregoing figures we find the following shortage:

Shortage 1923....1,705 koku; 1924....4,822; 1925....2,926

The point to be considered is how far Korea and Formosa may reasonably be depended upon in future for alleviating the shortage in the homeland. Considering that all those colonies are no exception to the general tendency of the normal growth of population the world over and also that an increasing number of their natives naturally prefer rice to the coarser grains such as millet and so forth as daily food, it must follow that both Korea and Formosa may no longer play such an important part as before in the food problem of the home country.

Korea

The average normal increase of population in Korea for the last five years with available figures is 9.1 per 1,000 against

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

11.2 in Japan proper while the per capita rate of rice consumed is about 1.14 koku in the latter and 0.64 in the other. The Koreans are importing over 700,000 koku of millet from Manchuria so that they may export the dearer rice they raise to Japan proper. With the rising standard of living this phenomenon will of course grow less conspicuous.

Rice Programs.—Started in 1920 the first program adopted by the Korean Government-General has fallen far short of the anticipated result. Briefly stated it was a 15 year project aiming at increasing the yield by about 9 million koku with a total outlay of ¥120 millions. During the five years ending in 1924-'5 the amount actually disbursed was only ¥10,560,000 while the average yield obtained was 14,581,000 koku against 13,693,000 for the preceding five years, an increase of 888,000. This program was replaced by a new one in 1926. The new program is more ambitious than the one replaced and proposes in 12 years beginning 1926 to effect improvement of 350,000 cho and to get 8,200,000 additional yield. Of the volume gained about 3 million koku is to be retained in the Peninsula for its increased consumption and the balance 5 millions to be supplied to the homeland.

Formosa

The review of the vital statistics of the island shows that during the last 8-10 years the total area under rice rose from the average 496,808 ko (1 ko=2,934 tsubo) for the first half period to 533,282 for the second half; the average yield for the two were 4,791,000 koku and 5,560,000 as against the consumption of 3,985,000 koku and 4,337,000 respectively. Population increased from 3,554,353 in 1914 to 3,976,098 in 1923, the average rate of increase during the period amounting to 14.61. The per capita consumption also percetibly increased from 1.115 koku to 1.116. During the last seven years ending 1925 Formosa has supplied 1,267,550 koku of rice to the homeland on the average. Based on the above data the island may with no great difficulty continue to supply 1,200,000 koku to Japan proper for a few decades to come.

Auxiliary Foodstuffs

It has often been argued by some thinkers that the food

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

problem can with no difficulty be solved if the people make up their mind to use mixed rations as daily food, that is rice with barley, wheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes, beans, etc. Those thinkers are even of opinion that Japan can easily raise 200 million koku of potatoes without interfering with the production of the staple grains, and may thus support 150 million souls. The argument seems to be more academic than practical, seeing that the yield of the secondary food crops, as barley, potatoes, etc. at best remains stationary, if not gradually declining. The yield of potatoes, for instance, excluding that of three years of the War boom, averages for the 1914-'24 period 250 million Kan (1 Kan=8.28 lbs.), the actual figures for the first and last years being 234 millions and 233 millions respectively.

Industrialization & Birth-control

So far as regards the food-problem of Japan the two may not count much as means to give relief to the congestion of population, for some generations to come at least. Industries in Japan are seriously handicapped by poverty of natural resources and supply of essential raw materials, except in the case of the silk industry, while the advantage Japan could command formerly, i.e. supply of cheap labor, is fast dwindling. Wages, in fact, have been trebled or even quadrupled during the nine years ending 1924 according to the kind of operatives.

Birth-control.—As a factor for adjusting the problem of surplus population it requires unanimous approval of the League of Nations at Geneva before it can become operative. The argument is doubly cogent as applied to Japan which is one of the two independent nations of non-Aryan origin saved from the domination of the Western Powers.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION

By M. INOUYE,

Ex-M.P., Member of Population & Food Problem Commission,

Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha

The last quinquennial census taken in 1925 reported the total population of Japan proper, Chosen, Taiwan and Karafuto as 83,454,371 as against 76,988,379 for the previous return of 1920, an increase of 6,465,992, or an annual gain of 1,293,198 on an average during the five years. In Japan proper the population was 59,736,704 for 1925 and 55,963,053 for 1920, a gain of 3,773,651, or an average increase of 754,730.

Japan's position in birthrate and deathrate as compared with those of Western countries is shown in the following comparative table:—

Birthrate per 1,000 People

	1871—80	1881—90	1891—00	1901—10
Japan	25.1	28.1	29.8	32.9
Great Britain	25.5	32.5	30.0	27.2
Germany	39.1	36.8	36.1	33.4
France	25.4	23.9	22.1	20.7

Deathrate per 1,000 People

Japan	19.6	20.8	20.5	23.5
Great Britain	21.5	19.2	18.4	15.8
Germany	27.1	25.1	22.2	18.7
France	23.7	22.1	22.1	19.4

It will be seen from the above that Japan is one of those countries with the heaviest rate both in birth and death, and is, in short, a country with an excessive racial growth not creditable in quality. Analytical examination of deaths in Japan shows that diseases claim 85%, senility 6%, unnatural deaths 6%, unknown causes 3%.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Normal Growth

Calculating the excess of births over deaths, and of emigration over immigration, Japan's yearly increase of population during the last five years stands as follows per 1,000 inhabitants:—

	Birthrate	Deathrate	Excess emigration	Rate of increase
1920	36.2	25.4	0.1	10.7
1921	35.1	22.7	0.4	12.0
1922	34.2	22.3	—	11.9
1923	34.9	22.8	0.3	12.5
1924	33.8	21.2	0.1	11.9
Average	34.1	22.2	0.3	11.9

Thus the yearly increase per 1,000 inhabitants stands at 11.9, so that it may be concluded that Japan's population multiplies at the rate of 1.2% per annum.

Future of Japanese Population

Based on the above data the population returned for 1925 will be doubled in about 40 years. Meanwhile the increase per decade is estimated as follows:—

1925.....	59,736,704	1955.....	85,325,000
1935.....	67,275,000	1965.....	108,821,000
1945.....	75,758,000		

(For further particulars, see Chapter on Population).

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

EMIGRATION

By MR. E. HORI,

Prof. at the Keio University

1. Brief History

Before the Restoration of Meiji (1868) Japanese subjects who settled in foreign lands were so few and far-between as hardly to deserve mention. Emigration in the real sense of the word may therefore be said to have begun in the Meiji Era, but only nominally, for in those early days the necessity of expansion overseas was not yet perceived by the people, nor was it encouraged by the Government, which seemed to be inclined rather to restrain the free emigration of the people, merely permitting passively the outflow of "emigrants under contract" to meet the demand in foreign countries. At first these emigrants were sent under the direct control of the Government, but later on the matter was entrusted to emigration agents subject, however, to the strict supervision of the authorities and strictly in accordance with the principle of "contract emigration."

The records of this kind of early emigration are insignificant. In 1868 only 48 laborers were sent to Hawaii by the Government, and it was only after the lapse of seventeen years, namely in 1885, that a second batch of 943 took passage to the Islands. They were sent under a contract between the Japanese Government and Hawaiian planters, and were called "emigrants under government contract." They were not "free emigrants." In 1886 Japan and Hawaii concluded the Immigration Treaty and after that 26 parties of emigrants were sent to the latter country by the year 1894, when the matter was entrusted to private agents. Two years after the annexation of Hawaii by the United States in 1897, the Immigration Law of the latter was put in force in the Islands. This put a stop to immigration under contract and the Japanese Government discontinued the sending of emigrants for a time. In 1901, however, the people were allowed to proceed to the Islands as free emigrants, and for several years after

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

large numbers of them went over to the territory.

Next to Hawaii, the United States proper saw Japanese immigrants settled from early days. They were what may be called "free emigrants," for most of them sailed over there for the purpose of prosecuting their studies, earning their living by labor, and consequently could not be regarded as regular emigrants. The term "emigrants under contract" is applicable strictly speaking, to the 165 who settled there between 1894 and 1898.

To review the growth of Japanese immigration in the United States, the number of Japanese settlers which amounted to only 148 in 1880 showed a gradual increase from about 1887 and reached over 2,000 in 1890, to swell to about 13,000 in 1897. It was in consequence of this increase that the presence of Japanese immigrants began to draw the attention of Americans, and meanwhile the rapid prosperity attained by the Pacific states after the war with Spain called for the inflow of more Japanese both from home and Hawaii. Thus during the seven years from 1901 to 1908 about 37,000 of them settled in the United States proper.

French New Caledonia comes next in the history of Japanese emigration. In 1892 a certain emigration company sent 600 laborers to the Island for the first time. Some years intervened before a second batch was sent, as the Japanese authorities restrained emigration to the Island, judging the first attempt unsatisfactory on account of the unfavorable laws and adverse economic conditions prevailing there. In 1900 the restriction was removed and in the four years of 1901, 1905, 1911 and 1913 a number of laborers were shipped by private agents as mine workers. After 1913 the emigration to the Island was entirely suspended as a result of the outbreak of the European War and the subsequent depreciation of French money.

Guadeloupe in the French West Indies is another place connected with the early history of Japanese emigration. In 1894 490 Japanese emigrated thither through a private agency to work in the sugar plantations in the Islands, but this was the only party of Japanese that settled in this French colony.

Between 1894 and 1907 about 5,600 Japanese sailed to Canada under contract, and there were also some Japanese laborers who

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

settled in the British dominion as free immigrants not bound by contract.

Of the earliest emigrants to the other countries may be mentioned 35 to Mexico in 1897, 790 to Peru in 1899, 62 to British Oceania in 1905, 39 to the Philippines in 1903, all under contract.

The field of Japanese emigration has thus become much enlarged in scope year by year, but of all the foreign lands where Japanese find ample room for their activity the most promising is Brazil, where the first batch of 781 was sent in 1908 under contract. Large numbers of them followed every year, ranging from 7,000 in 1913 and 6,000 in 1918 to 800 in 1923. Up to the end of 1925, the Japanese who have emigrated to the country numbered 40,011 in all.

II. The Present Situation

In the following table are given the decennial returns of Japanese emigrants during the forty years ending 1925:—

1885	1,875	emigrants
1895	10,306	„
1905	11,814	„
1915	12,543	„
1925	10,696	„

The principal destinations of the emigrants in 1925 were as follows:—

Brazil	4,908	Philippines	1,625
Canada	979	Malaya	437
Australia	250		

The decennial returns show that the average number of Japanese workpeople going abroad to seek employment does not exceed 10,000 a year, or only one-seventieth of the yearly increment of population which amounts to 700,000. Compared with the exodus in 1924 of no less than 174,000 from England, 130,000 from Italy, 58,000 from Germany and so on, the Japanese emigration is a mere nothing, so that any idea of relieving the overpopulation trouble by emigration is perfectly preposterous, as things stand at present.

Prospects of the Emigration Movement:—Such is the numeri-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cal situation of Japanese emigration abroad, and it should be stated that except in the case of Brazil, explained below at some length, none of these foreign lands are any longer available for Japanese workers seeking employment. Not to speak of the United States and Canada whose doors are now strongly barred to their entry, the Philippines are practically closed to their activity, while the other South Sea regions, Central America, Siberia and of course China want capital from Japan and not labor. Peru is congested with Japanese laborers while Argentina has no room for alien penniless adventurers.

III. Brazil and Japanese Emigration

Japan's position in the vast economic scheme of Brazil is still negligible. The cultivated area owned by the Japanese emigrants in San Paulo is only 105,911 acres and comes 16th on the list of comparative acreage held by immigrants classified by nationality. It is significant too that the Japanese plantations average only 80 acres in size as against 5,360 for the English and 10,176 for the Americans.

The fact is that while the colonial enterprises of Italy and Germany, the most successful settlers in Brazil, have a history of about a century, the first systematic attempt Japan made in this direction was the creation in 1913 of the Brazil Colonial Co. with a subscribed capital of one million yen, Vis., then Baron, Shibusawa being the chief promoter. This is the antecedent of the present Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., which owns a plantation of 154,350 acres at Iguape along the river of the same name in San Paulo, though not yet completely opened. In it are settled 500 families with over 2,600 members who form the most important and largest Japanese settlement among some 50,000 Japanese now working in the Republic, its annual output being valued at ₹500,000. The other plantations formed of late years are the Shinano Plantation of 20,825 acres with 70 families settled, the Tottori Pla. of 73,500 acres and five families settled, the Kumamoto-ken Pla., 6,125 acres but no settlers as yet. These three are in Allianca. Then there are the plantation at Parana of Mr. R. Yamashina and his friends, covering 61,250 acres, but as

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

yet no settlers, and several others contemplated in different localities. Some individual plantations of older origin, such as Hirano and Kamizuka, are also making satisfactory development.

Japanese as Brazilian Immigrants:—As immigrants into Brazil the Japanese are highly reputed for intelligence, diligence, discipline and a good standard of education. They are quick to learn and are ready in an incredibly short time to take up any difficult post in a workshop or at a counter. In these respects they stand in marked contrast to immigrants from Italy or the Balkan States, but there is another side not quite to their credit. Their merits are their defects, for, probably because they are quick to learn, they generally dislike remaining long at one spot or serving the same fazenda. They like change so that their employers can never be sure of them. Then they are not much inclined to mingle with their alien neighbors and are too often disposed to keep to themselves and to form a colony of their compatriots; in short lead an isolated existence, a practice which has been cited in North America as one serious objection to Japanese immigrants. Prof. K. Yamamoto, late of the Aoyama Gakuin who toured in South America in 1926 and settled in Peru in 1928, writes strongly against this non-assimilable tendency of the Japanese immigrants. He says: "The practice of the Japanese immigrants of living in their own exclusive community as in the Shinano Fazenda or others is not to be recommended. Such a petty insular mode of existence will eventually recoil upon themselves and invite anti-Japanese agitation." The Foreign Minister in introducing in the Diet early in March 1927 an appropriation of ¥1,800,000 for aiding the Brazilian emigration enterprise also deprecated this peculiar practice.

Government Intervention in Brazilian Emigration:—The part which the Government has played in the movement was chiefly one of control and whatever financial help it extended was occasional and insignificant. It has now decided to adopt a more systematic policy of helping the emigration of a propertied class as also free emigrants. To help the former an Emigration Corporation scheme proposed in the House of Representatives in the 1926-27 session was adopted and put into effect in 1927 under the Industrial Corporation Law, in order to give support to

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

members of a provincial Corporation intending to establish themselves in Brazil. The Government plan is first to get at San Paulo about 100,000 acres and to send thereto 1,600 families in three years. Then an Emigrants' Home has been established at Kobe for the benefit of those booked for Brazil, besides providing various necessary services, educational, medical, banking, and so forth. Approved emigrants will be given a small sum to help their passage, and their number for 1927-28 is estimated at 7,000. To meet the expense the Government has set apart the above-mentioned sum of ¥1,800,000.

Future of Japanese Activity:—Though Brazil is at present the only foreign field of activity for Japanese emigrants there is little hope of their taking, for a generation or so, any perceptible part in the important work of exploiting the vast resources of the great Republic. Natural obstacles standing in the way are too great for it. Nor is the artificial factor that hampers this special enterprise of Japan less serious. The conditions required of the applicants by the Kaigai Kogyo Kaisha, Ltd., and the Home Office, both of which extend some help to the qualified emigrants, are too strict to allow their free departure. The primary requirement is that they should be a family group of farmers of at least three. In other words the emigrants allowed to go to Brazil are exactly those whom Japan can ill spare, for in Japan, as in most other countries, the undesirable tendency of one-sided distribution of inhabitants in rural and urban districts has already grown too marked, and this concentration of people in cities is constituting a grave menace to the interest of farming communities where owing to shortage of labor tenancy disputes are growing. All things considered, therefore, the possible success of Japanese emigration to Brazil is a remote contingency. It is more as a field of enterprise and investment that Brazil has lately begun to draw the attention of Japanese capitalists and business men.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

IMPROVEMENT IN SILK-RAISING INDUSTRY

By M.R. H. AKASHI,

Professor at the Tokyo Higher Sericultural School &
Technical Officer of Department of Agr. & Forestry

1. Net-weight in Raw Silk

Governed by the inertia of long-standing custom the raw-silk traders of Japan have been used to handling their goods in non-conditioned weight, containing a slight moisture generally tolerated both in inland and foreign trade. This practice, however, is regarded as too simple for transactions in such a valuable commodity as raw silk, and moreover it is calculated to retard the improvement of the quality. The question of adopting the conditioned weight system similar to that in Europe and America has lately arrested the serious attention of both the Government authorities and those in the trade. That system is non-moisture weight plus 11 per cent. of moisture. This method, it should be remembered, has frequently been suggested by the American silk trade people, but the defective state of the conditioning machinery stood in the way of adopting the suggestion. With the completion in the spring of 1926 of the Silk Conditioning House as a State institution in Yokohama the difficulty was removed and the required preparations having been effected, the Government enacted in March, 1926, Law. No. 35 for Conditioning Raw-silk for Export, providing that no raw silk may be shipped abroad without passing the examination of the Conditioning House and that transactions should be done only in net weight. The law became operative in July, 1927, and two conditioning houses, in Yokohama and Kobe, were created under it.

To ensure satisfactory working of this epoch-making innovation the Sericulture Section in charge of the silk-raising industry was expanded in scope and elevated to the dignity of a Bureau independent of the Agriculture Bureau to which it had belonged. The new Bureau consists of two Sections, Sericulture and Raw Silk, and was inaugurated in April, 1927.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

2. Transactions in Dry Cocoons

Japanese cocoon-traders usually dealing in raw cocoons only as they are picked from their spinning-nests, it naturally follows that the transactions are made in a hurry while the cocoons are still fresh. In these circumstances the silk-worm breeders are often obliged to dispose of their harvest at a disadvantage. Filature people are similarly inconvenienced by this simple mode of transaction inasmuch as too much money is required all at once to get a supply of the raw material, thus subjecting them to the serious risk incidental to the fluctuations of the silk market. From the technical point of view, also, the existing business practice is to be avoided, for the raw cocoons require special care in storing before they are reeled, while they may be damaged in transit. In view of these considerations the Government has concluded to encourage transactions in dried cocoons in place of the existing primitive method, offering a subsidy from the 1925-6 fiscal year to the establishment of cocoon warehouses with drying contrivances as a joint enterprise of all those interested in this important business. The warehouses built under this special arrangement in the same year numbered 19, capable of holding 79,300 koku (405,932 American bushels), while 10 warehouses with capacity of about 50,000 koku (255,951 American bushels) were expected in the year 1926-7.

3. Improvement of Mulberry-tree Culture

The fact that the supply of mulberry-leaves essential for rearing silk-worms constitutes nearly one half the cost of cocoon production makes the question of improving mulberry-tree culture one of great importance, as can be easily understood in view of the fact that the quality of the leaves vitally affects that of the silk-worms that feed on them, and consequently of the cocoons raised. To ensure the improvement of the leaves, since the year 1907-8 the Government has been taking pains to encourage through local authorities and private institutions the production of superior leaves by making no small appropriation for the purpose. The sericultural public was not particularly interested at first in this call of the Government, chiefly

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

because the labor and cost involved was not so perceptible in effect as in the case of silk-worm rearing. The fact being brought home in time to the minds of sericulturists that the quality of the filament essentially depends upon that of the leaves the improvement movement is now making fairly good progress throughout the country.

4. Unification of Silk-worm Breeds

The diversity of the breeds naturally militates against the uniformity of the filaments, not to speak of their intrinsic quality. Indeed lack of uniformity has long been a standing complaint against Japanese raw silk on the European and American markets, which demand a large quality of raw silk threads of uniform quality. The Government, consequently, has been endeavoring for some time past to inculcate among the farmers the importance of unifying the breeds of the worms reared, and to carry this idea into effect established a sericultural laboratory in 1911 in order to raise superior breeds for distribution among the breeders. A local establishment devoted to the same work has been subsidized by the National Treasury. The undertaking also elicited the hearty support of silk traders. Thanks to the united efforts of both the Government and people, at present 95 per cent. of the spring breed and 83 per cent. of the summer and autumn breeds consist of the eggs originally distributed by the national and local laboratories, so that a marked uniformity in the quality of the threads has been attained.

5. Improvements of Summer and Autumn Breeds

Remarkable has been the development recently made in rearing the summer and autumn breeds, and today their products do not much differ from those of the spring worms. This is due first to the fact that the time for rearing them is much shorter than that for the spring breed, and moreover it falls in the season when farmers are less pressed by rice cultivation. Aided by this double advantage they can rear two or three courses of the worms, and hence secure so many crops of cocoons. These later hatchings have some serious drawbacks, i.e. the rearing falls in the season when the temperature is too high and the atmosphere

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

too wet to suit the healthy bringing up of the worms. Moreover, the egg-card must be kept cold for a long time to arrest premature hatching with the result that the growth of the worms is abnormal and the cocoons obtained are therefore inferior in quality. The question of how to overcome this serious defect demanded of the experts, both Government and private, long and tedious technical studies. Their efforts were at last crowned with a good success and considerable improvement has been realized in the raising of summer and autumn cocoons. Briefly stated the new process consists in forcing at a required time the hatching of the eggs by application of certain chemicals. This artificial hatching is therefore the reverse of the old process which aimed at retarding the hatching. At present, over 70 per cent. of summer and autumn worms come from the eggs thus artificially treated.

6. Silk-worm Egg Cards

The extinction in practice of the once dreaded plague known as pebrine that attacked the worms has given a great relief to manufactures of egg-cards as they can dispense with the troublesome and expensive method of preparing the cards in the so-called "cellular method" which requires special frames for confining the healthy moths selected for the purpose of egg laying. In consequence, the process in vogue in Italy and other sericultural centres in Europe has been adopted, this being called in Japan "the flat method" and "grain method" (in which the eggs are left as individual grains). Apart from the fact that the new process is simple, it has another advantage of allowing the grower easily to estimate with greater accuracy the quantity of the eggs. The innovation growing very popular it obtained the recognition of the Government which consequently amended in May, 1926, the Operation Rules pertaining to the Silk Reeling Industry.

7. New Reeling Process

Formerly the cocoons were left floating in a hot-water basin when spinning, but this process is likely to be superseded by a sinking method, in which the position of the boiled cocoons is

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

exactly reversed, inasmuch as they sink to bottom under the weight of the water that soaks into the cocoon-shell. The new process possesses the merit of easier reeling, improved quality of the filaments, greater efficacy in reeling, and economy in cost of production. In view of this the State laboratory has started the task of popularizing the method by holding short training courses. Already over 36 per cent. of the total number of reeling operatives are following this method.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TENANTRY DISPUTES

By Y. TAKENOBU

Editor Japan Year Book

The tenantry troubles which have only the comprehensive Civil Code and the Tenantry Arbitration Law to control them have lately made such an alarming development that the central authorities have judged it imperative to draw up a Tenantry Law answering the requirements of the times in which the proletarian awakening and general democratic upheaval are outstanding features. A special Commission composed of experts in Government service and out of it is now sitting to elaborate a draft. Pending the enactment of the new measure in the near future, the situation of this vexed problem will be briefly described in the following pages.

Trend of Disputes

The disputes have become very much complicated, both in number and nature. The number of cases as registered in the Government Statistical Annual is as follows:

Number of Cases, Parties and Area involved

Year	Cases	Area (cho)*	Landlords	Tenants
1922	1,578	90,253	29,077	125,750
1923	1,917	89,057	32,712	134,503
1924	1,532	70,381	27,223	110,920
1925	2,206	95,894	33,001	134,646
1926	2,713	94,440	39,437	150,163

* 1 cho=2.45 acres.

Number of Cases of Chief Items of Disputes

Item	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Natural damage	488	1,232	1,021	1,380	1,939
Excessive rent	354	205	147	255	176
Low price of staples.....	179	108	8	1	5
Insufficient earnings	69	131	50	46	32
Changed mentality	196	125	107	127	89
Tenant right or eviction.....	—	14	25	172	304

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Total incl. others.....	1,578	1,917	1,532	2,206	2,713

Aggressive Attitude of Tenants

At bottom all these disputes come from the new-born craving of tenants to raise their status in life, the recent increase in the cost of living, and the opposed interest of landowners and tenants, and also the growing diffusion of democratic spirit.

The nature of these disputes has made a striking change recently. Formerly the tenants were content to play the humble rôle of petitioners to their landlords for lessening rent or making other favorable consideration, but lately the movement has grown aggressive and is conducted as a matter of ordinary litigation in which class spirit is too marked. Landlords have consequently been driven to accept the challenge, so that in several districts they have formed a league to safeguard their common interest. This attitude of landlords is borne out by the recent returns of the Department of Justice as to the nature of the actions they have taken.

Disputes originating with Landlords

Nature	1923	1924	1925
Demand for rent.....	1,696	1,984	1,857
Eviction	118	125	378
Foreclosure	2	26	226
Confirmation of tenancy.....	—	104	6
Others	37	14	32

The above table will show how bitter the class animosity has lately become, and how the two rival interests, each with a strong backing of its own, seem disinclined to submit the troubles to the milder settlement afforded by the Arbitration Law. In other words, both parties are more and more bent on trying to assert their own right as recognized by law.

Serious Development of Agrarian Disputes

Eviction and foreclosure as retaliatory measures adopted by the landlords are met by the tenants by forced occupation of the leased land, hurriedly planting or sowing on it with the help of neighbors, and just before the law court orders the lease-holders

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to evacuate the land. Not to be outwitted by the resourceful tenants the landlords apply to law court for provisional foreclosure in time, with a view to cultivating the land themselves. As returned last the area placed under this particular ban totals over 1,800 acres, affecting over 2,000 families of peasants.

Naturally a violent opposition has been started by tenant-farmers at large against this provisionary measure, and they with the help of a Proletarian party held a mass meeting in both Osaka and Tokyo in July 1927 to demonstrate against it. These peasant movements are regarded by the peace authorities as obnoxious to public order. The vindictive landlords have lately gone a step further, and in some localities they have adopted an extraordinary process of distraining the growing crops and of disposing of them by bidding, with the sanction of law court. In November 1927 this strong action of theirs occasioned a peasant riot in the villages Yamazoe and Isshiki, Gifu Prefecture, when over 5,000 peasants carried out hostile demonstration and the violent scenes that followed required despatch of over 300 policemen to restore order. Viewed as a whole the agrarian troubles seem to have passed the economic stage and are assuming political color, and this tendency must have received a strong impetus from the successful return of eight proletarian candidates in the first manhood general election carried out in February last.

Claims for Arbitration and Issue

The Tenantry Arbitration Law came into effect from Dec. 1, 1924, and with its enforcement claims for arbitration passed to the control of the Justice Department. The returns for the past few years compiled by the Dept. of Agriculture and Forestry are shown in the following figures.

Number and Nature of Chief Items

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Temporary reduction of rent.	—	1,249	1,014	1,444	1,993
Permanent reduction of rent.	1,484	582	354	451	248
Continuation of tenancy.....	—	—	20	132	194
Total incl. others.....	1,578	1,917	1,532	2,206	2,713

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Issue of Arbitration Cases

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
Compromised	815	1,451	1,148	1,588	1,941
Arbitration effected	86	89	75	93	98
Withdrawn	84	32	32	26	20
Return of land.....	—	13	10	12	14
Natural expiry	—	13	14	16	7
Pending	593	319	253	471	633
Total	1,578	1,917	1,532	2,206	2,713

The authorities are trying hard to make the arbitration agency one of practical efficiency and have appointed tenancy mediators in those provinces notorious for agrarian troubles and also mediation judges and committees affiliated to law courts. Leading men of the districts are also called upon to render help for facilitating the course of arbitration.

In this connection the figures published by the Government for 1927, Jan.-Oct., are highly interesting, they being to the effect that of the total number of disputes amounting to 1,280 cases those ruled out of court numbered 961 and those under dispute 419. The 961 cases consist as follows:—settled through arbitration, 604(63%); withdrawn, 313(32%); arbitration failed, 44(5%). The cases withdrawn are divided between those, a larger half, satisfactorily compromised and those with little hope of amicable settlement.

Rival Unions and Reconciliation Unions

While tenants are now conducting their disputes as an organized movement instead of as individual efforts as at first, and the landlords are compelled to form their own leagues for self-defence, at the same time there are landlords and tenants who are inclined to settle the troubles through peaceful means, and these have organized reconciliation unions. The strength of these three bodies stood as follows at the end of 1926.

	No.	Roll of members
Tenant unions	3,926	346,693
Landlord unions	605	41,425
Reconciliation unions	1,491	164,585

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tenants' Unions.—Organized by tenants and peasant proprietors this organization has recently made a striking development, the number of Unions growing from 376 in 1918 to 3,926 in 1926. The increase shows how widely agrarian troubles are affecting the country. It is in such agricultural districts as Niigata, Gifu, Hyogo, Aichi, etc. that the tenancy movement is most conspicuous. The Unions primarily aim at promoting the interest of tenants as opposed to landlords, but include in their programme such matters of general character, as improvement of farming and harmonious working between landlords and tenants. The members are strictly enjoined to help each other, and not a few Unions have decided not to recognize rent raised by the landlords without their consent. Further the members are forbidden to lease the holding of an evicted tenant, and for such evicted tenant the other members are required to share their own holdings within the limit necessary for his existence.

Landlords' Unions.—Some of the Landlords' Unions are of much older origin than the Tenants' Unions and were generally of an altruistic character aiming at the common benefit of both landlords and tenants. But those created since 1918 are combinations for opposing the aggression of the rival organs. These landlords' unions increased from 225 in 1918 to 605 in 1926, and are of course well represented in all those provinces where owing to the activity of tenants life is no longer so comfortable as it was before. These bourgeois unions, besides pledging themselves to promote the general interests of the farming class, whether landlords or tenants, naturally devote themselves to guarding their own position threatened by the rise of hostile organizations. They resolve, for instance, to evict tenants making unreasonable demands about rent and to cultivate conjointly the vacated land, to pool collection of rent (in rice), to have recourse to distraint in case of non-payment of rent, non-recognition of sale or assignment of tenancy, etc.

Arbitration Unions.—The oldest organization of the three, some of them created over thirty years ago, the Arbitration Unions are joint establishments by those landlords and tenants who are disposed to follow moderate measures and aim at promoting the interests of the farming class as a whole through the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

joint constructive efforts of landlords and tenants. These Unions have also made a rapid growth in number, from 75 in 1918 to 693 in 1924 and 1,491 in 1926, and some of them have realized a fair measure of success so far as regards the primary object of their existence. They exist in larger number in Gifu, Hyogo, Niigata, Saitama, etc. where the tenancy troubles are more complicated than elsewhere.

Survey of the Peasants' Movement

It is quite in the order of things that the marked rise of democracy in all its varied aspects both at home and abroad should affect the mentality of our peasants inured as they had been from remote antiquity to the miserable life of feudal servitude. The abolition of the feudal system and the establishment of the centralized Imperial government was of course followed by marked improvement in the conditions of peasantry, and though the change was no doubt acceptable to the older generation of small holders who remembered too well their long wretched mode of existence, it is no longer enough for their sons who have imbibed modern ideas at schools and in military barracks. These young bloods consider that their lot stands in too strong a contrast to that of their landlords.

The sentiment of discontent is now almost universal throughout the land, for convinced that separate movement is comparatively futile, the peasants have organized themselves into a national combination to consummate their cherished desire of elevating their social status. The establishment of the Japan Peasant Union in 1922 is the first stage attained in the political awakening of the peasant class, and it is to be noted that their movement has become tinged with class spirit aiming at social reconstruction and emancipation in favor of the "Have Not" class and at the expense of the "Have" class.

This national movement made a very modest beginning, for at the first general meeting held at Osaka in April 1922 there were only 14 peasants present. The development made subsequently is shown in the annexed figures.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

	When	No. of branches	No. of members
1st General meeting.....	1922	15	272
2nd „ „	1923	85	10,000
3rd „ „	1924	281	22,648
4th „ „	1925	Unknown	42,000
5th „ „	1926	957	59,989

Kagawa prefecture with 10,700 members and Fukuoka prefecture with 6,400 show the two largest provincial contingents.

The Japan Peasant Union's Program.—The Union's platform presents a decent appearance, and from about 12 important planks, the following may be singled out as characteristic: (a) socialization of farms, (b) stabilization of tenancy system and (c) tenants' living, (d) improvement of farmers' financial facilities, (e) improvement of farmers' dwelling and sanitation.

The Peasants' Movement and Politics

That the tenancy troubles should get tangled with politics was a foregone conclusion, and with the enactment of the manhood suffrage measure in 1924 carried into effect in February last, the down-trodden and long-suffering peasants have become a power which counts in central and local politics. Already they have gained a firm footing on local politics. In the general election of city, town and village councils in 1925 out of the 1326 elected for 36 cities and 118,198 for 8,939 towns and villages, those that had the backing of laborers and peasants numbered 32 for the cities and 3,493 for the other centres. The election ratio of these proletarians stood as high as 80%. For 127 rural election units they held over one-third and for 60 units over one-half of the total force.

Labor M.Ps.—The advance of the proletarian political activity from local government to central is but one step, and at last it resulted in the securing of eight seats in the memorable election of February 1928, as noted before.

Agrarian Troubles affecting Public Life

The effect of tenancy troubles on public life is shown in various ways, some comical and others tragic. Boycotting of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

landlords is the most common means of reprisal adopted by the tenants when their demands about rent are rejected. Deprived of even every day necessaries of life the landlords have in most cases been obliged to give in.

In some cases the complaining tenants, by way of demonstrating their grievance, have stopped sending their children to school, their education being kept up somehow at the evening classes specially given by temporary teachers, themselves tenants in other villages or friends sympathizing with the hard predicament of the tenants.

The case of Kizaki village, Niigata Prefecture, has obtained the widest notoriety in this respect. Over 700 children of the tenants in a body discontinued attendance at school, and were transferred to "teaching classes" provisionally got up in the village. With the support of the Prefectural Peasants' Union the tenants arranged to establish their own school. When the foundation stone was about to be laid in July the local authorities interfered on the ground that the scheme was prejudicial to the maintenance of order. Tenancy troubles have often placed the Buddhist temples in a highly embarrassing situation, owing to the demands of their richer parishioners, that is the landlords, that they shall not allow the tenants to make use of the halls for the purpose of holding meetings. The tenants protest that the landlords are few and live in large houses where they can meet easily; the tenants are denied this advantage, and they are entitled to use their own temples which they have supported from generation to generation to a greater or less extent. The frightened priest is generally obliged to give way. The growing power of tenants in rural communities is making the life of the landlords one of misery, for wherever the tenants succeed in securing a majority in the local council, as they often do now owing to the enlargement of the franchise, they hasten to vote an extremely progressive ratio for the local rates and other assessments, till the landlords are aghast to find their income reduced to naught through this strictly legal retaliation of the tenants. In not a few cases the landlords have to flee to urban districts to escape the exorbitant imposition.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Peasant Proprietary Scheme

With the object of turning the tenants into proprietors or yeomen the Government decided in 1925 to set apart from the 1926-27 year funds of about ¥70,000,000 spread over 49 years. The principle aimed at is to advance loans of ¥4,000 at most on a 25 year term to those tenants desirous to purchase their lease, the interest to be 4.8% of which the State grants 1.3%. The price of land purchasable should be ¥400 per tan (=0.245 acre) on the average. Each family's purchase is limited to one cho. In the first 25 years the program is to create a yeomanry area of about 1,750 cho every year. So far about 1,000 yeomen have been created at the cost of ¥12,000,000. It should be remembered at the same time that the tenancy leases cover altogether some 2,800,000 cho throughout Japan, and the conversion of the total area to yeomanry would, therefore, take 280 years, if it progresses at the rate of only 1,000 a year. Meanwhile these small holders as a class are decreasing at the rate of 10,000 per annum, so that the prospects of this scheme are regarded as chimerical.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX A

WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

Abe, Fusajiro, Vice-Pres. of the Oriental Spinning Co., Ltd.; Dir. of the Omi Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1868 in Shiga-ken; studied at the Keiogijuku and assisted in opening the Omi Bank on graduation. Removed to Osaka in '95 and started flax and umbrella business to rise to be a prominent businessman there. Add. Sumiyoshi, Hyogo-ken.

Abe, Goichi, Chairman of the Board of Dir. of the Ibaraki Smokeless Coal Co., Ltd., Karatsu Mining Co., Ltd., etc.; b. 1873 in Gifu-ken. Has risen to the present position through connection with Mr. S. Asano's business. Add. Kyobashi, Tokyo.

Abe, Hidetaro, Auditor of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ex-Sec. of the Bank of Chosen; b. 1878 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Law Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ., and on graduation entered the service of the Chosen Bank, in which he had charge of a Branch at Fusan and other places; later Sectional Chief of the head office; removed to the present post. Add. Hisakata-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Abe, Iohitaro, Pres. of the Gosho Co., Cotton-Yarn and Cotton-Stuff Exporter; b. in 1882 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Keio Univ. and went to U.S.A. where he studied at Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Minami-kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka.

Abe, Isoh, Lecturer at Waseda Univ.; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; studied in the Doshisha, Kyoto, class '84, then a pastor for some years; studied at Theological Seminary at Hartford, 91-94 and at Glasgow; Principal of the Doshisha Middle School for some years; Prof. at Waseda Univ., '04-27, and then lecturer; founded the Japan Febian Society in '24; organized in '26 with others the Social Democratic Party of which he is leader. Works; Interpretation of Social Questions, Municipal Monopolies, etc. An authority on social politics and local administration. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Abe, Jiro, Dr. Litt., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ.; b. in 1883 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy class '07 and further at the post-graduate course and in Europe (about two years). Works; Essentials of Ethics, Fine Arts, Criticism on some of Nietzsche's Works, etc. Add. Sendai.

Abe, Jujun, Permanent Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Dep't since April '25; b. in 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05. After passing higher civil service examination, he served at both provincial and Central Govts. as Secretary; Sec. and Counsellor to the Home Office and the Legislative Bureau; Gov. of Tottori; then Dep't Chief of the former Census Board; Dir. of the Statistics Bureau; Dep't Chief of the Patent Bureau. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Abe, Masaya, Dir. of Kokusai Steamship Co., Ltd., and Kawa-

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

saki Dockyard Co., Ltd.; b. 1867 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the ship-building course, Eng. Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93, and entered the service of Kawasaki Dockyard Co., then transferred to the present post in '16. Add. Suma, Kobe.

Abe, Yoshinari, Prof. of Seoul Univ.; b. 1883 at Matsuyama; edu. at the First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Occidental Philosophy, class '09. Works; Ancient and Medieval Philosophy in Europe, Modern European Philosophy, Kant's Ethical Philosophy, etc. Add. Seoul.

Abiko, Kyutaro, a prominent Japanese journalist in San Francisco where he runs the Nichi-bei (Japan-America) News, besides acting as Dir. of the Nichi-bei Bank, etc., and has also founded the Yamato Colony. He was b. in 1864 in Niigata-ken and m. sister of Miss Tsuda in 1908. Educated at California University. Add. Nichi-bei Office, 'Frisco.

Abo, Kiyokazu, Baron (suc. 1909), Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station since Apr. '27; b. 1879 in Miye-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy in '97; Lieut.-Comdr., '00; Comdr., '06; Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in London and Superintendent of Naval Construction, March '13; attached to the Naval Board of Command Aug., '15; Comdr. of the warship Aki, Dec. '15; Vice-Chief of the naval Board of Command in '16; Vice-Minister of Navy in '23; Commander-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station in '25; Supreme War Councillor '26. Add. Ichigaya Tomihisa-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Adachi, Buntaro, Dr. Medicine, Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Assist. Prof. at his alma-mater and Prof. 3rd High School till '98; studied anatomy in Germany, '99-04. Add. Kamikyo Yoshida-machi, Kyoto.

Adachi, Kenzo, M.P., ex-Min. of Communications ('25-27), a leader of the Minsei Party; b. 1864 in Kumamoto; went to Korea and established several newspapers to promote the Japanese interest in the peninsula and was involved in the Korean Queen assassination affair but acquitted on trial; Par. Senior under-Sec. of Foreign Department in the Okuma Cabinet. Made a tour through Europe and America, 19. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Adachi, Mine-ichiro, D.L. (Japan), Amb. to Paris; b. 1869 in Yamagata-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '92; attaché in Rome, '93; removed to Paris in '97; attached to the head office in '03; was on suite of Peace Envoy to Portsmouth in '05; Senior Counsellor at head office before transfer as Emb. Counsellor to Paris; Minister to Mexico '13-16; Ambassador to Belgium '17-27. Add. Jap. Emb., Paris.

Adachi, Shinzaburo, Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02, and appointed a probationary judicial officer; left the service soon after and called to the Bar, practicing in Osaka. Add. (Office) 29, Masago-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka.

Adachi, So, Pres. of Japan Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.; b. 1870 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Keio Univ., '92; entered the Jiji Shimpo with which he was connected for about nineteen years, and then became a Dir. of the Japan Conscription Ins. Co., Ltd.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Aiko, Kanesato, Standing Dir. of the Fifteenth Bank, Ltd.; Dir. of the Taisho Bank, Ltd., etc.; b. 1863 in Kagoshima city; stayed in China and Korea, and studied English and Chinese, etc., was a member of Kagoshima City Assembly, and also of Kagoshima Chamber of Commerce. Add. Tokyo Club and Tokyo Bankers Club.

Aioi, Yoshitaro, Mem. of Dairen City Assembly, Chairman of Dairen Chamber of Commerce, etc,; b. 1865 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '96, and entered the Mitsui Mining Co., and then the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; later transferred to South Manchuria Railway Co., which he left and started business in Dairen. Add. Kirishima-cho, Dairen City.

Akabane, Katsumi, Dir. S.M.R. since '22; b. in 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1904 and took to business; Dept. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan till '21. Add. Dairen.

Akaboshi, Tetsuma, ex-Pres. of Taisho Bank, Dir, Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., and founder of the Keimei Kai devoted to aiding cultural researches; b. in 1882, eldest son of Yanosuke, a millionaire; edu. at Pennsylvania Univ., class '07. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Aka-ike, Jo, Crown mem. House of Peers, Metropolitan Police Superintendent at the time of the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1878 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07, and further studied at the Univ. Hall. Passing the civil service examination held the secretaryship at one province and another; Sec. of the Home Office; Gov. of Shizuoka; Bureau Dir. of Home Dept. in the Korean Govt-General '23-4. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Akamatsu, Katsumaro, staff member of the Japan Federation of Labour; b. 1894 at Tokuyama; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '19. Was once writer of the Kaiho and the Oriental Economist (Tokyo). Works; Social Revolution, etc. Add. Riratsuka Koyama, near Tokyo.

Akashi, Yoichiro, ex-Vice-Min. of Education Dept. (22); b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law '97; studied in France and Germany, '20-04; Dir. General Education Bureau '16-22; Pers. Sec. to the Minister in addition to Counsellorship '05. Add. Hongo Harukicho, Tokyo.

Akatsuka, Shosuke, Minister to Austria '24-26; b. in Kagoshima 1872; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, '98; passed diplomatic service examination '98; Eleve-Consul at Fusan; Sec. at Berlin and Washington; Consul at Manila; Sec. Foreign Office '90; Consul-General at Mukden '12-22. Add. Foreign Office.

Akimoto, Harutomo, Viscount (suc. '17), Mem. House of Peers; b. 1881 in Tokyo; adopted son of the late Akimoto Okitomo, formerly Daimyo; grad. from the Peers' School; further studied in America, Germany and England and was a Gov't. Commissioner at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, '10; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Railways '21. Add. Surugadai Tokyo.

Akita, Kiyoshi, M.P. barrister, Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications since Apr. '27; b. 1881 in Tokushima; studied law in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

a private Univ. and was appointed Judge; ex- Prop. of the Niroku (daily paper). Add. Hongo Fujimaye, Tokyo.

Akita Ujaku, a dramatist and member of Japan Social Federation; b. 1883 at Kuroishi, Aomori-ken; edu; at Aomori 1st Middle Sch. and Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '07. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Akiyama, Masanosuke, D.L., ex-Dir. of Civil Administration Bureau, Tsingtao, 1917-22; b. 1866 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '86, to be connected afterward with civil affairs section of War and Navy; Councillor of Korean Gov't-Gen. '13-17. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Shohachi, Dir. of the Engineering Bureau, Dep't. of Railways; b. 1877 in Hiroshima; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Mech. Eng. Entered the service of the State Railway as engineer and was despatched abroad for studying his speciality. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Akiyama, Yoshifuru, Gen. (ret. 1923), ex-Dir. Mil. Edu. Board '20-23; b. 1855 in Ehime-ken; Sub-Lieut., '79; Major-Gen., '99; Lieut.-Gen., '09; took part in Japan-China War, Boxers Trouble and Russo-Japanese War; Sup't. of Cavalry, Mil. Edu. Bd.; then Commander of 13th Div. '13; Com. of Guards Division '15; Com. of Chosen Garrison, '16; full Gen. in Nov. '16; Mem. War Council '17; director of the Hokuyo Middle School (private), Matsuyama, Ehime-ken, since 1925. Add. Matsuyama, Ehime-ken.

Akizuki, Satsuo, Dir. of a Japanese daily at Seoul; 1858 in Miyazaki-ken; edu. at former Law Coll., Justice Dep't in '84; further studied in Belgium and Germany from '85 to '91; Counsellor For. Office in '92; Consul at Fusan in '96; Legation Secretary at Paris in '99; to Petrograd in '02; Minister Resident to Sweden-Norway in '04; Minister at Brussels in May '07; Amb. at Vienna '09-14; Dir. of the Yomiuri for a while. Placed on the Peace Envoy staff in 1919. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Akutsu, Saburo, D. Med., prop. of Akutsu Surgical Hospital; b. 1873; grad. at Medical Coll. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '98 and further studied in Germany; became chief of Surgical Dept. of the Juntendo Hospital. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Hichisaburo, prop. of Amano Railway Car Works in Tokyo; b. in 1874 in Kyoto; edu. at Doshisha and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Mechanical Engineering; is Mng.-Dir. of the Japan Car Works, Ltd., in which the interest of the Amano family is predominant. Add. Honjo Aioi-cho, Tokyo.

Amano, Tameyuki, D.L., economist; was on Board of Dir. of Waseda University till 1917; Dir. Waseda Business School; b. in Saga-ken, 1859 and grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; M.P. at 1st and 2nd sessions. Wrote "Principles of Economics" and others; once editor and proprietor of the "Oriental Economist," a thrice-a-month journal. Add. Koj. Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Amaoka, Naoyoshi, ex-Dir. Postal Savings Bureau, Communication Dept.; b. 1880; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam. in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Anamizu, Yoshichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Fuji Paper Mill Co., Ltd, Pres. of Hokkaido. Electric Light Co., etc.; b. 1875 in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yamanashi-ken; was twice elected M.P. from Yamanashi. Add. Azabu Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo.

Ando, Koko, a famous lady-violinist, sister of Rohan Koda, wellknown novelist; grad. from the Tokyo Academy of Music; further studied at the Government Musical School in Berlin, Germany; is Instructor of the Tokyo Academy of Music since 1903. Add. Koishikawa Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Ando, Masazumi, M.P., Parl. Counsellor of Education Dept., journalist; b. in 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Toyo and Waseda Univs. and Tokyo Foreign Language Sch. was on editorial staff of the Tokyo Asahi as its managing editor, also connected with the Osaka Asahi and other journals in Tokyo and Osaka; was a special correspondent of the two Asahis in the Washington conference. Add. Asakusa Matsuba-cho, Tokyo.

Anesaki, Masaharu, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '04; Chief Librarian of the Imperial Tokyo Univ.; Manager of Imperial Academy; Mem. House of Peers (elected 1926); b. 1873 in Kyoto; edu. at the Univ. in Philosophy class '96; further studied at Kiel, British Museum and Benares, '00-03; Exchange Prof. at Harvard '12-15. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Anraku, Kanemichi, ex-Sup't of the Metropolitan Police, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1850 in Kagoshima: was connected with the Police service from about 1875; next a local Governor. He resigned the post in '08 and entered commercial circles. Pres. of Chiyoda Gas Co. till '11, and reappointed Met. Police Sup't '11-13; and for 3rd time in '13-14. Add. Nishiokubo, Tokyo.

Aoki, Arata, Minister to Mexico since '26; b. 1881 in Kumamoto; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Examin. the following year; Eleve-Consul at Chicago '09 and then New York; at London, 11; Consul at Suchow, 13; Sec. at Head Office, '16; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '16; 2nd Sec. '17; Sec. at Head Office in '18 with additional duty as Per. Sec. to the Minister; Sectional Chief, '19-22; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '23; Emb. Coun. in Brazil the same year; Consul-Gen. at Honolulu '24-25. Add. Japanese Legation, Mexico City.

Aoki, Gohei, Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Musline Mfg. Co.; b. 1871, Tokyo; first son of Aoki Gohei, famous draper; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '90; was for a time Mng.-Dir. of the Tokyo Calico Mfg. Co. '06. Add. Kojimachi Kami-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Aoki, Kikuo. Mng.-Dir. of the General Dept. of the Mitsubishi Firm since '15; b. in 1867 in Nara-ken; edu. at Imp Tokyo Univ. in Law class '92 and has since been connected with Mitsubishi. Add. Mitsubishi Firm. Koj., Tokyo.

Aoki, Nobumitsu, Visc., Mem. of House of Peers since 1897: b. in '67, 2nd son of late I. Nakayama, of Mito clan and adopted by the Aoki family which was the petty daimiate at Asada, Settsu; was auditor of the Bank of Japan till '25. Took active part in the formation of Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Shuzo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since 1926; b. 1875 in Yamaguchi; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law,

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

class '02 and passed the higher civil serv. examination two years after; was long in the service of the State Railways in which he ultimately rose to be Director of the Finance Bureau; resigned and became Managing-Director of the Chikuho Electric Railway Co. in '20; Deputy-Mayor of Yokohama in '22 and in the terrible disaster there in '23 he lost two children; was Permanent Vice-Minister of Railway Dep't., '24-26. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L., lawyer and patent attorney: b. in 1876 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Keio 1897, passed the examination for the Bench in '98; a Probationary Judge at Kobe for a few months. Dispatched by the alma mater to study Commercial Law at Berlin and Gottingen '99-02; Prof. at Keio, but left it in '08 to open law office. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Imazato, Tokyo.

Aoki, Tetsutaro, Pres. of the Takasago Com. and Ind. Bank, Ltd.; b. 1867 in Okayama city; grad. from the political course, Law Dept., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89, and on graduation entered the service of the Finance Dep't.; entered the Bank of Japan, '90; transferred to the Yokohama Specie Bank, '91; stayed about ten years in Europe and America in charge of the Branches in New York, San Francisco and London, returning home in '05; left the Specie Bank in '09; was the Government Commercial Agent at Hongkong, '10-13; then Dir. of the Japan Industrial Bank, Ltd., which he resigned in '18. Add. Kami-Osaki, Ebara-gun, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Rokuro, Dir. of the Teikoku Electric Light Co., Manager of Tokyo Branch of L.J. Healing & Co. Ltd. (London); b. 1875 in Mie-ken; graduated from Post and Telegraph School (Dep't. Communications) '02 and entered Gov't. service; then resigning the post entered Messrs. Healing as Mng. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Aoyama, Yukinobu, Visc., Mem. House of Peers where he is a leader of the Kenkyukai, the most powerful group; is also on the Board of Directors of the Fifteenth Bank and other concerns; b. 1861, a ninth descendant of a small daimiate in Mino; has a seat in the Upper House since 1890; is Manager of the Tokyo Rifle Society. Add. Koj. Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Arahata, Katsuzo, a socialist and labor leader; b. at Yokohama in 1887. After finishing common school he earned his bread as messenger boy, apprentice, pedlar of Socialist literature. Later he undertook with others the publication of labor and socialist organs and has been imprisoned three times on charge of disturbing public order. Has translated works of Sidney Webb and Bernard Shaw, published "A Socialist Dictionary," etc., besides issuing some original works.

Arai, Kentaro, Privy Councillor since 1926; Min. Agriculture and Commerce in Adm. Kato Cabinet formed in 1822, and Crown-Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1863 in Niigata; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in law, '90; entered the Treasury in which he rose to the position of Vice-Minister in '06; Dir. of Finance Dep't. of Korean Gov't. Gen. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Arakawa, Bunroku, Dr. Eng., M.A. (Cornell), Prof. of the Engineering Dep't., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1878 in Yokohama; grad. from the Eng. Dep't., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1900; lecturer at his alma mater, 1900; sent to Germany, England and U.S.A. for

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

study, '08-10; present post since 1911. Works: Science of Electrical Engineering. Add. Jigyo-nishi-machi, Fukuoka city.

Arakawa, Goro, Chief Edit. of Hiroshima Chugoku, M.P. and ex-Par. Jr. Secy. of Communication Dep't; b. 1865 in Hiroshima; grad. Kokugakuin and Nippon Univ.; became Edit. of present daily; estnblished a girls' school in Hiroshima. Add. "Chugoku Shimbun," Hiroshima.

Araki, Torasaburo, M.D. (Strasburg), Pres. Imp. Kyoto Univ. since 1915; b. 1866 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Special Course, Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; studied physiology at the Strasburg Univ., Germany, '89-91; Prof. the 3rd High School '95; transferred to Imp. Kyoto Univ; Dean of its Med. Coll. Add. Kyoto.

Ariga, Mitsutoyo, Pres. of the Chosen Development Bank, Ltd.; b. 1873 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Hogakuin (now Chuo Univ.); was in the service of the Chosen Government-General. Add. Seishomonnai, Seoul.

Ariga, Nagabumi, Manager of the Mitsui Firm; b. 1865 in Osaka-fu and younger brother to the late Dr. Nagao Ariga; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, '86; was in Government service for a long while ultimately rising to be a Bureau Director in Dep't of Agriculture and Commerce about '02. Add. Azabu Iigura, Tokyo.

Arima, Ryokitsu, Adm. (ret. '22) hero of the Port Arthur blockading operation in Russo-Japanese war; b. at Wakayama in 1862; midshipman '88; Rear-Adm. '09; Com. of 1st Squadron '12; Vice-Admiral '13; President of the Naval Academy '14-16; Chief of the Naval Education Board, '16-18. Add. Nakashibuya Oyama, Tokyo-fu.

Arima, Sumibumi, Visc. Sub.-Lieut. of Cavalry (ret.), Lord Steward to Prince Higashi-Fushimi; b. 1868 of a former daimyo's family at Maruoka, Echizen; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Agriculture '97: Chamberlain to the Crown Prince '00-10. Add. Yotsuya Ukyo-machi, Tokyo.

Arisaka, Shozo, D. Eng., and Director of Naval Arsenal. Tokyo, Prof. at the Imperial University of Tokyo; b. in 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the University, class '90; sent by the Navy to France where he studied at Hotchkiss; devised a new plug for quickfirers; has been sent twice to England on official business. Add. Tamagawa, Ebaragun, Tokyo-fu.

Arishima, Ikuma, foreign style painter and novelist, bro. of Takeo Arishima whose suicide created a sensation; b. 1882 at Yokohama; edu. at Tokyo Foreign Language School and next learned oil painting for several years in Paris and Rome. Works; a number of novels, Reminiscence of Cezanne, etc. Add. Koj. Shimoniban-cho, Tokyo.

Ariyoshi, Akira, Ambassador in Brazil since '27; b. 1876 in Kyoto; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '98; passed the Diplomatic service examination '98; Consul at Fusan, and then Newchuang; later Secretary to Japanese Embassy at Paris; Con.-Gen. at Shanghai, '09-19; Min. in Berne, '20-26. Add. Rio de Janeiro.

Ariyoshi, Chuichi, Mayor of Yokohama since '25; b. 1870 in Tango; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '96; Sec.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Home Office till '08; Governor of Chiba-ken '08-12; Dir. of Gen. Affairs, Korean Res.-Gen. in '10; Gov. of Miyazaki '11-15; Kanagawa '15-18, Hyogo-ken '18-22; Dir.-Gen. of Pol. Affairs, Korean Gov't-Gen., '22-24. Add. Yokohama City Office.

Asabuki, Tsunekichi, Mng-Dir. Mitsubishi Dry Goods Store; b. 1877 in Tokyo, son of the late Eiji Asabuki; studied at Keio and then in England; entered Bank of Japan; then Mitsui Bussan and transferred to New York Branch; later established the Chiyoda-gumi. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Asada, Tokunori, Mem. House of Peers: b. 1848 in Kyoto; 1st Class Counsellor to Japanese Legation, Washington, '74; Counsellor of the Foreign Office '79; Director of Commercial Bureau '86; Governor of Nagano-ken and next of Kanagawa-ken, '99; Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, '00; that of Communications, which he resigned '02. Add. Koj. Shimo Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Asahi, Kenkichi, D.M., Prof. of Med. Dep't., Kyushu Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Med. Dep't, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; then studied in Germany and on his return home was appointed Assist.-Prof. at the Kyushu Imp. Univ.; proprietor of an Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital. Add. Fukuoka city.

Asakawa, Kan-ichi, Prof. Yale University; b. about 1870; grad. from Waseda and early went over to America for study; grad. from Yale and has since been lecturer and then Prof. of Japanese History at Yale. Add. Yale.

Asakura, Denjiro, Mng.-Dir. of Japan-America Trust Co., Ltd.; b. 1872 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '99; Chief of the Mining Section of the South Manchuria Railway Co.; then present post. Add. Japan-America Trust Co., Kitamaki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo.

Asano, Osuke, Dr. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Waseda; b. in '59 at Okayama; edu. in electricity at the Gov. Eng. College, class 1881; electrician to Department of Communications till '16 and was despatched to Europe and America two or three times. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Asano, Ryozo, Dir. of the Asano Cement Co. and several other undertakings started by his father Soichiro Asano; b. in 1889, second son; edu. at Harvard in Economy, class '12. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Soichiro, Pres. Toyo S.S. Co., Asano Dockyards and Dir. of many other concerns; b. 1848 in Toyama-ken. He arrived in Tokyo '71 with empty purse; purchased from the Yokohama Gas Works coal-tar and other refuses then left unutilized as first step to his success. In '75 he bought the Gov. Cement Works at Fukagawa and organized Asano Cement Co.; also started tank oil business, '93 and then promoted with others the Toyo S.S. Co., '95. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Asano, Taijiro, Dir. of a number of the Asano undertakings; b. '84, eldest son of Soichiro Asano; edu. at Waseda Univ. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Ashida, Hitoshi, First Secretary of the Embassy in Constantinople since '26; b. 1887 in Kyoto-fu; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. in '11, and grad. in the following year from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Attache in '12 and next 3rd Emb. Sec., '17, in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Russia; in France, '18-20; 2nd Emb. Sec. '20; junior commissioner at the various international conferences held at Paris and Geneva; Sec. at the Head Office and Sectional Chief at the Intelligence Dep't '23-25. Publications; European Diplomacy after Paris Conference, 1923; My Impressions in Russia, 1924; The Powers and Situation of their Home Politics, 1924. Add. Jap. Embassy, Constantinople.

Aso, Hisashi, a labor leaber and Executive of the Japan Labor-Farm Party; b. 1891 in Oita-ken; edu. at Third High Sch. and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; on the staff of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi 1917-'19; joined the Yu-ai-kai Labor Ass'n. and has since taken prominent part in upholding the cause of labor. Add. Komagome Kichijoji, Tokyo.

Aso, Jiro, Manager of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '94; has since been in the service of the Bank, having been Dir. of its Branches at Nagoya, Osaka, etc. and also Dir. of the Loan and the Banking Dept. at the head office. Add. Azabu Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Aso, Keijiro, D.Agr., Prof. of Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; grad. from Agri. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., with honours in '99; then studied at the University Hall; Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '01; sent to Germany, etc. for study of agricultural chemistry, '08-'12. Add. Minami-Tera-machi, Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Atobe, Sadajiro, D.C.L., Prof. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1899; further studied in Germany; Assist.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '05; full Prof. in '06. Add. Shimokamo, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Awaya, Ken, Perm. Vice-Min. of Education; b. in 1883 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07. After passing the higher civil service exam. he was for a time secretary of the Ibaraki Prefectural Office; transferred to the Education Dept. where he was Dir. of Special Education Bureau till Apr. '27. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Awazu, Seiryo, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Waseda Univ., etc., insurance expert; b. Kyoto in 1871; edu. in Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; has since been engaged in insurance business at the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, as organizer of a number of life insurance cos, besides undertaking teaching. Attended the World's Insurance Congress held at New York '03. Add. Nakano Uyeno-hara, Tokyo-fu.

Ayai, Tadahiko, Aud. of Mural Sav. Bank, Shibaura Iron Works, and Chief of Acct. Sec. of Tokyo Electric Co.; b. 1871 in Oita-ken; edu. at Post and Telegraph School in Tokyo; was in service of Communications Dept. for years; went to U.S.A. to accomplish his study in '90; after returning home he joined the Murai Co. Add. Takada, near Tokyo.

Ayukawa, Gisuke, mechanical engineer and partner of the Kuhara and the Kaijima interests, being connected with both families by marriage; b. 1880 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Coll. of Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '03; served for some years at the Shibaura Eng. Works and then went abroad for study and inspection. Add. Ushigome Sanaicho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Baba, Ei-ichi, D.L., Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank since '27; Crown Mem. House of Peers, b. in 1879; edu. at Law in Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Taxation Superintendent and then Sec. to Korean Govt-Gen; Pres. of Legislation Bureau in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22-24. Add. Hongo Maruyama-Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Baba, Genji, ex-Judge of Court of Cassation; b. 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, class '85; was appointed first a junior judge in Tokyo Court and Judge of Supreme Court; resigned and began practice '24. Add. Mita Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Banzai, Rihachiro, Lt.-Gen. (ret.), ex-Mil. Adviser to the Chinese Govt.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; Sub.-Lieut. '92; Major, '03; Colonel, '12; Maj.-Gen. '18; had more than ten years' connection with the Chinese Government and is now one of the authorities of things Chinese. Add. Tokyo.

Chiba, Shin-ichiro, M.D., Pres. of Chiba Hospital (private) in Tokyo for diseases of Ear, Nose and Throat; b. 1880 in Tokyo. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05 and further studied his speciality at the post-grad. course and next at Strasburg Univ., and Frankfort Hospital, '08-11; served at the Junten-do Hospital '08-20 and then established the present Hospital. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho Nichome, Tokyo.

Chinda, Sutemi, Count (Bar. '70, Visc. '11), Privy Councillor, Lord Chamberlain to the Emperor; b. at Hirosaki in 1856; grad. from an American University '81; appointed a clerk of Foreign Office, '85 and had charge of the Telegraph Section in the same office; Consul at San Francisco and Chemulpo; Consul-General at Shanghai, '95; Minister Resident at Brazil and next at the Hague '99-00; Minister Ple. Envoy Ext. at Petrograd, 1900; took charge in '01 of the For. Office while the Minister Baron Komura was away to Portsmouth and Peking; Amb. to Berlin '08; Washington '11; London '20; Peace Envoy Dec. '18; Count in '20. Was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21; Grand Steward to the Prince Regent '21-27. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, L.L.D. (Loyola Univ., Chicago), Pres. the Tokyo Dental Coll.; b. 1870 at Abiko, Hitachi; grad. from the Keio Univ., was for some years on the staff of the Tokyo Shimpo; grad. from Dr. Takayama's Dental School, and after practice for some years established the present school. Add. Tokyo Dental Coll.

Chujo, Sei-ichiro, Architect, Hon. Mem. of Society of Architects (London), and of Royal Society of Arts (London); b. 1868 at Yonezawa; grad. Eng. Coll. (Architecture) Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied at Cambridge (Eng.); on returning home entered Edu. Dept; again studied in England '03-07; opened Sone-Chujo Office '08, besides his own. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Daido, Ryota, Dir. of Tokyo Electric Light Co., ex-Dir. of Tokyo Municipal Electric Office of Tokyo Railway Bureau; b. 1879 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ. in '03; Private Secretary to Home Minister, '04; Councillor, and then Secretary of the Dep't of Communications; Chief of the General Affairs Section of the Kobe Railway Control Bureau, Councillor and then Director of the Imp. Railway Board, 1915-16; present post in '26. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Daikuhara, Gintaro, D. Agr., President of Kyushu Imperial University since 1926; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Tokyo Imp. University in 1894 in Agricultural Chemistry; served the Department of Agriculture and Commerce as technical official either at head office or at the Nishigahara Experimental Institute; held similar post at the Korean Gov.-General before transfer to the present post. Add. Fukuoka.

Danno, Reisuke, Man.-Dir. of Russo-Japanese Fishery Co., Ltd.; b. 1875 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1899; was Mng. of Wakamatsu Branch of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; then Mng. Sapporo Branch, Hokkaido Colliery Steamship Co., Ltd.; present post in 1923. Add. Myogadani, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Date, Gen-ichiro, Gen.-Man. of the Eastern News Agency; b. 1878 in Shimane-ken; grad. from the Doshisha Univ., Kyoto; entered the Kokumin Shimbun, '00; Kokusai News Agency, '15; Chief editor of the Yomiuri, '19; established the Eastern News Agency in '22; represented Japan at the international journalistic conference at Washington '27; made tour several times in China and Europe and America and served in the Daily Telegraph London, for several months (1910). Add. Nakashibuya, near Tokyo.

Dan, Takuma, D. Eng., Gen. Director of Mitsui Firm; b. 1858 at Fukuoka; was sent for study to America early in Meiji by the Lord of Fukuoka and completed the course of mining at the Boston Tech. Institute, U.S.A., and was for some years teacher of English at Gov. schools; technical official at the Gov. Meteorological Observatory and next at the Miike Coal mine, with the purchase of which by the Mitsui he entered the service of the Firm. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

de Becker, J. E., L.L.B.; D.C.L., international Lawyer; b. in London, England 1863, came to Japan in '87; is the Legal Adviser to the Kobe Foreign Board of Trade and standing Counsel of the leading foreign banks in Japan. Local correspondent of the Society of Comparative Legislation, London. Has been practising law since '94, and contributed several works to Japanese legal literature. Works; "Annotated Civil Code of Japan," "Commentary on the Commercial Code of Japan," "Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence, etc. Add. Kobe.

Debuchi, Katsuji, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs since '24; b. 1878 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-Graduate course, class, '02, and passed the Dip. and Con. Service exam. the same year; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '07-10; 2nd Emb. Sec. '10; Sec. Chief at the head office, '11; 1st Sec. at Peking, '14; at Washington, '18; Counsellor at Berlin, '20; attended as assist. the 2nd League of Nations congress and the Washington Conference; on the Shantung Settlement Com., '22; Emb. Counsellor. Add. Foreign Office.

Den, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '07), Mem. House of Peers, Chairman of Japan Electric Society etc.; b. 1855 in Hyogo-ken; held at several places post of local chief Police Inspector; Vice-Min. of Communications, Jan.-June '98; President of the Kansai R'ly Co., at the same time M.P. for Hyogo-ken; Vice-Min. of Communications '00-06; Min. of the Dept. '16-17; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '18-20; Min. of Agri. and Com. '22-23. Add. Tamagawa Kaminoge, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Den, Sho, ex-Perm. Vice-Min. Finance Dept. ('24-27); b. 1878; grad. at Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. of Tobacco Monopoly Bureau, and of the Dept; stayed in London as Finance Commissioner; Dir. of Account Bureau before promotion. Add. Tokyo.

Dewa, Shigeto, Adm. (ret.) Baron ('07); b. 1855 at Aizu; grad. from Naval Academy in '82; was Capt. of cruiser Takachiho in the Japan-China war of 1894-95; chief of committee to bring home Cruiser Tokiwa from England '99; Rear-Adm. 1900, and Com. of the Standing Squadron; Chief Construction Board at Yokosuka; Dir. of Naval Affairs Bureau, etc.; represented Japan at Panama Exposition '15. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Dohi, Keizo, M.D., dermatologist, Prof. Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chairman of the Japanese Derm. Society; grad. at Med. Coll. 1891 and Univ. Hall; studied his speciality in Austria, Germany, and France, 1894-98. Corresponding member of the Vienna ('02), Berlin ('03), and Paris Derm. Society ('11); recommended to be honorable member of the Italian Derm. Society '06; Editor of the Japanese Journal of Derm. and Urinology. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Doki, Kahei, ex-Gov. of Hokkaido ('24-25); Dir. of Civil Affairs, Kwantung Leased Territory '21-23; b. in Wakayama-ken in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed the Exam. for the Bar while at school; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; entered Home Office in which he served in various localities; Gov. of Ishikawa-ken '21-24. Add. Sapporo.

Ebina, Danjo, one of the veteran pastors, and Pres. of the Doshisha, Kyoto, since '20; b. 1856 in Yanagawa; studied at the Foreign Language School in Kumamoto; then theology at the Doshisha; has subsequently led an active life in evangelistic and educational work; pastor of the Hongo Church, Tokyo, for a long time. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Egi, Senshi, Privy Councillor since '24 and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. 1853, studied Law at Tokyo Imp. Univ. and was in service of Education Dept. '72-77; transferred to Home Office as Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau '90-97; Governor of Ibaraki, Aichi, Hiroshima and Kumamoto till '06 when he resigned. Add. Kanda Awaji-cho, Tokyo.

Egi, Yoku, Adviser to the Minsei-to Party, Mem. of House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1873 in Yamaguchi-ken, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and studied at Univ. Hall; Sec. Chief of Colonial Bureau (abolished later) '10-13; Chief Secy. of 2nd Okuma Cabinet, '14-16; same post in the Kato (Visc.) Cabinet '24-25; Justice Minister '25-27. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Eguchi, Teijo, Dir. Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1865 in Kochi; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. School '87 and after having been a school teacher for some years, entered the Firm '91 as member on the staff of Banking Department; sub-Mng. of Mining Dep't at Head Office in '97; Dir. of the Land Dep't '00-22. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Eitaki, Hisakichi, Mng. Dir. of Tokyo Building Co., ex-Con.-Gen. at Honolulu '12-14; b. 1866 in Echigo; studied law and became Judge in '93 and transferred to the Foreign Office same

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

year, attached to Consulate at Fusan in '93; Consul at Jinsen, Shanghai, Shashi, Sydney and Hankow between '94 and '05; Consul-General at Shanghai '05 to '09, then at Chientao till '12. Add. Tozuka, Tokyo.

Ema, Shun-ichi, Barrister, ex-M.P.; mesmerist: b. in 1861 and studied politics at a private Univ., Tokyo; admitted to the Bar in '93 and afterwards elected Pres. of the Tokyo Barrister's Association; Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Prefectural Assembly '89. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-maye, Tokyo.

Endo, Ryukichi, D. Litt., Founder and Pres. of the Sugamo Middle School, Pres. of Philosophical and Sociological Ass'ns.; b. 1867 in Mayebashi; grad. from the Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. Works: Chinese Philosophy, Loatze Philosophy, etc. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, D. Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from Science, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '92; went to Germany for study, '01; appointed Prof. at his alma mater, May '12. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujii, Kenjiro, Litt. Dr. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '20 in Ethics; b. 1872 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98 and Munchen and Berlin '05-07. Works; Principles of Subjective Ethics, National Ethics; was for some years connected with Waseda Univ. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Fujii, Otoo, D. Litt., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., '94; was Prof. of the gov't high schools, '98-'11; present post, '11. Add. Kyoto.

Fujikawa, Yu, D.M., D. Litt., formerly Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '89; further studied in Germany; was once lecturer on pathology at Kyoto Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujimori, Seikichi, novelist: b. 1892 at Suwa; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in German Literature; has written a number of stories. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Fujimura, Yoshiro, Baron, Mem. House of Peers. Bar. of Middle Tem., ex-Sect. Chief of the Mitsui Bussan; b. in Kumamoto in 1870; edu. in Law at Cambridge, returning home '03, and entered the Mitsui; its London agent till '10; removed to the head office, but left it soon after. Was Minister of Foreign Affairs and then of Communications in the Kiyoura cabinet, '24. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Ichisuke, Dr. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Iwakuni Elec. Tram. and Tokyo Elec. Cos., b. in 1856; grad. from Tokyo Engineering College in '81; appointed its Professor '84; retired '86 to start electric business; chief electrician to the Tokyo Electric Light Co. in '92 and founder of the Tokyo Street Railway Co.; he has been to Europe and America several times for study, on business, etc. and was under Edison for some while. Add. Azabu Higashicho, Tokyo.

Fujioka, Katsuji, D. Litt., Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1872 in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany '01; after returning home was appointed Assist.-Prof. of his alma mater; full-Prof. '10. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Ikunosuke, Lawyer, M.P., Adviser to the Minsei-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to Party; b. 1859 in Sendai; studied law and became lawyer in '80 and distinguished himself in connexion with the Fukushima affair in '83; elected mem. of Sendai Municipal Assembly, and then of Miyagi Prefectural Assembly, of which he was once Chairman; Parliamentary Secy. of Communication Dep't. July '15; later removed to Home Dep't; Min. of Com. & Ind. '26-27. Add. Uyenohara, Nakano, near Tokyo.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro, Dr. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Mathematics at Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers (elected Sept. '24); b. in Niigata-ken 1861; pursued his special study in England and Germany, '83-87; Exchange-Lecturer in U.S.A. '22; has written several works on mathematics. Add. Koishikawa Suwa-cho, Tokyo.

Fujise, Masajiro, Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1867 at Nagasaki city; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '85 and entered the Co. to be promoted to present position, meanwhile in charge of branches at London, New York, etc. Add. Shirokane Imazatocho, Tokyo.

Fujishima, Hampei, Dr. Eng., Dir. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Miye-ken, 1871; grad. from the Eng. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and entered the Co., '94; sent by the Co. to England to study shipbuilding '98-00. Add. Ichigaya-Tamachi, Tokyo.

Fujita, Heitaro, 2nd Baron, one of the millionaires in Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1869; son of late Denzaburo Fujita who started in Osaka the Fujita Firm to undertake contract business with the Government, besides undertaking mining and engineering works. Educated at Cambridge Univ. Add. Kita-ku Amijima, Osaka.

Fujita, Keishin, Prof. of Fishery at Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 Tokyo; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., '90 and Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; further studied in England and Germany. Add. Sapporo.

Fujita, Ken-ichi, Chairman Tokyo Chamber of Commerce since '25; b. 1873 at Hirosaki; grad. from the now defunct Meiji Law Coll. '98; in civil service for a time; Manager of Iwaya Shokai, then famous tobacconist in Tokyo; founded the Toyo Salt Industrial Co. which developed later into Dai Nippon Salt Mfg. Co., Kwantung Leased Territory. Add. Shiba Shirokane. Tokyo.

Fujita, Shiro, Member of the House of Peers, b. at Tokyo, 1861; attache to Japanese Legation in Vienna, 1886, then in Berlin; afterwards Private Secretary to the Minister of Communication and of Agriculture and Commerce, &c.; Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, '98; now Pres. of Taiwan Sugar Co. and other concerns. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Fujita, Tokujiro, Dir. of Fujita Bank (Osaka) and other cos. run by the Fujita family, being younger brother of Baron Fujita; b. 1880; grad. from Columbia Univ., '07. Add. Kiyamachi, Kyoto.

Fujita, Yuzuru, Mng.-Dir. of the Meiji Life Ins. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio '88; further studied at the Pacific Commercial School, San Francisco, '91; a clerk at a certain American store and returned home '95 to enter the present Co.; Manager of its Nagoya Branch '98; present post '17. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Fujiwara, Ginjiro, President and Mng.-Dir. of the Oji Paper Manufacturing Co. since 1911; b. 1868 in Nagano-ken; graduated from Keio '91 and then took to journalism in the provinces; entered the Mitsui Bank and was transferred to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha and had charge of its Branches at Shanghai and Taihoku '15. Add. Azabu Shin-ami, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Sakuhei, D. Sc., Meteorologist; b. in 1884 at Shimo Suwa, Nagano-ken; graduated at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Theoretical Physics, '09; appointed assistant at the Central Meteorological Observatory the same year; granted the Doctorate '15; promoted to Meteorologist (titular) in '18; proceeded to Europe on official business, '20; Prof. at his alma mater as additional duty, '23; attended the International Meteorological Observatory directors conference in 1926. Is specialized in Theoretical Meteorology, especially vortex motions. Add. Central Meteo. Observatory, Tokyo.

Fujiwara, Toshio, Prop. Fujiwara Trading Co., and Mng.-Dir. Naigai Kogyo (International Industrial) Co.; b. 1867, in Okayama-ken; studied in U.S.; was once in the service of the Mitsui Bank; founder of the above Cos. Add. Akasaka-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Fujiyama, Raita, President of Nippon Sugar Refinery Co. etc.; Dir. of various concerns; b. in 1865 in Karatsu; grad. at Keio-Gijuku in '90; was in the service of Mitsui Bussan; then entered the present Co. after the notorious scandal culminating in the suicide of its former President; Chairman of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce till '25 as successor of Visc. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Fukada, Kosan, Litt. Dr., and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1878 at Kanazawa; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '02 and further studied in England, Germany and France. Works; Translation of Kant's Critique, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Fukai, Eigo, Dir. of Nippon Ginko; b. 1871 in Gumma-ken; educated at the Doshisha College, Kyoto; on the staff of the Kokumin Shimbun '98-05; Private Secretary to Gov. of the Bank of Japan, '06-12; accompanied the Peace Envoys to Versailles in 1918 as an unofficial member. Add. Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Fukuda, Masataro, Gen., ex-Mem. Supreme Council; b. 1870 in Nagasaki-ken; Sub-Lieut. '87; Captain '95; stayed in Berlin and Vienna as Military Attache for years; took part in '04-05 war as a staff officer to Marshal Oyama; Colonel '07; Maj.-Gen. and brigade commander '11; Chief of Staff, Military Department, Kwantung Government; Lieut-Gen. and Commander of the 5th Div. '16; Vice-Chief of Gen. Staff; Full Gen. in '22; Com-in-Chief of Formosan Garrison, '18-22; Com. of Tokyo Garrison at the time of the Earthquake. Add. Yoyogi near Tokyo.

Fukuda, Tokuzo, D.L., Prof. of Tokyo Coll. of Commerce; b. 1874 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '94; was dispatched by the Gov. to Germany, France, and Italy to make further study in economics; again visited Europe and America '25-26. Works; several works on Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Ryojiro, Pres. Peers' School since '23, Chairman of Imp. Art Gallery, etc.; b. 1869 in Miye-ken; grad. Law, Imp.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo Univ. '92; held various junior posts at Central Government and in the provinces for some years after; as Councillor and Inspector of the Education Dep't '98; dispatched to Europe '99 to investigate affairs of educational administration; Bureau Director in '04; Vice-Minister '11-16; Mem. House of Peers (nom. in '16); Pres. Tohoku Univ. in '17. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Fukuhara, Toshimaru, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; Dir. of Onoda Portland Cement Mfg. Co.; b. 1886 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '01; Lecturer at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '02-'04; Army technical expert '04-'06; despatched to Europe and America on official mission, '08-'09; was also on the faculty of Waseda Univ. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Fukui, Kikusaburo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsui Bussan: b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School in 1883 and then entered the service of the Mitsui. to be attached to the branches at Shanghai, Singapore, Hongkong, Osaka, etc., and then the agent at New York for several years: was on the suite of the Peace Envoy Dec. '18. Add. Mitsui & Co., Tokyo.

Fukuoka, Hidei, 2nd Visc., L.L.B., M.L. (Yale), Prof. at Tokyo School for Foreign Languages and Peers School, etc.; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; went to America and studied at Washington, Lee, Cumberland and Yale Universities. Add. Koishikawa, Kanatomi-cho, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Ichitaro, Chancellor of Keio-gijuku; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Y. Fukuzawa; educated at Yale Univ. after he finished the Keio. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Fukuzawa, Momosuke, ex-M.P., Pres. of Daido Elec. Power Co., etc., brother-in-law of the Fukuzawa brothers. being husband of their sister; b. in 1864 at Kawagoye; studied at Keio; and further at a Commercial Coll. in U. S. A. Returning home '89. he first entered Tokyo Ice Works., then Oji Paper Mill, and finally Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co., of which he was agent for Tokyo. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Funakoshi, Mitsunojo, 2nd Baron, Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1867 in Hiroshima; studied in Germany, '86-93; passed Diplomatic Service Examination in '94; Eleve Consul at Vladivostok the same year, at San Francisco in '95; Legation Sec. at Washington in '97; to London in '99; Secretary at head office '02; Sec. at Vienna in '03; at Berlin '06-09; and at For. Office and lastly Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '12-14. Add. Motozonocho, Tokyo.

Funatsu, Shin-ichiro, former Con-Gen. at Mukden: b. 1873 in Saga-ken; edu. at the Shoin-gakusha, Saga, and passed the "Foreign student exam." of the Foreign Office '94; was Consul-General at Tientsin and then at Mukden '24-26. Represents Japanese Cotton-mill interest in China. Add. Shanghai, China.

Furuichi, Koi, Baron (cr. 1919), Dr. Eng., Privy Councillor since '24; Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo. Univ.; b. at Himeji in 1854; studied engineering in France '75-80; was successively Director of the Public Works Bureau, Home Office; Vice-Minister of Communications, Director-General of the Government Railways and Director of Seoul-Fusan R'ly '03-07; Pres. of Tokyo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Subway Co. till '25. He is one of the best amateur "no" singers and actors. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Furukawa, Toranosuke, Baron (cr. '15), President of the Furukawa Mining Co., son of the late celebrated Ichibei Furukawa and inherited his father's immense properties including more than twenty mines; b. in 1882 and graduated from Mining at Columbia, U.S.A., class '07. Add. Nihonbashi Setomono-cho, Tokyo.

Furuya, Shigetsuna, Minister to Argentina, Paraguay & Urguay; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; edu. at Doshi-sha, Kyoto, and Michigan; passed the Dip. and Con. service exam. in '02; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '08; 2nd Emb. Sec., '10; Sectional chief at the head office '16; Con.-Gen. at Ottawa, '18; Emb. Counsellor at Washington, '20; Minister to Mexico '22. Add. Buenos Aires.

Futa-ara, Yoshinori, 1st Count; b. 1886, of the house of Date, formerly a daimyo, and was adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Secretary to a local Govt. for a time; on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited England '21. Lady Futa-ara is sister to the late Prince Kitashirakawa. Add. Yotsuya Kasumiga-oka, Tokyo.

Futakami, Hyoji, Crown Mem. of House of Peers nominated in '24, Chief Secretary of the Privy Council; b. in 1878 in Toyama prefecture; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '04 and passed the Higher Civil Servce exam. the same year; was long connected with the Department of Communications as jun. secretary, Counsellor, etc. before transferring to the Privy Council. Add. Off. Res., Tokyo.

Futaki, Kenzo, D.M., Expert of the Epidemic Diseases Research Institute, Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1873 in Akita-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Hongo Motofujicho, Tokyo.

Gamo, Yasusato, Dir. of Fukushima Higher Com. Sch. since its creation in 1922; b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. (Special class) in '98; visited England, Germany and U.S.A. to study commerce; Prof. of Kumamoto High Sch.; Dir. of Ehime Com. Sch.; Prof. Yamaguchi Higher Com. Sch. Add. Fukushima.

Go, Seinosuke, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers, President of the Tokyo Electric Light Co., and Oriental Steel Foundry, Dir. of various Cos.; b. 1863 in Tokyo, son of late Junzo Go; studied in Europe; after several years in Govt. services he entered business circles, was chairman of Tokyo Stock Ex. till '24. Add. Koj. Kaminibancho, Tokyo.

Gonda, Yasunosuke, writer; b. 1887 in Tokyo; edu. at Foreign Language School, German course, and next at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, making fine art his speciality, class '13. Works; Economy and Civilization, Applied Art, etc. Is also connected with Ohara Social Research Institute. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Gorai, Kinzo, (penname Sosen), writer and Prof. at Waseda; b. in 1875 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in French Law, class '00, also in France and Germany '04-09; edit. of the Yomiuri '14; edit. of the monthly magazine Taikan, Marq. Okuma's organ at the time, in '18. Works; France and French-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

men. Political Ethics, Future of Social Revolution, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Goto, Fumio, Dir. of General Affairs, Formosan Gov't-General since '24; b. 1884 in Oita. Edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '08; Sec. or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '13; transferred to the Police Bureau, Home Office, the same year, first as sectional chief and then its Director, and last to the present post. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Goto Seitaro, D.Sc., Mem. of the Imp. Academy, Prof. of Zoology and Dean of the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken. Edu. at the above institution, '90, and further at the Univ. Hall, and went to America to study entomology; attended the 3rd International Zoological Conference held at Leyden, Holland, in '95; Prof. at the First High School on return and next at the present institution. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Goto, Shimpei, Viscount (Baron '06, Visc. in '22), Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; studied medicine in Japan and Germany; chief of Nagoya Hospital '76-78; App. Sanitary Commissioner at the time of the Japan-China War, and then Director of the Sanitary Bureau, Home Office; Dir. of the Civil Adm. Bureau, Formosa; Pres. of S. Manchuria Railway '06; Minister of Communications in '08, combining the office of Deputy-Pres. of the Colonial Bureau. Retired in '11 but again held it with an additional post of Pres. of I.G.R. in the 3rd Katsura Cabinet; formed the Doshikai with late Prince Katsura, but left it in '13; Min. Home Affairs and next of For. Affairs '16-18; Mayor of Tokyo '21-22; Home Minister, '23; visited Russia Dec. '27. Add. Azabu Miyamuracho, Tokyo.

Haga, Gonshiro, Lieutenant (ret.) Dir. Gov. Sericultural Institute at Nakano; b. in 1867 in Saitama-ken; graduated from Agriculture, Imperial Tokyo University, '92. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hamada, Kunimatsu, Lawyer; M.P.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; grad. from Chuo Univ.; returned to the House of Representatives thrice from Miye-ken and was once Vice-Pres. of the House. Add. Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Hamada, Tsunenosuke, Governor of Kyoto since '26; b. 1871 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '96; served as Counsellor or Chief Police Inspector in the provinces till '07; Gov. of Toyama, '07; of Miyagi till '20; after some years on the retired list was Dir. of Colonial Affairs Bureau '25-26. Add. Kyoto Pref. Office.

Hamaguchi, Tan, B.A. (Cambridge), founder of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Power Co.; b. 1872 in Wakayama-ken; grad. Keio Univ. '91 and Waseda, '94; further studied at Cambridge; M.P. in '04 from Wakayama-ken. Add. Koj. Shimo-rokubancho, Tokyo.

Hamaguchi, Yuko, M. P., Pres. of the Minsei-to Party (former Kensei-kai); b. 1870 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; Director of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau '07-12; Vice- Min. of Communications '12-13; Vice-Min. of Finance in 2nd Okuma Cabinet '14-15; Parl. Jun. Secy. to Finance Dept. for a while in '15; Minister of Finance in '24; Minister of Home Affairs '26-27. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Hanai, Takuzo, D.L., Barrister, Mem. House of Peers (nom.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

'22); b. 1868 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from the English Law School in Tokyo, class '85; passed Barristers' Examination a year or two after, is an acknowledged authority in criminal affairs. Has written several popular essays on Criminal Law; M. P. for several terms and was once Vice-Pres. of House of Representatives. Add. Kanda Nishiki-cho, Tokyo.

Hanihara, Masanao, Ambassador unattached '23; b. 1876 in Yamanashi-ken; grad. from Waseda '97; attache at Seoul Legation '99; at Washington, '01; Secy. at the same, '02; then Sec. Chief at Foreign Office; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco '16-17; Dir. Political Affairs, '17-19; was among the four Delegates to the Washington Conference 1921-'22; Vice-Min. of For. Affairs '19-'22; Amb. to Washington, '23-24. Add. Foreign Office.

Hanta, Ryotaro, Partner of Hunter & Co. of Osaka, Dir. of the Osaka Marine Ins. Co. and Aud. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1871 in Kobe; grad. from the Engin. Coll., Glasgow Univ., '88. Add. Nishi-ku, Osaka.

Hara, Kado, lawyer, D.L., Minister of Justice since Apr. '27; b. 1867 in Nagano-ken; grad. at Tokyo University, '89; Counsellor, Dep't Agr. and Com. in '09; Chief of the Tokyo Mine Inspection Office and that of Osaka '01-03; then opened law office. Add. Koj. Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Hara, Kingo, Pres. of the Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co. (non-tariff); b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School. Was for many years in the service of Mitsui Bussan; organized the above Co. with Mitsui's backing. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Hara, Kunizo, ex-Pres. of the One Hundredth Bank, etc.; b. 1883 in Hyogo-ken; adopted son of Rokuro Hara, a prominent retired businessman; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and passed Higher Civil Service Examination the next year. Add. Kita Shinagawa-juku, Tokyo.

Hara, Rokuro, a prominent business-man; b. 1844 in Tajima and took part in the work of the Restoration, having fought on the Imperial side in the civil war; studied in England and U.S. '71-77. Entered business circles and founded with a few others the One Hundredth Bank; Pres. Yokohama Specie Bank '83-90. Add. Gotenyama, near Tokyo.

Hara, Tomitaro, Pres. of 2nd Bank, head of the Hara Firm, Yokohama; b. in Gifu-ken 1870; studied at Waseda Univ.; was adopted by the Hara family as husband of its daughter; is a Director of the Yokohama Fire Insurance Co. and a leading businessman in Yokohama; noted as collector of art objects. Add. Bentendori, Yokohama.

Harada, Tasuku, L.L.D. (Edinburgh), D.D. (Amherst), ex-Pres. of Doshisha, Kyoto, '07-19; Professor at Hawaiian University since '20; b. 1863 in Kumamoto; studied at Foreign Language School in Kumamoto, and later at the Doshisha; entered Yale and grad. from Divinity School, class '91; travelled through Europe in '92; pastor in Tokyo, Kyoto and Kobe; ed. of Rikugo Zasshi, and the "Christian World". Pres. of the Christian Endeavor Union of Japan '93-'06 and attended the world convention in London '00 and similar religious meetings abroad; lectured at Harvard, Yale and other Universities in America '09. Add. Honolulu.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Haruki, Ichiro, D.L., Prof. Law at Imp. Univ. of Tokyo; b. in 1870 at Tokyo; grad. from the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '94; further studied Roman Law in Germany, 1900-04; Prof., Imp. Kyoto Univ. in '05; transferred to Tokyo later. Add Hongo Nezu, Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Manjiro, (penname Nyozekan), journalist and socialist writer; b. 1875 in Tokyo; was once on the staff of the Nippon, the Osaka Asahi and other journals; started a monthly organ "We" in '18 with his socialist friends. Works; London, Criticism of Modern State, Modern Society Criticized, etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Hasegawa, Shogo, Dir. Kisha-Seizo (Car Mfg.) Co.: b. in Osaka, 1872; grad. Mechanics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96. Add. Tennoji, Osaka.

Hashimoto, Keizaburo, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Yokohama Warehouse Co.; b. 1865 in Niigata; grad. College of Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Privy Council '92; Chief of Accountant's Bureau and then Vice-Min. of Finance '11-12; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com., '13-14; Pres. the Hoden Petroleum Co. till it merged with the Japan Petroleum Co. in '27. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Hashimoto, Kizo, M.P., Pres. of the Dojima Bldg. Co., Dir. of the Hashimoto Steamship Co.; b. 1872, stayed abroad for study many years. Add. Shiba Nihon-enoki, Tokyo.

Hashizume, Sutesaburo, Dir. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. Ltd.; born 1867 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in 1895; entered the service of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co. and promoted successively to the present post. Add. Totsuka-machi, Tokyo.

Hata, Benzo, M.D., Prof. of Surgery and Dean of Coll. Med., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.; b. 1879 in Fukui. Grad. from Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02. After serving as Assis. at the Alma mater's hospital and next at the Sapporo Hospital, he was sent for study to Berlin and Prague in '12; on return home in '14 appointed Prof. on the establishment of the present college and elected its Dean. Add. Sapporo.

Hata Eitaro, Lieut.-Gen., Vice-Minister of War; born 1872; graduating from the Military Cadets School in 1893 began his military career first as sub-lieutenant; further studied at the Military Staff College, which he graduated in 1903; after holding the posts of military attache to Japanese Embassy in London, regimental commander, etc. successively was appointed Director of Military Affairs Bureau, War Office, in 1923; then present post in '26. Was on the staff of the Japanese expedition to Tsingtao under General Kamio in 1914 and rendered distinguished services co-operating with the British forces under Brigadier General Barnardiston. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Hata Ryotaro, ex-Minister to Brazil ('20-23); b. 1867 in Nagano; entered diplomatic service after graduating from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Emb. Counsellor at Berlin '06; Secretary of Foreign Office '08; on retired list, '25. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Hata, Sahachiro, M.D., co-worker of Dr. Erlich in the discovery of No. 606 or Salvarsan; b. 1872 in Iwami; grad. with

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

honors from Medical Dept. of Okayama High School in '95; was Dr. Kitazato's assistant at the Epidemic Investigation Laboratory '98-07; studied at Berlin and Frankfort '07-11; Depart. Chief of Keio Hospital. Add. Nakameguro, near Tokyo.

Hata, Toyosuke, M.P., ex-Parl. Vice-Min. of Navy; b. in Tokyo, 1872; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Governor of various localities; Parl. Vice-Min. of Communications and then of Navy '24-25. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Hatai, Shinkishi, Ph. D., Prof. at Faculty of Science, Imp. Tohoku Univ. (Sendai), Prof. at Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.). Educated at the Tohoku Gakuin; studied zoology under Prof. Goto at the Ist High School in Tokyo; studied at Chicago University and appointed lecturer of the alma mater upon graduation; later Prof. at Cincinnati University and then Prof. at Pennsylvania University and Dir. of Biological Dep't. of the Wistar Institute attached to the Univ.; appointed Prof. at the Imp. Tohoku Univ. '23 while holding professorship at Pennsylvania Univ. Add. Wistar Institute, Pennsylvania Univ. (U.S.A.) & Imp. Tohoku Univ. (Sendai).

Hatano, Seiichi, Litt. Dr.; Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. since '17; b. in 1877 at Matsumoto; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '99; studied in Germany '04-06; Prof. at Waseda till '17 after his return home. Works; Origin of Christianity, History of Western Philosophy, Spinoza, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Hatano, Shogoro, Dir. of Mitsui Firm, Aud. of Mitsui Bank, Mining Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio, '76; was on the staff of Jiji when it was started; entered the Foreign Office and was appointed Consul at Tientsin, next Sec. at the head office; M.P. in '21-24. Add. Koj. Kami-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Hideo, D.C.L., Lawyer, formerly Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Tokyo; younger brother of Ichiro Hatoyama, M.P.; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '08; further studied in Germany and France. Add. Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Hatoyama, Ichiro, Lawyer, M.P. & Chief Secretary to the Cabinet, Company Dir.; b. in 1883, eldest son of late Dr. Kazuo Hatoyama. Grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., Class '07; began practice at father's office and at same time taught at Waseda; was for years Chairman of Tokyo Municipal Office; seceded from Seiyukai when it split and was one of those who formed Seiyu-Honto Party; returned to Seiyukai in 1926. Add. Koishikawa, Otowa, Tokyo.

Hatta, Saburo, D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology and Entomology, Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1865 in Kumamoto. Grad. from the Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '91; was app. Prof. at the Peers School, 93; at the Sapporo Agr. Coll., which has been expanded to the present Univ.; visited America, '06; sent for study to Europe, '12-15. Add. Sapporo.

Hatta, Yoshiaki, Perm. Vice-Min. of Railways since '26; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Civil Eng. Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '08; entered the service of the Gov't Railways, of which he had been Dir. of Construction Bureau till promotion to the present post in '26. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Hattori, Kintaro, Crown mem. House of Peers, Pres. of K. Hattori & Co. Ltd, that run Seikosha Watch and Clock Works;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Dir. of First Mutual Life Ins. Co. and of Chosen Industrial Co. Ltd.: b. 1860 in Tokyo; established in business 1881 and incorporated '17. Add. Ginza Shichome, Tokyo.

Hattori, Unokichi, Litt. Dr., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.: b. 1867 in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Philosophy '87-90; studied Chinese classics in China and method of teaching in Germany, '99-07; Prof. at alma mater on return; Prof. at Chinese Univ., Peking, till '09; Prof. at Harvard, U.S.A. '15. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Tetsuya, ex-M.P., b. Okayama, 1865; grad. Sapporo Agri. Coll. '84; studied law in U.S.A. and Germany; entered the diplomatic service, '85 and attache at Seoul Legation until '88; to Consulate at San Francisco; to the Legation at Berlin, '89-92; Private Secy. to the Minister of Agriculture, '92-97; Minister Resident, '97-98; Secy. of the Cabinet, '98; Dir. of the Political Bureau, Foreign Office, in the 1st Okuma Cabinet. Succeeded in procuring foreign loan for the Hokkaido Colliery. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Hayakawa, Yoshitaro, Pres. of Hayakawa Bill Broker Bank; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio '06; Served as Military interpreter and then as chief of Loan Dep't of the Tokai Bank, Ltd., before he promoted the present Bank in '18. Add. Ushigome Funagawara, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Aisaku, b. 1873 in Gumma, studied in U.S.A. for some years and entered business after his return home; Mng. of the Imperial hotel '70-21. Add. Ebaragun Komazawa-mura, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Gonsuke, Baron (cr. '07) Ex-Ambassador to the Court of St. James ('20-25); b. at Aizu 1860; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Foreign Office '85; Consul and Secretary of the Legation, '87-09; Director of Commercial Bureau '98., Minister at Seoul '99; at Peking '06-08 and again in '16-18; Ambassador to Rome, '08-16; Gov. of Kwantung Leased Territory '19-20; Ambassador in England '20, but returning home in Sept. '25, resigned the post; accompanied Prince Chichibu to England in 1925 as a member of the suite, returning home with the Prince in January '27. Add. Tokyo.

Hayashi, Haruo, M.D., Prof. Medicine, the Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; b. 1874 in Aichi-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at the above Coll.; its Assist-Prof. 1900 and Prof. '09. Add. Shitaya Yanaka, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Hirotaro, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers & Lecturer at the Literature Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Pres. of the Imperial Education Association; b. 1868; grad. in Philosophy from Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Prof. at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. and Master of Ceremonies for a time; chairman of Educational Investigation Committee since '22. Add. 399 Yoyohata Hatagaya, near Tokyo.

Hayashi, Kiroku, President of Keio Univ; b. 1872 at Karatsu; edu. at Keio in Literature and further studied Diplomacy at Paris 1901-04; M.P. in '20 and Senior Secretary of For. Office. Works; "Modern European Diplomacy," etc. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Hayashi, Kyujiro, ex-Minister to Siam ('25-28); b. in 1882 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Law, class '03; passed the Diplomatic Service exam. in '06; has since been in the diplomatic and consular service. Eleve Con. at Seattle, '08; Consul at Tientsin, '14; 2nd Emb. Sec. at London, '18; Con-Gen. at Fuchow, '19; at Hankow '23-25. Add. Tokyo.

Hayashi, Raizaburo, D.L., Perm. Vice-Minister of Justice '24-27; b. in 1878; grad. from the Chuo Univ., '97; Judge till '21; Dir. Bureau of Criminal Affairs. Add. Koj. Yoban-cho, Tokyo.

Hayashi, Tsuruichi, D. Sc. and mathematician, Dean Sc. Coll., Imp. Tohoku Univ. at Sendai; b. 1873 in Tokushima-ken; edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Assist.-Prof. Imp. Kyoto Univ. '98; Prof. Tokyo Higher Normal School, '07; Prof. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '11; is associate of various scientific societies of Germany, France, Italy, etc. Add. Sendai.

Higuchi, Hideo, M.P.; b. 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Litt. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; was lecturer at the Shinshu Univ. and the Bukkyo Univ. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Higuchi, Shigeji, M. D. (Japan and Rostock, Germany), Obstetrician and Gynecologist; b. 1876 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Medicine, First High School, class '99, and further at Breslau, Rostock, Halle, Berlin and London between '00 and '11 with some break spent at home; now Prof. at Tokyo Jikei-kai Medical Coll. and is connected with its hospital; also practices at his Higuchi Hospital at Shiba Tamura-cho. Add. Nishikubo Shirayama, Tokyo.

Hijikata, Kyucho, Deputy Governor of the Bank of Japan since '26; b. 1870; graduated from the Law Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, '93; entered the service of the Bank of Japan with which he was connected for years finally becoming its director; Pres. of the Industrial Bank of Japan 1918-22; re-entered the Bank of Japan in '26, being appointed its Deputy-Governor. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hijikata, Yasushi, D. L., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22 and ex-Dean of the Law College, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859; edu. in Law at the Univ. in '82, and with a short break occasioned by his study in England from which he returned in '94 he was on the University faculty till '22. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Hirai, Masamichi, M. D., Surg.-Gen., ex-Pres. of Red Cross Hospital; b. in Wakasa in 1863; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; attached to Otsu Regiment '90; studied in Germany '97-00; Director of Tokyo Garrison Hos., Vice-Pres. of Red Cross Hos. '06; then its Pres. '09-20. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Ki-ichiro, Baron (cr. '26), D.L., Vice-Pres. of Privy Council; b. 1865 in Okayama-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '88; appointed to the Bench, having filled chair of sectional chief and Procurator in the Tokyo Appeal Court, '95; Bureau Director '06-11, Vice-Minister of Justice '11-12; Procurator-Gen. till '21; then Pres. of the Supreme Court; Privy Councillor '24. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Hiranuma, Yoshiro, D.L., Dean of Commercial Dept. Waseda Univ.; b. in 1864 in Tsuyama, being brother of above; was in journalism for some years; educational work at Sendai High

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

School, Osaka Com. School, etc; Prof. at Waseda in '04. Add. Waseda Tsurumakicho, Tokyo.

Hiraoka, Ki, pioneer of rolling-stock makers in Japan, ex-Vice-Pres. Osaka Loco. Works; b. 1855 in Tokyo; went to U.S.A. in '71, and entered a rolling stock shop, N.Y., returning home about '80; appointed overseer of the works at Shimoasai, till about '90. and started the Hiraoka Rolling-Stock Works at Honjo, Tokyo, which was fused with Osaka Loco. Works. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Hiratsuka, Akiko, Miss, author and a "new woman"; b. 1886 in Tokyo; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' High School and Womens, Univ., Tokyo, in Domestic Economy. Works; Women's Life of Today. Men and Women of the Day. Rights of Women and Children; has also written some stories. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D., Dir. of the Gastro-enteric Hospital in Tokyo, etc; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '03; served as assistant at the alma mater '03-06, and was next appointed Vice-Pres. of the Hospital founded by Dr. Nagayo; studied at Heidelberg, Berlin, etc. '07-10. Add. Koi. Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Narinobu, Baron (cr. '25), Pres. of Japan Red Cross since '20 and Mem. of the Privy Council; b. 1850 in Kagoshima; was once in the Dep't of Finance and of Home Affairs. Nominated Member of House of Peers in '93; Steward to Prince Arisugawa, in '07. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Hirayama, Shin, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Astronomy, at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1867 in Tokyo; edu. at Science Coll. of the Univ., in '90; further studied at the University Hall and in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater on his return home in '94. Add. Azabu Nagasaka-cho, Tokyo.

Hiroi, Isamu, D. Eng. (Japan). Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kochi; edu. at Sapporo Coll., class '81; proceeded to U.S. Dec. '83; was successively Assist. Eng. in Miss. Riv. Comm., Eng'g Office of C. Shaler Smith, Edge Moore Bridge Co., etc. '84-87; Chief Engr. to Hokkaido-cho '89-95; Dir. of Harbour Works at Hakodate and Otaru '95-07; Prof. of Civ. Eng'g at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99-19; Mem. of Harbor Invest. Comm., Mem. National Research Council and Mem. of Shanghai Harb. Invest. Comm., '21. Works (in English): Plate-girder Construction, fifth ed., the statistically Indeterminate Stresses in frames commonly used for bridges, 2nd ed. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Hiro-oka, Keizo, Pres. the Kashima Bank, Osaka, and is head of the Kashima family, one of the millionaire houses in the city; b. 1876 in Tokyo, 2nd s. of Visc. Hitotsu-yanagi and adopted by the family; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., '00, and his activity afterward has been confined to various interests of his father-in-law whose daughter he married. Add. Kashima Bank, Osaka.

Hirosawa, Kinjiro, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 at Yamaguchi; proceeded to England for study '86; Private Secretary to the Premier; Min. to Spain and Portugal '21-24. He is a son of the celebrated State Councillor Hirosawa who took

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

active part in the work of Restoration. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Hirota, Koki, Minister to the Hague since '27; b. 1878 in Fukuoka; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; passed Dip. Service Examin., '06; attached the same year to the Chinese Legation; to England '09; Sectional Chief of the Commercial Bureau '14; 1st Emb. Sec. at Washington '18; Sectional Chief of the Intelligence Bureau '21; Dir. Euro-American Bureau, Foreign Office, '24-27. Add. Japanese Legation, Hague.

Hirota, Tsukasa, M. D., specialist in Children's Diseases, Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1856 in Kochi-ken; edu. at Coll. Med. of said institution, class '80; served at the Kumamoto Med. School and its hospital, '81-83; further studied at Strasburg, '85-88; Prof. at his alma mater, '89-21; was once Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court. Add. Iidamachi Roku-chome, Tokyo.

Homma, Hisao, a writer and Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1836 at Yonezawa; edu. at Waseda in English Literature, class '09. Works; Current Thoughts and Literature, Life and Art, Essentials of Ellen Kay, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Honda, Iwajiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Higher Sericulture School; b. in 1866 in Oita-ken; edu. at Tokyo Higher Agr. and For. School, class '88; was expert of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. and Dir. of Tokyo Ser. Institute. Add. Nishi Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Honda, Kotaro, D. Sc., Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Imp. Univ. since '09, Adm. of Gov't. Metal Laboratory; b. in Aichi-ken in '70; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Physics, class '97; further studied at the Imp. Univ. Hall, specializing in Electro-Magnetism; sent to Europe by Gov't. for further study; distinguished by his researches in steel; won the Imp. Academy prize; invented the Permanent Magnet patented in Japan and other countries. Add. Sendai.

Honda, Kumataro, ex-Ambassador to Germany; b. 1874 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in in Law but left unfinished, '94; passed the Foreign Office Clerks Exam., '95 and Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '98; Attache in China and next Belgium, '99; Per. Sec. to the Foreign Minister, '01; Member of the Peace Envoy suite to America; 2nd Sec. of Embassy at London, '97; Consul-Gen. at Harbin, '12; Emb. Counsellor at London, '14; Minister to Switzerland, '18; Minister to Austria, '22; Ambassador in '23 and ordered to proceed to Turkey; accredited to Germany '23-26. Add. Tokyo.

Honda, Seiroku, Dr. Dendrology, Emeritus Prof. Agr. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., ('00-27); b. 1866 in Saitama-ken; edu. Dendrology. Agr. College, '88; further studied in Germany. Add. Komaba, Tokyo.

Hongo Fusataro, Gen. (ret.); b. 1860 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Mil. Cadet School and Sub-Lieut. of Infantry '89; Maj.-Gen. '05; attached to the Berlin Legation during Japan-Russia War and commissioned with exchange of prisoners; Dir. Personnel Bureau of War Office in '09; Div. Chief of Mil. Education Board '10; Vice-Min. '13-14; Div. Com. and of Tsingtao Garison '17; full Gen. '18. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Honjo, Eijiro, Dr. of Economics, (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., his alma mater; further studied in Europe '21-22. Works; History of Socialism in Japan, Researches on Economic History, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Hori, Keijiro, Pres. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1867 in Kanazawa; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '93; entered the same year Russian Oil Co.; the present Co. in '95; Chief of Chemulpo branch, etc.; Dir. in '08; Vice-Pres. '11; Pres. '15. Add. Edobori Kitadori, Nishiku, Osaka.

Hori, Yoshikata, Counsellor at the Legation in Peking since 1926; b. 1885 in Kagoshima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and its post-graduate course, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; was in the Consular service at New York, '11; Vancouver, '13; Canton, '16; Pers. Sec. to Foreign Minister, then 1st Legation Secy. in China '17-21; commissioner of political affairs to the Siberian Expedition, '22; Consul-Gen. in London, '23-25. Add. Japanese Legation, Peking.

Horiguchi, Kumaichi, ex-Minister to Brazil; b. 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. and Eleve-Con. '94; Legation Secretary in Brazil '99-06; Sweden, '08-09; Mexico, '09-13; and Madrid, '13-18; Min. to Brazil '18-24, placed on retired list, '25. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zembei, M.P., Prof. at Keio; b. in Fukushima-ken; edu. at Keio, class '03; studied finance in Harvard, Cambridge and Berlin Univ.; on the editorial staff of the Jiji; Private Sec. to the Premier in the Takahashi Ministry; Parl. Counsellor, Dep't of Com. & Agr. till Ap'l, '25. Add. Ichigaya Tamachi, Tokyo.

Horikiri, Zenjiro, Dir. of Reconstruction Bureau, Home Dept.; b. 1884 in Fukushima Pref.; younger brother of Zembei Horikiri; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '09; on graduation, entered Home Affairs Dept.; after holding the posts of Appraiser, Secretary, Chairman of Town Planning Committee, etc., was appointed to the present post in '26. Add Koishikawa Takata Oimatsucho, Tokyo.

Horikoshi, Zenjuro, Pres. Horikoshi Firm; b. in 1863 at Ashikaga; in early days connected with Mr. Mason's in New York carrying on business in Japanese silk goods; returning home he organized the Horikoshi Shokai with branches at New York, London, Paris, Lyons, etc. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Horiuchi, Saburo, Vice-Adm.; b. 1869; early entered the Navy and was gradually promoted till attaining the present post; was Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept. and Com. Training Squadron, Dir. Naval Staff Coll. ('22-23), etc. Add. Navy Office.

Horiye, Sen-ichiro, D. L. (Japan), L.L.M. (Michigan), lawyer, Lecturer at Central Univ. (Tokyo) etc.; b. '76 in Hiroshima-ken; edu. at Tokyo Hogaku-in (now Central Univ.), class '99, the National English Ins., '01, and at Michigan, '07. Meanwhile passed the Judicial and Barrister's Exam. '02 and served at Dr. Kishi's Office for some years. Works; Does Suicide Nullify Insurance Contracts?, etc. Add. Kyobashi Minami Nabe-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshi, Hajime, Pres. of Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co.; b. 1874 in Fukushima; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and Columbia

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Univ.; published monthly "Japan and America" in N. Y.; dispatched by Govt. to Europe to inspect industry. Returned '07 and started present Co.; was once elected M.P. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Hoshijima, Jiro, M. P. social reformer and journalist; b. in Okayama-ken in 1887; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '17; Manager of Y.M.S. of said Univ., and Dir. of Central Legal Advisory Council. Add. Hongo-Masago-cho, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Seki, Chairman of Tokyo Business-men's Confederation; Member of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Mng-Dir. of the Tokyo Printing Co.; b. 1854 in Tokyo, started printing business in '74; went to America in '87 to investigate printing business; is promoter of the Oji Paper Mill; Mem. House of Rep. in '12. Add. Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.

Hoshino, Sho, Pres. of the Kawasaki Dai Hyaku Bank; b. 1876 in Hiroshima pref.; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '05; entered the Nihon Ginko, and served at its London branch '09-12; returned home and became the examiner of the Western branches; Dir. of the Kyoto branch '13; private secretary to the Governor of the Nihon Ginko '15-17; Dir. of the Nagoya branch '18; Dir. of the Osaka branch which resigned in '27. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Hosokawa, Moritatsu, 3rd Marquis (suc. '14); Mem. House of Peers; b. 1883. His house formerly held the fief of Kumamoto. Add. Koji-machi, Tokyo.

Hotari, Riichiro, Ph. D. (Chicago Univ.), Lecturer at Waseda; b. at Futsukaichi, Fukuoka-ken in 1881; edu. at Tokyo Hogakuin Univ., South California Univ., and Chicago, devoting himself to the study of Divinity and Philosophy; Lecturer at Waseda after returning home and was sentenced to imprisonment for his socialistic article in a magazine but the execution was suspended. Works; Religion and Humanity, Humanitarian Poet Browning, Translation of Dewey's Works, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Hozumi, Shigeto, Baron (suc. in '26), D.L. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. b. 1883 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Nobushige Hozumi, Pres. of the Privy Council; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '08, at Bonn, Paris, Cambridge, etc., '11-16 studying law of family, inheritance, etc. Works; Elements of Jurisprudence, Outline of Law of Family, Russian Revolution and Marriage, On Divorce, etc. Add. Ushigome Minamicho, Tokyo.

Ibaraki, Seijiro, Dir. of Urawa High School; b. in Ishikawa-ken, 1876; Edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. (English Lit.); Prof. at 4th High Sch.; educational inspector; Dir. of Tokyo Musical Academy, Matsumoto High Sch. and Tokyo Girls' Higher Normal Sch. Add. Urawa, Saitama-ken.

Ibuka, Kajinosuke, M.A. (Princeton), D.D. (Rutgars), Pres. (hon.) of the Meiji Gakuin; Chairman, National Committee, Y.M.C.A. Union of Japan; vice-chairman, World Students Fed.; b. in Aizu; studied at Dr. Brown's School in Yokohama and then at the Union Theological Seminary, New York; represented Japan in the Worlds' Y.M.C.A. and other religious conferences held abroad. Mrs. Ibuka is B. A., (Mount Holyoke, Mass.) Add. Meiji Gakuin, Shiba, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Ichikawa, Sadanji, (Eijiro Takahashi's nom de guerre), prominent actor; b. in Tokyo, son of the late 4th Sadanji who was one of the greatest actors of Meiji Era; succeeded to his father's name on his death, 1906. Toured abroad '21; combines classical and "new" style of acting. Add. Kanda Kita-Koga-cho, Tokyo.

Ichikawa, Sanki, Litt. D., Prof. of English and Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1886 in Tokyo.; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Philology, class '09; further studied in England, '12-'15; given chair of English and English Literature at the alma mater in Jan. '16. The Doctorate, '23. Works; Studies in English Grammar, An English Pronouncing Dictionary for Japanese Students; Notes on Shakespear's Othello, Hamlet, etc., Sheridan's The Rivals and The School for Scandal; Stevenson's Treasure Island. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Ichiki, Kitokuro, D. L., Minister of Imp. Household since '25; b. 1867 at Shizuoka; studied constitution, administrative politics, etc. in Germany '90-93; Prof. at Tokyo University '94; Mem. of House of Peers 1900; Vice-Minister of Home Affairs, '08-11; Chief of Bureau of Legislation '12-13; Minister of Education; next of Home Affairs '16-18; Privy Councillor, '17. Add. Hongo Akebono-cho, Tokyo.

Ichiki, Otohiko, Mayor of Tokyo since Jan. '28; b. 1872 in Kagoshima; graduated Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; Sec. to Formosan Government, and to Finance Dept.; Chief of Accountant Bureau of the Dept.; Vice-Minister of Finance '16-18: Minister of Finance in Kato Cabinet '22; Gov. of Bank of Japan, '23-27. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Sanjiro, D. Litt., Emeritus Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1864 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '89; Prof. of the Peers' School and then of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Totsuka, Tokyo.

Ichimura, Uzaemon, Professional name of Rokutaro Ichimura, actor at the Imperial, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo, 1874, son of the late Kakitsu Bando famous on the stage in Meiji Era; assumed the name of the 15th Uzaemon Ichimura at the age of 13. Add. Shiba Nishikubo-Akefune-cho, Tokyo.

Ichinomiya, Reitaro, Vice-Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank since '22; b. in Tokyo-fu in 1870; studied at the Tokyo Senshu Gakko and entered the service of the Bank; Manager of its New York Branch before he was called back to the Head Office as Dir.; present post at the time of its reorganization in '22. Add. Yokohama.

Ide, Kenji, Admiral (retired), once Supreme Military Councillor; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy in '90; appointed 2nd Sub-lieutenant in '91, being gradually promoted to Rear-Adm. in '17; Chief Staff of the Kure Naval Station '14-16; Dir. of the Military Affairs Bureau, Navy Dept., and then Vice-Minister of Navy; despatched thrice to England on official mission; Adm. in '25. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

Idei, Moriyuki, Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1892 in Tochigi-ken: edu. at Waseda and Chicago Univ. where he studied economics '17-20; visited U.S.A. in 1926. Add. Waseda Univ.

Igarashi, Tsutomu, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ., since '00; b. 1874 at Yonezawa: edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '95;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

has ever since been connected with the alma mater. Works; New History of National Literature, New Treatise on Composition, etc. Add. Waseda University.

Iida, Shinshichi, dry goods merchant, head of the Iida Firm, one of the largest dry goods stores in Japan; b. 1859 in Kyoto; decorated for his service in the cause of public utility; keeps branches in Tokyo, Osaka, Yokohama, Tientsin, Lyons, London, etc. His eldest son **Shintaro;** b. in 1884, is grad. of Waseda, and Mng. of the Firm. Add. Karasumaru, Kyoto.

Ikeda, Hiroshi, Gov. of Kanagawa since '26; b. 1881 in Shizuoka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '95; passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. the following year; secy. and chief police commisisoner at Nara, Kanagawa, etc.; next transferred to the Home Office; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo for some years; Dir. of Social Bureau till '25; governor of Kyoto, '25-26. Add. Kanagawa Pref. Office.

Ikeda, Nagayasu, Baron, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Okayama in 1883, of a family who was hereditarily a chief counsellor in feudal days of the daimiate of Okayama. Add. Oimachi, suburb of Tokyo.

Ikeda, Nakahiro, Marquis (suc. 1899), Lieut. of the Army, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1867 in Tokyo; grad. from the Military Academy; made a tour in Europe and America, '08. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, near Tokyo.

Ikeda, Seihin, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsui Bank; b. 1868 at Yonezawa; studied at Keio and Harvard; assist. Dir. of Mitsui Bank's Osaka Branch '98-00; toured through Europe and America to inspect banking business, '03. Add. Azabu Shin-Ryudo, Tokyo.

Ikeda, Torajiro, D.L., Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Justice Dep't.; b. 1879 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. English Law, class '03, and has since been in the service of Justice Dep't. as Judge., Pub. Procurator, or Counsellor of the Dep't. Ordered abroad twice on inspection tour; is also Lecturer at his alma mater. Add. Justice Dep't., Tokyo.

Ikegami, Shiro, Adm. Superintendent of Chosen since Dec. '27; b. 1857 in Fukushima. He came to Tokyo and entered Metropolitan Police Board '77, and this paved the way to his promotion; Chief Police Inspector of Osaka '00-13, and Mayor of Osaka '13-24. Add. Chosen Gov.-General, Seoul.

Ikeno, Sei-ichiro, D. Sc., Prof. of Botany at the Coll. Agr., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since 1891; b. 1866 in Tokyo. Graduated at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '87 and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany and Holland, '06-09, after having been assis. Prof. at the present Coll. for some years. Has discovered sparmatoboids in the fertilization of sago palms. Add. Koishikawa Sekiguchidai-machi, Tokyo.

Ikuta, Koji (penname Choko), novelist and critic; b. 1882 in Tottori-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '06. Works; Enko and After, Environment, Tendency of Modern Literature and Thought, etc. Add. Takinogawa, near Tokyo.

Ikuta, Sadayuki, Pres. Toyokuni Bank, Dir. Tokyo Bankers' Association; b. 1870, studied at Keio and then in the U.S.A.; was long in the service of Bank of Japan. Add. Ichigaya-Kagacho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Imai, Gosuke, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of the Katakura Life Ins. Co. and Vice-Pres. of Katakura Filature Co.; b. 1859 in Nagano-ken; was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal in recognition of his services to the development of commercial and industrial interests in '17; visited Europe and America for inspection in '19. Add. Yoyogi, Tokyo.

Imai, Keisho, Prof. at the Govt. Musical Academy, Tokyo; b. in Yokohama in 1871; lost his sight when four years old and devoted himself to Koto Music; has taught at the Academy since '94; composed number of tunes. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Imamura, Akitsune, D. Sc., noted seismologist, Professor of seismology at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Mem. Seismic Disaster Prevention Investigation Committee, Mem. Scientific Research Council, Assist. Chief of Geophysics Dept. of same council; b. 1870 in Tokyo; graduated Physics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; studied seismology under late Dr. Kiyokage Sekiya, noted seismologist; was instructor of Military Cadet School for some time; later appointed professor of seismology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; represented Japan at the International Seismological Society Conference in Strasburg (France) and the conference of the Geophysics Dep't. of the International Scientific Research Council Conference in Rome in '22; is the only great authority on seismology since the death of Dr. Fusakichi Omori. Works: "Seismology," "Lectures on Earthquakes," several articles and essays on earthquakes and seismology, in Japanese or English, published in the Reports of the Seismic Disaster Prevention Committee and in magazines, also several textbooks on science. Add. Higashi Okubo, Tokyo.

Imamura, Shigezo, B.A. (Cambridge), Pres. of the Imamura Bank, 2nd son of the late Seinosuke Imamura; b. in Tokyo in 1877, studied at Trinity Coll., Cambridge; inherited father's estate in Sept. '20 and became Director of the Bank. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Imaoka, Jun-ichiro, D. Eng., Pres. of the Uraga Dock Co.; b. 1894; grad. from Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. in 1898; stayed in England and Germany for study; Engineer to Communication and Railway Dep'ts; judge of the Higher Marine Court; Mng. Dir. and then Pres. of the Uraga Dockyard Co. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Inada, Ryukichi, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., since '18 from which he was grad. in '00. After studying at the Post-grad. course, he studied three years in Germany, '02-05; Prof. at Kyoto Univ., '05-18, and now in charge of the Inada Ward, Univ. Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Univ. Hospital, Tokyo.

Inouye, Hide, Lady-Prof. of the Nippon Women's Univ.; b. 1877 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Nippon Women's Univ. and went to U.S.A. for further study and grad. from Teachers' Coll., Columbia Univ. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Inouye, Jukichi, ex-Secretary of the Foreign Office, but more widely known as a Japanese writer of English; b. 1862 in Tokushima; edu. at Rugby in '81 and then the course of metallurgy at Royal School of Mines, returning home '83; Prof. of English at Tokyo High School till '93; Japanese editor on the staff of the Japan Gazette; Secretary of Legation at Brussels and Washington, later serving at the head office till he resigned

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

in '18. Works: Home Life in Tokyo; Jap.-Eng. and Eng.-Jap. dictionaries. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Inouye, Junnosuke, Governor of the Bank of Japan; b. in Oita, 1869; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '95; entered the Bank of Japan the same year and was promoted to be Dir. Banking Bureau in '05; was the Bank's Agent in London '08-11; Vice-Pres. of Yokohama S.B. '11-13; President till '19; Governor of the Bank of Japan '24 and was Minister of Finance in the short-lived Yamamoto Cabinet, '24; again Gov. of the Bank of Japan '27. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kakugoro, ex-Pres. of Yahagi Electric Co., etc.; b. in Hiroshima, 1859; stayed in U.S.A. for some years; advisor to the Korean Government in '94. Add. Koj. Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Katsunosuke, 2nd Marquis (suc. '15), Privy Councillor; b. in Choshu, 1860; an adopted son and heir of the late Marquis Inouye (d. '15) who was his uncle; was in the service of Bank of Japan before he got appointment at Foreign Office in '85; Legation secretary in Berlin '86; secretary and counsellor at the head office, '92; Minister to Germany 1898-07; Envoy to Chile in '10; Ambassador to St. James' Court '13-16; Grand Master of Ceremonies and Privy Councillor '28 Add. Azabu Uchidayama, Tokyo.

Inouye, Kyoshiro, 2nd Viscount, D. Eng., Minister of Railways '26-27, Member of House of Peers; b. in Kumamoto, adopted son of late Viscount Ki Inouye; edu. in Mining at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; further studied abroad '98-04; Prof. Osaka Higher Tech. School and Kyoto Imp. Univ.; then transferred to Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of the South Man. Rly. Co. till '22. Add. Shimo Osaki, Tokyo.

Inouye, Masaji, b. June 1876 in Tamba; grad. from Politics, Waseda Univ.; further studied at the Vienna Univ. and Berlin Univ.; a senior official of the Financial Dep't. Korean Government, '04 and held various local posts; next secretary-ship of the Korean Household Dep't; went to Europe and America on official mission, to inspect the colonial condition there, '10; resigned his official post and went to south sea island to start gum plantation. Add. Takata-machi, Tokyo.

Inouye, Michiyasu, M.D., oculist. Proprietor and Head of Inouye Hospital; b. 1867 in Hyogo-ken; grad. Medical Coll. of Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '90; Prof. at the 3rd High School in Kyoto '95; est. his own Hospital '04. Is also noted as an "uta" poet and attached to the National Verse Office of Court. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Inouye, Ryokei, Fleet Admiral, Visc. (Baron in '87 and Visc. in '07); b. 1845 in Satsuma; studied at Annapolis '77-81; rendered distinguished services in Korean affairs in '74, civil war of '78 and in Sino-Japanese war of '94-5; Admiral in '08; Fleet Adm. in '11. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D., oculist; was b. 1881 in Tokyo, and studied his specialty at Imperial Tokyo Univ., Leipzig and Royal Ophthalmic Hospital, London. Has published a number of monographs on eye-diseases and maintains his own hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Inouye, Tetsujiro, Litt. D.; b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; pursued

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Univ. of Tokyo where he served '99-22; b. 1860 in Shidzuoka: grad. from the Science Coll. of the University '82; further studied in Germany; Member of Imperial Academy in April, "11; visited U.S.A. '26. Add. Yotsuya Obancho, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Kammei, formerly editor of the Jiji Shimpo, Mem. of Board of Council of Keio Univ.; b. 1859 in Mito; grad. from Keio Univ. where he taught at a time. Add. Azabu, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Rinshiro, Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. 1879 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from English Lit. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '03; took the post-graduate course. Add. Koishikawa Ohtsuka, Tokyo.

Ishikawa, Sanshiro, socialist writer; b. 1876 in Saitama; edu. at the Chuo Univ. in Law, class '02; has taken active part in socialist movement, resulting in his flight to Europe in '13 and returned home in '20; again went abroad in '20. Works: Philosopher Carpenter, Western Socialist Movement, New Researches in Japanese Mythology, etc.

Ishikawa, Teikichi, M.D., Dir. of Sugamo Brain Hospital (private); b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp Tokyo Univ., class '95; Vice-Pres. of the Yamagata Prefectural Hospital, '96; Pres. Shizuoka Pref. Hospital '99. Resumed study at the post-grad. course of his alma mater for about a year, and at the same time attended lectures on Psychology at Coll. of Literature; medical expert at the Metropolitan Police Office: Pres. of a Brain Asylum, '06; founded his own hospital, '13. Add. Sugamo Nobyo-in, Tokyo.

Ishimoto, Keikichi, 2nd Baron, Social reformer, eldest son of late Lieut.-Gen. Shinroku Ishimoto, who was War Minister in the 2nd Saionji Cabinet; b. in Tokyo in 1887 and grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '14 and was for years connected with Mitsui Mining Co. The Baroness also takes active part in social reform work, and the two are earnest advocates of birth control principle. Add. Takata-Toyokawacho, Tokyo.

Ishiwara, Kenzo, Privy Councillor, nom. '27; b. 1864 in Okayama; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ. of Tokyo '80 and entered Justice Dep't; app. judge in '91 which he left the following year to be counsellor to local gov'ts. and Home Office; governor of Yamanashi, Kochi, Hokkaido, &c., lastly of Kanagawa; transferred to the Imperial Household Dep't.; Vice-Min. of Imp. Household '20-22. Add. Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Ishiwata, Bin-ichi, D.L., Mem. House of Peers: b. 1859 at Tokyo; studied law in Germany, '86-90; Judge of Tokyo Local Court; Counsellor of Dept. of Justice; Public Proc. of Tokyo Appeal Court; Lecturer of Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Dir. of Civil and Criminal Bureau; promoted to Vice-Min. of Justice in Sept., '03; then to Chief Sec. of Cabinet in '06-08. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Ishizaka, Masanobuu, Ph. B., Ph. D. (John Hopkins), Dir. of Aoyama Gakuin and Aoyama Jogakuin: b. 1860 in Tokyo; after graduating from the Aoyama Gakuin College went to the United States and studied at the Albion Univ. and Johns Hopkins Univ.; returning home joined the teaching staff of his alma mater (Aoyama Gakuin) in '96; Dean of the collegiate course and middle school course of the school in '06; became Dir. of the Aoyama Gakuin in '21; also Dir. of the Aoyama Jogakuin (girls

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

school) since '27. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi 7-chome, Tokyo.

Ishizuka, Eizo. Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1865 at Aizu; appointed Legal Adviser in '95 to the Korean Govt. for a time; next held the post of Chief Counsellor to the Government-Gen. of Formosa; then Civil Administrator of the Occupied Districts in Manchuria, '05; app. Chief Counsellor of Chosen Govt. in '07; Dir. of Com., Agr. & Eng. Dept., Korea in '12; Pres. Oriental Development Co., '16-24. Add. Ush. Kikuicho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Sho, Lawyer and M.P.; b. in Fukui in 1875 and was adopted by Shiro Isobe; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '99. Add. Honjo Kamezawa-cho, Tokyo.

Isobe, Yaichiro, Principal and Prop. of the Kokumin Ei-Gakukai (the National English Language Association) in Tokyo: b. 1861 in Oita-ken; studied English at Keio Gijuku for several years; organized the above English School in conjunction with a certain foreigner in '88. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Isomura, Toyotaro, Dir. of Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; grad. from Keio Gijuku in '90; an official in the Dep't of Communications; journalist for a short while; entered the Bank of Japan in '94; a clerk in the Mitsui Bussan; its Section Chief and next promoted to its London Agent. Add. Takanawa Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Isono, Chozo, Prop. of the Meidiya, wholesale dealers in provisions, liquors, etc.; b. 1874 in Tottori-ken; grad from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the Co., and was adopted by its founder. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Itakura, Takuzo, Prof. of Keio Univ., Editor of the Jiji Shimpo; b. in Hiroshima-ken; grad. from Keiogijuku in '03; visited Europe and America several times. Add. Hiratsuka Togoshi, near Tokyo.

Itami, Jiro, Dir, Daido Electric Power Co., Special Mem. Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1863 in Tokyo, younger brother to the late Baron Haruo Itami; early entered the N.Y.K. being later promoted to be Mng. of its Kobe Branch. Add. Shimo-Yamate-dori, Kobe.

Itaya, Miyakichi, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of a steamship company in Otaru, Hokkaido; b. 1885 in Hokkaido; 1st son of late Miyakichi; grad. from Waseda Univ. in 1909. Add. Otaru City.

Ito, Bunkichi, Baron (created 1900); Chairman, Manchuria Cotton Mill Co.; b. 1885 in Tokyo, son of the late Prince Ito; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Early entering the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce he was promoted to its Counsellor and section chief, which he resigned in '22. Add. Shiba Mita, Tokyo.

Ito, Chuta, D. Eng., architect and Prof. at Imp. Univ., Tokyo since '05; b. 1864 in Yamagata-ken; grad., from Architecture at the University '92; despatched to China, India and Turkey in '02-05 to study his special subject. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Hayazo, M.D., ex-Prof., Imp. Univ., Kyoto; b. 1865 in Tottori; grad. Medicine, Imp Univ., Kyoto, class '09, had charge of his adopted father's hospital at Tottori, then of the Sapporo Hospital '90-99, meanwhile studying in Germany for two years;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

also had charge of the University Hospital, Kyoto. Add. Tottori.

Ito, Hirokuni, 2nd Prince, Grand Master of Ceremonies since '26; b. 1870, 4th son of Gorosaburo Inouye of the former Choshu clan, and was adopted as son and heir by the late Prince Ito; studied in Germany; Deputy Grand Master of Ceremonies, '16; Dir. of Bureau of Imp. Mews '21-26. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Ito, Jujiro, Ph. D. (Pennsylvania), ex-Prof. of Waseda Univ., officer in Yamashita S.S. Co.; b. '78 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Waseda, class '03; graduate student Univ. of Chicago '05-06; same '06-08, (Harrison scholar, U. Penn., '06-07; Harrison. jur. fellow, same U., '07-08). Works; "Carriage by Sea," and "Study of Commerce," '11, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo-fu.

Ito, Kinsuke, Dir. Keio Univ., Nippon Flour, Chiyoda Life Ins., etc.; b. 1865 in Yamaguchi; grad. Keio Univ. and for several years was on the staff of the Jiji; at the Nippon Ginko '98-06; visited Europe and America '05 on official business; left the bank soon after his return, and restarted the defunct daily Nippon '06, which was discontinued after some years. Add. Hakusan Goten-machi, Tokyo.

Ito, Miyoji, Count (cr. Baron '95, Visc. '07, Count '22), Privy Councillor; b. 1857 at Nagasaki; started his career in civil service from the lowest ladder; the late Prince Ito's Private Secretary '90-95; Chief Secy. of the Cabinet also under the Prince; Minister of Agriculture and Commerce in '98 in the Ito-Itagaki Cabinet; Privy Councillor in '99. On the occasion of the Japan-China War he was sent to Chefu to exchange the Signed Treaty of Peace. He was conspicuous for causing the fall of the Wakatsuki Cabinet in '27. Add. Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Ito, Sukehiro, Viscount; 12th of the line, of a daimiate family of Hyuga; b. in 1880 and succeeded to the family title in '04; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and studied in Europe and America; once Mem. House of Peers. Add. Akasaka Hitotsugi, Tokyo.

Ito, Tokutaro, D. Sc., F.L.S. (London), botanist, son of the late Keisuke Ito, the Linnaeus of Japan; b. 1868 in Nagoya; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and in England. Add. Koishi-Haramachi, Tokyo.

Ito, Yonejiro, Pres. of the Japan Times since '25; b. 1861 in Uwajima; grad. from the Osaka Semmon Gakko, and going over to America in '82 studied at the Michigan Univ. Returned home '94 and entered the N.Y.K. '96; Agent at Shanghai and London; Mng.-Dir. of the Co. '16-20; Pres. till '24. Add. Kamakura.

Iwahara, Kenzo, Dir. Onoda Cement Co., Shibaura Iron works, etc.; b. 1863 in Ishikawa-ken; finished Mitsubishi Nautical School '83; private secretary to Mr. R. W. Irwin, adviser of the Union Transportation Co., then on a similar service to Mr. Masuda, of Mitsui Bussan; had charge of the Co's. London Office '86-90; Manager of the Osaka and Kobe branches '90-95; then of the newly established branch office at New York '96; Mng.-Dir. of the Bussan '06; but left it being involved in the Naval Scandal '14. Add. Azabu Miyamura-cho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Hisaya, Baron, (cr. '00) Dir. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1866; eldest son of the great Yataro Iwasaki, the "Sea King" of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

his time; edu. at Kelo-gijuku, then the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, U.S.A., of which he is LL.B., class '83; was installed that year as head of the great house of the Mitsubishi; has travelled in Europe and America a number of times. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwasaki, Koyata, 2nd Baron, President of Banking Dept. of Mitsubishi Co.; b. 1879; succeeded in '09 to the title on the decease of his father Yanosuke, 1st Baron and brother of the "Sea King;" was educated at Imp. Tokyo University and Cambridge. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Iwase, Yu-ichi, M.D., Prof. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. on Obstetrics and Gynecology; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at above institution, class '00. Assistant at the alma mater on graduation; instructor at Okayama Medical College, '02-'04; Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater, '04-06. Further studied in Germany and France, '06-10; Prof. at the alma mater since his return. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Iwata, Chuzo, D.L., lawyer; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1875; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; was long a lecturer on English law at Waseda and other universities; legal adviser to the Bank of Japan, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, etc. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Iwatare, Kunihiko, electrician and Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Electric Co., (joint undertaking between Japanese and foreign capitalists in which the Western-Electric Co., U.S.A., are prominent); b. 1854 in Fukuoka; grad. from the former Gov. Engineering Coll. '82, and entered the present Co. on its formation about '93. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Iwaya, Suyeo, author, novelist, the Hans Andersen of Japan; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at German Association School and Literature Coll., Imperial Tokyo Univ.; further studied in Germany '98-03, filling at the same time chair of Japanese in the Oriental Language School, Berlin. Has written and translated quite a large number of stories for juvenile readers. Nom de plume "Sazanami". Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Izawa, Takio, Mem. House of Peers, ex-Mayor of Tokyo ('26); b. 1869, in Nagano-ken; graduated from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Metropolitan Police Inspector '09; Governor of Wakayama '07; Ehime '08-12; Niigata, '12-14; Metropolitan Police Superintendent '14-15; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '24-26. Add. Tokyo.

Izumi, Akira, D. C.L., Prof. of Meiji Univ.; b. 1873 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Sapporo Agricultural College; further prosecuted his studies at the Lake Forest, Wisconsin, and Columbia, '07-'12; was once Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Technical School. Add. Shimohoya, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Jimbo, Kaku, English scholar and Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Tokyo in 1883, being younger brother of late Dr. Kotora Jimbo, geologist (d. '24); grad. from said school in '05 and next Coll. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Kabayama, Aisuke, 2nd Count, Pres. of the Japan Steel Works at Muroran; Pres. of Taisho Bank; Dir. of Horai Life Ins., Hakodate Dockyard, Copper Mfg. Cos.; b. 1865, son of the late

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Adm. Count Kabayama; studied economics in England. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kadono, Ikunoshin, Dir. Keio Univ., Chiyoda Mutual Life Assurance Co., and Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1856. in Miye-ken; edu. at Keio, being one of its pioneer graduates and was long on its faculty; took to business about '01. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kadono, Jukuro, ex-Vice-Pres. of Okura Firm. Ltd.; b. 1868 in Miye-ken; is brother of I. Kadono; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; the London agent of the Firm '00-07; later Mng.-Dir. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Kadono, Rempachiro, Aud. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken in 1868; entered the service of the bank in its early days; Mng. of its Yokohama Branch, etc. Add. Shiba Kanasugi-hamacho, Tokyo.

Kagami, **Kenkichi,** Chairman of Fire Ins. Ass. of Japan; Pres. of Tokyo Marine Insurance Co. and of Mitsubishi Trust Bank; was born in Tokyo in 1808; graduated from the Tokyo Higher Com'cial school early eighties. London Agent of the Co., '05-12. Add. Koishikawa Otsuka, Tokyo.

Kagawa, Toyohiko, Socialist, worker and friend of labours; b. in Kagawa-ken 1889; studied at the Meiji Gaku-in but left it unfinished; at Princeton '14-17; returned home to work for labourers; married a Christian girl, his follower and assistant; attended the Christian Convention, Dec. '24, Boston, and lectured in England, Germany, India, '24-25. Works; "Shisen-wo-koete" (English title "Before the Dawn"), his autobiographical novel '21, Taiyo-wo-irumono" (Shooting at the Sun), '22; "Kabe-no-Koe" (Voice from the Wall), '24. Add. Fuki-ai-Shimmachi, Kobe.

Kajiwara, Chuji, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank; b. 1867 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; entered the Bank of Japan and was its London Agent for years; finally becoming its director; Vice.-Pres. and then Pres. of Yokohama Specie Bank till '22; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank, '22-27. Add. Shimo-Osaki, Tokyo.

Kakehi, Katsuhiko, D. L., Prof. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '03; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; at Berlin Univ., Germany '98-03; is a Shinto enthusiast. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kaku, Sagataro, ex-Dir. Civil Affairs Bureau, Formosa, '21-24; b. 1874 in Okinawa; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; entered Dep't of Agr. and Com.; transferred to Formosa where he was first Chief of Monopoly Bureau; attended the International Opium Convention in '25. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Kamada, Eikichi, Privy Councillor since 1927, ex-Pres. of Keio Univ., etc.; b. 1858 in Kii, for which he sat once in the House of Representatives, '95; studied at Keio '74-76; Principal of Kagoshima Zoshikan High School '81-83; Director of Oita Middle School; but returning once more to this alma mater '89 toured abroad to inspect educational affairs in Europe and America; Pres. of Keio on returning home; represented Japanese Govt. in the International Labor Conference, Washington, '19; min. of Education in the Kato (Adm.) Cabinet, '22. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kambe, Masao, D.L., ex-Prof. at Coll. of Economics, Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900; sent abroad for study twice in '04-'08 and '10-15; Prof. at Waseda and others till '02; Assis.-Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. '07; lectured at Kiel Univ. Germany; afterwards resigned the Kyoto Univ. '22. Works; Lectures on Pol. Economy, Redemption of National Debts, History of Socialism and Social Movement, etc. Add. Okazaki-cho, Kyoto.

Kamei, Shigetsune, Count, ex-Chamberlain to the Crown Prince and Master of Ceremonies; b. 1884 of a Daimyo family; studied literature at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Koishikawa Maruyama-cho, Tokyo

Kamiyama, Mitsunoshin, Gov.-Gen. of Formosa since '26; Mem. House of Peers; b. 1870 in Yamaguchi; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo University; was successively Secretary and Judge of the Administrative Litigation Court; Dir. Forestry Bureau, Dept. Agr. & Com.; Gov. of Kumamoto '12-13; Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. '14-18. Add. Taihoku, Formosa.

Kanai, En, D.L. (Japan), Mem. of Imp. Academy & Emer. Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. at Coll. of Literature (Economics), Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Professor at his alma mater '90; dispatched to Europe '11. Add. Yanaka Tennojimachi, Tokyo.

Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D., Otorhinolaryngologist, Proprietor of Kanasugi Hospital. Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; b. in Chiba-ken, 1865; edu. in Germany 1881-91; founded his own Hospital; represented Japan at the International Otonasopharyn Conference at Vienna, '08; was once an M.P. Add. Kanasugi Hospital, Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Kanda, Masao, M.P.; b. 1878 in Tochigi; edu. at Waseda Semmon Gakko (now univ.), class '01; served as teacher in Szechuan, China, for a number of years; special correspondent of the Asahi in Peking, '07-15; on the editorial staff of the Asahi till '24. Add. Mejiro Bunka-mura, near Tokyo.

Kanda, Raizo, Banker, Pres. of the Kanda Bank, Tokyo; b. in 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at the local commercial school and then entered a stock-broker's shop in Nagoya; established himself in Tokyo soon after the Russo-Japanese war and has risen to the present position. Is also proprietor of the Momijiya Stock-broking House. Add. Kanda Bank, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Kentaro, Viscount (Baron '95, Viscount '07), Privy Councillor, hon. LL.D. (Harvard); ex-Pres. of America's Friends Society and Japan-American Association; b. 1853 Fukuoka; grad. from Harvard, U.S.A., class '78; private Secretary to the late Prince Ito as Premier '85-86 and Pres. of the Privy Council '88-90; Chief Secretary of the House of Peers; Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. '94-96; full Minister '98; Minister of Justice '00-01. On the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War he was sent to U.S.A. to represent Japan unofficially. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kaneko, Naokichi, Mem. of Kobe Chamber of Commerce; b. 1866 in Kochi-ken; was partner of former Suzuki Firm, (once influential trading concern in Kobe, dissolved in '27) and director of various undertakings controlled by the Firm. Add. Kumoidori Kobe.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kaneko, Noboru, Dr. Eng., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Ehime in 1870 and was grad. from Mechanic Eng., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '94; further studied his speciality in England and France; Prof. at 3rd High School, etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Kaneko, Umaji, Litt. D., Prof. at Waseda Univ. where he was grad. in '94, and then studied Philosophy at Leipzig and Berlin '01-03; b. 1869 in Shinano. Works; "Situation of Mental Current in Europe", "Outline of Philosophy", etc. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kanno, Katsunosuke, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '22); b. in 1867 in Gifu-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '96; passed the higher civil service examination the following year; secretary of Agr. and Com., and next a similar post in Treasury; attached to the Embassy in London in'07; Dir. Printing Bureau; Dir. of the Finance Bureau; Vice-Min. of Finance '18-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kano, Jigoro, Crown Mem. of House of Peers since '22, ex-Pres. of Tokyo Higher Normal School; b. in Kumamoto-ken in '60; Director and Prof. of Peers' School '83; Director of the Special Education Bureau '98 and a patron of athletic sports having led the Japanese lads that attended the Olympics in Paris. Add. Koishikawa Kodokan, Tokyo.

Kano, Tomonosuke, Pres. of the former Tokai Bank '25-27; b. 1872 in Ibaraki-ken; edu. in Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '95; entered the Sumitomo Bank '00; was long Chief of its Tokyo Branch; Mng.-Dir. at its head office in '17. Add. Tokyo.

Kanokogi, Takeshiro, Painter, Founder & Dir. of a private art school in Kyoto; b. 1874 in Okayama city; studied painting under Koyama and Matsubara; went to U.S.A. in '00 and then to France where he studied under Jean Paul Laurens in whose studio he succeeded in attaining the first seat of Concours. Add. Shimokamo, Kyoto.

Kasama, Akio, secretary of the Legation at Bucharest since '25; b. 1885; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '09; was in Govt. Rly. service till '17; removed to the For. Office and was Chief Sec. of Intelligence Bureau, '23; Emb. Counsellor at Rome and Dip. Resident at Constantinople '23. Add. Bucharest.

Katakami, Noburu, Russian scholar and ex-Prof. at Waseda; b. 1884 in Iyo; edu. at Waseda in Literature, class '06; Moscow Univ. from '16 to 19; again to Russia in '25. Works; Facts about Russia, Modern English Poems. Add. Waseda.

Kataoka, Naoharu, M.P., Adviser to the Minsei-to Party; b. 1859 in Kochi-ken; grad. at the Toyo Gakko; entered civil service as a district administrative official; officer of the Nippon Life Ins. Co. and later its Pres. which post he resigned in '18; was a delegate to the 5th International Actuaries Conference in '06 and elected its Vice-Pres.; Parl. Vice-Minister Home Office, '24-25; Minister of Commerce & Industry, '25; Finance Minister, '26-27. Add. Tokyo.

Katayama, Kuniyoshi, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1855 in Shizuoka-ken; studied medical jurisprudence in Austria and Germany '84-88, and has since been Prof. at the Coll. of Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Katayama, Sen, M.A., B.D., pioneer socialist in Japan, now on the Executive Committee of the Third International of the Soviet Government; b. in Tsuyama in 1860; edu. at an American University; after returning home established Kingsley Hall and started an earnest labor and socialist propaganda which invited active persecution from the Government and made him flee to America about fifteen years ago. Works; Labor Movement in Japan (Chicago), Autobiography. Add. Moscow.

Katayama, Yoshikatsu, Dir. Chosen Bank, since '23; b. 1877 in Kyoto; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed the Higher Civil Service Exam. '05; Secretary of Agr. and Com. '05; sent abroad '14; promoted to Counsellor and chief of the War Ins. Bureau; removed to the S.M.R.C. as Dir.; resigned in '21. Add. Seoul.

Kato, Kanji, Admiral, Com.-in-Chief of 1st Squadron and also of Combined Fleet since '26; b. in 1881; Lieut. '97; Captain, 11; attached to the Embassy at London; Private Secretary to Navy Minister; commanded the Japanese fleet detailed in Vladivostok during the Russian revolution '15-16; attended the Washington Conference as Chief Naval Adviser '21-22; Vice-Adm. and Vice-Chief, Naval Gen. Staff '22-23; Director of Naval Staff College '23-24; Com.-in-Chief of Yokosuka Naval Station '24-25; then appointed to the present post '26; Adm. '27. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Kato, Kazuo, magazine writer and novelist; b. in 1887 in Wakayama-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin established by the American Methodist Mission, where he finished Divinity, class '10. Was next connected with the Unitarian work but has lately adopted literary career. Add. Ashiya, Hyogo-ken.

Kato, Masaharu, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagano and was adopted by late Mr. Masayoshi Kato, Vice-Pres. N.Y.K., etc.; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97, and further studied Bankruptcy in Germany and France. Add. Koj. Motozono, Tokyo.

Kato, Takeo, Dir. Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1877 in Tochigi; grad. from Keio Univ. '01 and then entered service of the Bank; Chief of Osaka Branch before transfer to the head office. Add. Hongo Tatsuokacho, Tokyo.

Kawada, Takashi, Dir. of Keio Electric R'ly Co., &c.; b. 1870, eldest son of Takeshi Kawada (learned scholar of Chinese classics); and studied at Michigan in '96 Add. Ushigome Wakamiya-cho, Tokyo.

Kawaguchi, Torao, Dir. and Prof. of Hiroshima Higher Technical School; b. 1871 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. at Civil. Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; sent to U.S.A. and France for study; Civil engineer of Kumamoto-ken '96; Prof. of the 5th High School, '00 and Dir. of Kumamoto Higher Tech. School. Add. Hiroshima.

Kawai, Eijiro, writer on labor and Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. from which he grad. in Economy, class '15; studied labor problems in America in '18-19; was secretary of the Dept. of Agr. and Com. but resigned in '22. Add. Oi, near Tokyo.

Kawai, Hiroyuki, Emb. Counsellor in Paris since '27; b. 1883 at Odawara; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-consul

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and next Attache in France, '09-13; transferred to Russia, '13; 3rd Leg. Sec. in Sweden, '14; 2nd Leg. Sec. '17; on the staff of the Peace Envoy, '20; Sectional Chief at the Head Office, '21-22; Emb. Counsellor in Brussels, '23-26. Add. Paris.

Kawai, Misao, Gen. (ret), Privy Councillor since '27; b. 1864 in Oita: Sub.-Lt. of Infantry '86; grad. from Staff Coll., '97; further studied in Germany; took part in the Russo-Japanese war as a staff officer; Div. Com. and Com.-in-Chief of Kwantung Garrison, 1921-22; full Gen. and Mem. War Council '22; Chief of General Staff '23-26. Add. Tokyo.

Kawai, Shintaro, Dr. Dendrology, Prof. at Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1865 in Aichi-ken; grad. Agr. Coll. in '92; Assist-Prof. at the College '94; sent to Germany and Austria to prosecute his study for about three years; full Prof. at the same College '03. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Hajime, D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ., author; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '02 and further studied in England, etc. Wrote "Principles of Economics." "Gold, Trust & Prices," etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawakami, Paul Kiyoshi, political writer, b. 1874 in Kochi-ken; ed. at Aoyama Gakuin Coll. and Kokumin Eigakkai (English Language School in Tokyo); was on the editorial staff of the Yorozu; '01-03; went to U.S.A. in '03 and studied at Iowa Univ. where he was granted fellowship; was connected with the East & west Newsagency (Chicago) for some years; was special correspondent for the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi '23-26. Has written a number of works on Japan's foreign relations. Add. Washington, U.S.A.

Kawakami, Naonosuke, Dir. Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1865; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; also studied at Berlin Univ; was long connected with Yokohama Specie Bank. Toured in America. Add. Azabu Higashi-cho, Tokyo.

Kawakami, Toshihiko, ex-Min. to Poland '20-22; b. 1861 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Foreign Language School in '84; interpreter at Fusan, Vladivostok, San Francisco and Petrograd in '86-96; attached to the Army Commanding Headquarters in Liaotung in '04; Commercial Agent at Vladivostok in '06; Consul-Gen. at Harbin '07-14; Dir. South Manchuria Rly. '14-20. Add. Ushi. Nando-machi, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Kingoro, ex-Vice-Minister of Imp. Household; b. in 1863 in Okayama-ken; grad. with honors from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '87; secretary at local and central governments and Privy Council till about '08; Chief Sec. of Imperial Household Dep't. in'08; Vice-Minister of Imp. Household '10-15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Kawamura, Takeji, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1871 in Akita-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; entered the service of Dept. of Communications; transferred to Home Office, then to Formosan Govt.; attended the 6th International Post Conference, Rome; Dir. of Police Affairs Bureau, '19-21; Pres. of Colonization Bureau '21; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs and next Pres. of South Manchuria Rly '22-24. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kawanishi, Seibei, Pres. of Japan Woolen Cloth, Hyogo Elec. Tramway, San-yo Leather Cos., Dir. of Un-yu, Kobe Elec. Light, Nippon Shogyo Bank, etc.; b. 1865 in Osaka. Add. Kawasaki, Kobe.

Kawasaki, Hachiro-emon, Pres. of Kawasaki Bank and other concerns; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. Tokyo Higher Commercial School and further studied practical side of banking in America. Assumed his father's name Hachiroemon in '13. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Kawasaki, Hajime, President of the Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Nikka Life Ins. Co., Vice-Pres. of Kawasaki Bank; b. 1884 in Tokyo; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '03, and next at Penn. Univ. for Economics, class '09. Add. Akasaka Dai-machi, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Chunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1855 in Tokyo; studied French and naval architecture at the Gov. Dockyard, Yokohama; was engaged as interp. and clerk '71 by a Dutch firm, Yokohama; agent at Lyons of the Bank '79-93; transferred to the Head Office '94; Agent at Bombay till '95; Agent in Tokyo '02-06; then recalled to the Head Office. Add. Hongo Fukuyama-cho, Tokyo.

Kawashima, Nobutaro, Minister to Greece since '27; b. 1880 in Kyoto-fu; edu. at Tokyo Higher Com. School and post-graduate course, class '07, and after passing the Dip. and Con. service exam. has been in the service of the Foreign Office; later appointed 3rd Emb. Secretary and then 2nd Legation Secretary; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '25-27. Add. Athens.

Kawashima, Reijiro, Vice-Adm. (ret.), app. Court Councillor in '22; b. 1864 in Ishikawa-ken; Sub-Lieut. '88; Captain in '01 and Rear-Adm. in '07; sent to China as Com. of a detachment during the Chinese revolution '11, and then Dir. of Hydrographic Dept. in '12; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station; Mem. of Admirals' Council, '15-17. Intendant to Prince Higashi-Fushimi '17-22. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Kawata, Keizo, Director of the Bank of Japan; b. 1871 in Tokyo, brother of Dr. Okano, Member of the Kato and Kiyoura Cabinets, and adopted by the family; edu. at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '95; has since been connected with the Bank. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Kawata, Shiro, D.L. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. from which he was graduated in Law, class '07; connected with the Kokumin for a year or two; then assist. Prof. at his alma mater and finally full Prof.; sent abroad for study to Germany, England, etc. '11-16, specializing in Economy. Works: Development of Family System, Spirit of Capitalism, Women Problem, Brazil and Colonization, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Kawazu, Susumu, D.C.L., Dean of Coll. of Economics at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Tokyo 1875, son of the late S. Kawazu, former Minister of Communications; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and further studied in Germany and England '01-14. Works: "Principles of Political Economy," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Kayetsu, Takako, lady educationist, Superintendent of Nippon Girls' Commercial School; b. 1869 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at a private girls' school and has ever since been engaged

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

in education, first in her native place; established present school '03 in Tokyo. Add. Dote Sambancho, Tokyo.

Keto, Katsumoto, D.L., Lawyer in Osaka; b. 1874 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, appointed Assist. Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '00; Dean '14; opened practice '16. Add. Mikage, near Hyogo.

Kiga, Kanju, D.L., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Dean of Economics Dept., Keio Univ.; b. '73 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Keio Univ., '95; Prof. of Economics at his alma mater since '95; further studied in Germany, '98-20. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D., in charge of Gastro-Enteric Dep't, Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class, '06; further at its post-graduate course and finally at Berlin Univ. '08-12. Assist. at the alma mater, '06-08, and has been in the service of the Hospital since his return home. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Kikuchi, Kenjiro, M.P. from Mito City; b. 1867 at Mito City; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; Prof. of the Yamaguchi High School; went to China and became Superintendent of the Tung Wen College in Shanghai; then General Superintendent of the Normal College in Nanking; after returning from China was Principal of the Mito Middle School for some years. Add. Mito City.

Kikuchi, Kyozo, D. Eng., Pres. of the Dai Nippon Spinning Co., Pres. of 130th Bank (Osaka), Dir. of the Nagoya Cotton Mill, etc.; Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1856 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the defunct Gov. Engineering Coll., class '85; studied practical side of cotton spinning in England; since returning home he had been connected with a number of mills; was Pres. of the Amagasaki Mill which with the Settsu Mill was reorganized as the present mill in '18. Add. Amagasaki, near Osaka.

Kikuchi, Yoshiro, ex-Minister to Czecho-Slovakia; b. in 1877 in Osaka; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '03. Passing the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. has since been in diplomatic service; Attache in Germany and Austria; 3rd Emb. Sec. in Russia, '08; Consul at Amoy, '10; Con.-Gen. at Vladivostok '17; in Charge of Political Affair of Siberian Expedition, '20; Emb. Counsellor in Italy, '22-24; Minister to Prague, '24-27. Add. Foreign Office.

Kikumoto, Naojiro, Dir. Mitsui Bank; b. in Miye-ken, 1870; edu. at Keio and entered the Bank, '98. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Kusuyata, Dir.-Gen. Mitsubishi Partnership and of Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. in 1865 in Kochi; edu. at Tokyo Higher Commercial School in '82, and on grad. entered the Mitsubishi; Chief of its Kobe Branch in '00; Chief of General Affairs in '15 and later Director at head office. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Sakaye, D. Sc., M.R.A.S. (Eng.), Dir. of the Gov. Geodetic Observatory at Mizusawa, since '00; b. 1863 in Kanagawa; grad. Astronomy, Imp. Tokyo, Univ., '92; attended the World's Geodetic Conference in '98 and '06; discovered error in the formula relating to the axis, and the "Kimura term" has been acknowledged by the world's astronomers; received first

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

prize from the Imperial Academy, Japan, in '11. Add. Mizusawa, Iwate-ken.

Kimura, Seishiro, ex-Deputy Gov. of Bank of Japan; b. 1861 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Keio Gijuku from which he grad. in '82; was editor of the "Chugai Shogyo" for many years; entered in '03 the Bank of Japan where he held Vice-Governorship '19-26. Add. Shiba Minami Sakuma-cho, Tokyo.

Kimura, Shigeharu, M.A. (Harvard), Dir. of Nagasaki Higher Commercial School; b. 1874 in Osaka-fu; grad. from Harvard Univ., where he studied mediaeval history of Europe under Prof. Emerton; was for some time Prof. of St. Paul's Univ. (Rikkyo Daigaku); next Prof. of Yamaguchi Higher Commercial School, and then that of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; the present post in '23. Add. Nagasaki City.

Kimura, Tokuya, M.D., Pres. of the Izumibashi Charity Hospital donated by the Mitsui Family, Lecturer at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '99, and further at Berlin, Munchen, etc. '10-04, specializing in Lung Diseases. Add. Izumibashi Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Kimura, Yuji, Pres. of Tokyo Life Ins. Co., since '24; b. 1873 in Miye-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '99; Sub-Manager of the 1st Bank's Seoul Branch; Dir. of Chosen Bank '09-24. Add. Sugamo, near Tokyo.

Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D., Pres. of Kinoshita Obstetric and Gynecological Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1869 in Wakasa; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further studied his specialty in Germany '97-98; Prof. at Osaka Prefectural School of Medicine, '99; assist.-Prof. and then full Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99-17. Add. Kinoshita Hospital, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Kiribuchi, Kyoji, D.M., Dir. of the Kiribuchi Optical Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from the Medical College, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '95; further studied in Germany for three years; is one of the noted ophthalmologists. Add Shitaya-ku, Tokyo.

Kirishima, Soichi, Dir. of Real Estate Dept., Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1864 in Kochi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90. Toured abroad in '13. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Kishi, Keijiro, Dr. Eng., Dir. of the Shibaura Works; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. at Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95. Add. Kirigaya, Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kishi, Seiichi, D.L., barrister, Dir. of the Osaka Gas Co., legal adviser to several Gov. and private institutions; b. 1867 at Matsuye; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87 and began practice in Tokyo; a patron of physical training and Pres. of Japan Physical Culture Association. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Kishigami, Kenkichi, zoologist, D.Sc., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and expert to the Fishery Bureau, Dept. of Agr. and Com.; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '94; appointed technical expert of the said Dep't '95; sent to Europe and America in '97. Add. Kojimachi Ichibancho, Tokyo.

Kita, Reikichi, Prof. at Daito Bunka Institute and Lecturer of Meiji Univ.; b. 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Waseda in Philosophy, class '08 and further studied in America and Germany for 4½ years, returning home in '22. Works; Digest of Bergson's

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Philosophy, From Philosophy to Politics, etc. Add. Kami Totsuka, near Tokyo.

Kitagawa, Reisuke, Mng.-Dir. of Chiyoda Mutual Life Ins. Co., Dir. of the Tamagawa Electric Rly. Co.; b. 1861 in Fukuiken; grad. from Keio Univ. in '81; was once editor of the Jiji. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Kitajima, Taichi, M.D., Bacteriologist and Prof. of the Keio Univ., Mem. of the Kitazato Institute; b. 1862 in Kanazawa, graduated from Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; entered the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Dep't., till '97; further studied his speciality in Germany, '97-01; again appointed expert to the Home Dep't., '01-14, meanwhile sent to Philippines and Italy for investigation; appointed to the faculty of the Keio in '14 where he occupies chair of Bacteriology. Add. Nishi-okubo, near Tokyo.

Kitamura, Shigemasa, Prop. of the Seiyoken Hotel (at Ueno Park and Tsukiji which latter was burned in the disaster of '23; b. 1872; grad. from the Meiji Gakuin in '93 and further studied at a private law school. Add. Ueno, Tokyo.

Kitazato, Shibasaburo, Baron (created '15), M.D., President of Kitazato Pathological Laboratory, Dean of Med. Coll. Keio Univ.; b. 1859 at Kumamoto; studied in Germany under Prof Koch '85-91; discovered the germs of tetanus, diphtheria, pest (in conjunction with Dr. Aoyama), etc.; had charge of the Gov't Blood-Serum Laboratory; was granted the Red Eagle by the Kaiser '09; retired from Gov't service to open his own laboratory in '14. Add. Azabu Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Kitazawa, Shinjiro, Ph. D., Johns Hopkins, where he stayed for four years besides three in South Univ., North Carolina, specalizing in social problems and economy; graduated from Waseda Univ. in Commerce, class '10; b. 1887 in Tokyo. Works: Latest Labor Movement, Problems for Laborers, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L., M.P. for Osaka; b. in 1884 in Hyogoken; edu. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. in Law, class '08 and further studied in England and elsewhere. Add. Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Kiyoura, Keigo, Visc. (1912), ex-Premier; b. 1850 at Kumamoto; first was a school master; then a humble clerk in Saitama prefectural office; Public Procurator, '73; next Sec. of Home Office, Police Bureau, Vice-Minister of Justice in quick succession; Minister of Justice in '98-00 and '01-03; Minister of Agr. and Com. '03-06; Privy Councillor '06; Vice-Pres. of Privy Council '17-22 under Marshal Prince Yamagata; Pres. of Privy Council '22-24; Premier Jan.-July, '24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Koba, Sadanaga, D.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1859; studied in Germany and Austria '82-85; Private Secretary to the Minister of Education, &c., till '95; next Director of the Ordinary Edu. Bureau, Chief Counsellor and Vice-Min. of Education '03-05. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobashi, Ichita, M.P.; b. 1870 in Kumamoto; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Counsellor of Yamaguchi-ken, then of Nagasaki-ken; entered Home Dep't as Secy., then became Counsellor; sent abroad; Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '18-22; Chief Sec. to Kiyoura Cabinet '24. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kobayakawa, Shiro, Baron, ex-Vice-Grand Chamberlain to the Emperor ('22-27); studied in Germany; has long been in the service of the Imp. Household and was in the Bureau of Peerage and Heraldry. Add. 59 Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Kyuhei, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '18; b. 1875 in Niigata-ken; edu. in Chemical Tech., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; Lecturer at alma mater and the Tokyo Higher Commercial School '02-05; chemist to the Asano and next Hoden Petroleum Co., '07-12; supervising chemist to the Japan Acetic Co., '12-13. Add. Waseda Univ.

Kobayashi, Masanao, Dir. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1873 in Kyoto; studied at the Doshi-sha; entered the Mitsui Bussan Co. in '93 and was for some time Manager of its New York branch. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Sakutaro, Mng.-Dir. of Shibaura Iron Works; b. 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at a Technical Apprentice School; entered the Works after finishing the course and was twice sent abroad to inspect technical industries; succeeded in improving or inventing mechanical devices and appliances and was awarded the Blue Ribbon Medal. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Takejiro, Dr. Juris., Dir. Imp. Hotel and Osaka Hotel, etc.; b. in Miyeken 1873; edu. at Peers' School and Halle and Rostock, Germany, returning home 1903. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Kobayashi, Ushisaburo, D.L., an economist and financier, Dir. of the Japan Steel Foundry, etc.; b. 1865 in Gumma; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; Secretary at the Legislative Bureau '96-07; Chief of the Financial Bureau, Formosa '07-10; M.P. '12-15; Financial attache to Japanese Legation, Peking '17. Works; a number of works on finance and economy. Add. Hongo, Tokyo.

Koda, Nariyuki, Litt. D., a master novelist (nom de plume "Rohan"); b. 1867 a son of an artist family. His younger brother, Narimoto, is a grad. of the Litt. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; two sisters Miss Nobu, and Mrs. Ando (her younger sister) were b. at Tokyo, and both showed a great talent for music from childhood; sent abroad by the Gov. to study music, '87-95; then both were app. Prof. of the Tokyo Music Academy, but have resigned since. Works; "Gojunoto." "Futsuka Monogatari." etc. besides some historical works. Add. Koishikawa Omote-machi, Tokyo.

Kodama, Hideo, 2nd Count, Mem. House of Peers (since '18), Dir. of Seijo School; b. 1876 in Tokyo; eldest son of the late General Kodama, Chief of Gen. Staff at the time of the Japan Russia War; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and entered the service of Korean Govt.-Gen., in which he rose to Chief of Gen. Affairs '12; transferred to Home Govt. as Chief Secretary of Cabinet '16; Dir. Bureau of Decoration '18-21; Gov.-Gen. of Kwantung, '24-27. Add. Ushigome Yakuoji, Tokyo.

Kodama, Kenji, Pres. of Y'hama Specie Bank since '22; b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School, '93; was Chief of one branch after another; Dir. of the head office and Manager of its Shanghai Branch '14-22. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kodera, Kenkichi, M.P.; b. 1877 in Kobe; edu. at Kobe Com.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

School, Columbia, Johns Hopkins, and further in Germany, etc.; went through one-year volunteer service and served in the 1904-05 war. Has founded and maintains at his expense a middle school at Sanda, Hyogo-ken. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Kodera, Sokichi, Importer and Exporter, Deputy of Yingkow Kodera Engine Oil Co., Chairman of the Yingkow Business Association; b. 1881 at Kobe city; studied at the 1st High School; went to Yingkow, South Manchuria, 1906 and established the Kodera & Co. at Newchwang; has branch offices in Dairen, Kobe, Tokyo, Vladivostock, Mukden, Harbin, Kwanchengtz, Kaiyuan, etc. Add. Kobe.

Koganei, Ryosei, M.D. and Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., his speciality being brain diseases; b. 1858 at Nagaoka; edu. at Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '70; studied at Berlin '81-85 connected with the University till he resigned in '22. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Koide, Fusakichi, Dr. Dendrology, Prof., Imp. Hokkaido Univ. since '07; b. 1869 in Gifu-ken; after grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. was sent to Germany for furthering his studies in forestry 1900-03. App. Prof. Morioka Agricultural Coll. '08. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Koizumi, Matajiro, M.P.; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken; took to journalism as Editor of the Yokohama Boeki Shimbun; elected mem. of the Kanagawa Pref. Assembly; sits in the Lower House since 1912 as a Kenseikwai M.P. Add. Yokosuka City.

Koizumi, Sakutaro, M.P., Vice-President of the House of Representatives '24-27; b. 1872 in Shizuoka-ken; has been connected with various papers in the country and also sat in Tokyo Municipal Council, etc. Add. Yotsuya Hommura, Tokyo.

Koizumi, Shinzo, Prof. at Keio Univ. which he finished in '01 in Politics; further studied in England and elsewhere '12-16; b. 1888 in Tokyo. Works; Studies on Social Problems. Economic Science and Social Ideas, Value and Socialism, etc. Add. Keio Univ.

Koizumi, Tetsu, writer on art; b. 1886 in Tokushima; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he left unfinished; once edited a literary magazine Shirakaba and was also on the teaching staff of Keio Univ. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Kojima, Kazuo, ex-M.P.; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; formerly a journalist and chief editor of the Yorozu Choho; was returned to the Lower House six times from Tokyo City. Add. Kami-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Komaki, Omi, (real name Omi, Tanigoma), literary writer and attended conference at Geneva in '23 as adviser to the Government delegates; b. 1894 at Tsuchizaki; edu. at the Morning Star School (French, in Tokyo) and at Paris Univ.; published a literary magazine while he was connected with the Information Bureau, Foreign Office. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Kenjiro, Crown Mem. of the House of Peers; b. 1863 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; entered the Department of Communications for which he

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

was Vice-Min. in '11, but resigned in '12; Min. of Rlys in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Komatsu, Midori, Journalist connected with "Chugai Shogyo"; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. from Michigan Univ., '90; Translator and Secretary of the Foreign Office till '07; Dir. Foreign Affairs Bureau of Korean Government '11-17. Add. Shiba park, Tokyo.

Komatsu, Teruhisa, Lieut. (Navy); 1st Marquis, the House being newly created in '10 to keep up the House of the late Prince Komatsu who died without an heir; b. 1868, fourth son of the late Prince Yoshihisa Kitashirakawa and younger brother of the late Prince Narihisa who died in Paris '23; grad. at Naval Academy; married Prince Shimazu's sister, '09; visited Europe '25-26. Add. Asakusa-ku, Tokyo.

Komura, Kin-ichi, Marquis (2nd), Director of Intelligence Bureau, Foreign Office, since '27; b. 1882, eldest son of the late **Marquis Jutaro Komura; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '07; passed the Diplomatic Service Exam. the same year; attache in China and next at London '08-10; Secy at head Office '11 and in** time appointed Sectional Chief of Political Bureau; Deputy-Dir. of Intelligence Bureau, '23-27. Add. Koj., Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Kondo, Motoki, D. Eng., Vice-Admiral. (ret.), ex-Inspector General of Naval Construction; b. 1864 in Tokyo; is Director of the Kogyokusha, private school founded by his father who did much in the cause of naval education. Received Hon. Prize from Imperial Academy of Japan '13. Add. Hiratsuka-mura, Tokyo-Fu.

Kondo, Rihei, Pres. R. Kondo & Co., dealers in Bee Brand Kozan Wine and others, Dir. Kokka Life Ins.; b. 1886 and was adopted into the family; edu. at Keio and then Columbia Univ., New York. Add. Nihombashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Konishi, Masutaro, Russian scholar; b. 1862 in Okayama-ken; studied Russian under Nicolai, a pioneer Russian missionary, and further studied Philosophy at Kief and Moscow; once received religious instruction from Tolstoi. Is now connected with Kyoto Imp. Univ. and Doshi-sha, and has written "Russia" etc., besides translating into Russian several Chinese Classics. Add. Doshi-sha, Kyoto.

Konishi, Shimpachi, Dir. of Tokyo Deaf and Dumb Sch.; b. 1854 in Niigata-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Normal Sch., '79; .nstructor at Chiba Mid. Sch., Tokyo Women's Higher Normal Sch., before appointment to present post in '93. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Konoike, Zen-emon, Baron (cr. '11), is of one of the oldest millionaire families in Japan, dating 3 centuries back; runs the Konoike Bank, and is at the same time the largest shareholder of the Nippon Life Insurance Co., and the Osaka Savings Bank. Add. Konoike, Osaka.

Konoye, Fumimaro, Prince, one of the proud **Fujiwara** houses and a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) and was founded by Motozane (1143-66 A.D.). The present head grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1917, and is Member of House of Peers. Add. Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kosaki, Kodo, famous pioneer Christian and pastor of Reinanzaka Church, Tokyo, Chairman of the Kumi-ai Churches of Japan, of Sunday School Society of Japan, and of Christian Church Union of Japan; b. 1856 in Kumamoto-ken; studied at Kumamoto English School and Doshisha, Kyoto; Pres. of Doshisha Univ. in '90-97; three times represented Japan at International Congress of Religions abroad. Add. Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Koyama, Junji, Pres. of Kaigai Kogyo (Emigration) Co.; b. 1870 at Kumamoto; graduated at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95; was clerk at the Home Office and next Secretary in the provinces and also in Tokyo, and was once Sec. to the Minister of Justice and of Agriculture and Commerce; Dir. of Fishery Bureau '06; Governor of Gumma '08-12. Add. Azabu Ryudocho, Tokyo.

Kozai, Yoshinao, Dr. Agr., Ph. D. (Leipzig), Pres. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. since '20; b. 1865 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Agr. Coll. '85; Prof. at the alma mater '89-95; studied at Leipzig '95-99; Agriculturist to the Gov. Experimental Farm at Nishigahara. Tokyo '03 and then its chief '06; Dean of Coll. of Agriculture in '11-20. Add. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kubota, Seitaro, Pres. Adm. Litigation Court since '22; b. 1964 in Okayama; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91; Sec. at local and the Home Office till '94; sent abroad '98-99 and was transferred to be Secretary of Agr. and Com. to draw up draft of factory law; Dir. Sanitary Affairs Bureau '03-10 and then Judge of Adm. Lit. Court, etc. Add. Akasaka Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Kubota, Shiro, Chairman of Tokyo Rice Exchange, b. 1872 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Com. Sch. in '96; entered Mitsui Firm the same year and remained in the service for ten years; was for years Pres. of a hydro-electric co. Add. Akasaka Tangocho, Tokyo.

Kubota, Yuzuru, Baron (cr. '07). Privy Councillor since '17; b. 1847 in Hyogo-ken; entered the civil service in connection with education in which he became Vice-Minister '94 and finally its chief '05; Member of House of Peers, '94-17. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Kuhara Fusanosuke, Pres. of the Kuhara Mining Co. at Osaka, the lessee of the Hitachi Copper Mine, etc.; b. 1869 at Osaka; edu. at Keio-gijuku '89; a clerk at the Kosaka Copper Mine which was resuscitated by him from the threatened danger of decay; supervisor of the mine, but resigned the post '98. Bought Hitachi Mine '05, and has made it one of the best copper mines in Japan; sent to Germany and Russia on official mission Oct. '27. Add. Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Kujirai, Tsunetaro, D.E., Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1884 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Electrical Engineering Course of Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '07; formerly a technical expert of communications; Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ.; stayed in Germany, England and America for study. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Kujo, Michizane, Prince, one of the proud Fujiwara houses and formerly a "gossekke" (see Ichijo) founded by Kanezane (1184-1207). The present head was b. 1876 and is Chief Ritualist on duty at Court, and is a brother of the Empress. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kuki, Takakazu, Baron (cr. '05), Privy Councillor; b. 1852 in Settsu; was for several years a high official in the Dep't of Education; Minister at Washington '84-88; Director of the Imperial Nara Museum in '90; Exhibition Commissioner, etc. Is a great virtuoso of Japanese painting. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Kumamoto, Kenjiro, English Scholar and educationist, Prof. at Waseda; b. in '67 in Osaka; studied Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '87-89; English teacher at Himeji and next at Osaka Mid. Sch.; Prof. at 3rd Higher School (Kyoto), '95-98; at Tokyo Higher Normal '94-98; Prof. at the Peers' School '98-21; toured abroad in '19. Add. Zoshigaya, near Tokyo.

Kume, Kunitake, Litt. D., historian, ex-Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1844 in Saga; was on suite of the late Prince Iwakura's mission to America and Europe in '72; in the Compilation Bureau, Cabinet, and afterward Prof. of the 1st High School, but his article about the origin of the Japanese race obliged him to resign. Add. Meguro, Tokyo.

Kunisawa Shimbei, D. Eng., ex-Chairman of Dirs. of the South Manchuria R'ly Co. '13-19; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. in '89 from Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; engineer of the nationalized Kyushu-R'ly Co., '89; Eng. to the Railway Department '92-05 with the field railroads in Manchuria before the South M. R'ly Co. was created; Vice-Pres. of the same since '06; Pres. '18-22. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Seifu, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsukoshi Dry-Goods Store Co.; b. 1867 at Kanazawa; edu. at now defunct English Coll., Osaka, and Keio, and further in America 1890-94; entered the Meiji Fire Ins. Co. as Manager of its Kyoto Branch '95; next with Murai Shokai, tobacco dealers in Kyoto; an agent of the British & American Tobacco Co. in Korea; Manager of Kyoto Fire Ins. Co. '09 and '11. Add. Shiba Mita-Tsunamachi, Tokyo.

Kurachi, Tetsukichi, Mem. House of Peers, Vice-Pres. of Japan-China Industrial Co.; b. 1871 in Kanazawa; edu. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '94; passed higher civil service examination in '96; Counsellor For. Office, '01; attached to the Japanese Envoy to the Peace Conference at the Hague in '07; Vice-Min. of Foreign Office, '11-12. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Kuratomi, Yuzaburo, Baron (created 1926), D.C.L., President of the Privy Council since '26; b. 1853 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at the now defunct Law Coll., Justice Dept., '89; connected with the Dept. till he was removed to Korea as Vice-Min. of Justice; Chief of Compilation Com. of the Japanese Criminal Code; Dir. of the Bureau of Legislation '13-14; nominated Mem. House of Peers; Chief Auditor, Imp. Household Dep't and Privy Councillor '21. Add. Akasaka Tango-cho, Tokyo.

Kure, Ken, M.D., Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., from which he was graduated in '07; further studied at Prague Univ., '11-13. Served as assistant at his alma mater '08-10; Lecturer at same in '14 and also Chief Physician of the Mitsui Charity Hospital; Prof. at Coll. Med., Imp. Kyushu Univ., '21; transferred to the present post, '24. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Kure, Shuzo, M.D., Emer. Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Tokyo; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; studied in Ger-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

many, '97-00; is a specialist on insanity. Add. Hongo Yushima-Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Kurino, Shin-ichiro, Viscount, ex-Amb. to France; b. at Fukuoka 1852; Commissioner of the Foreign Office '81; Junior Secretary '84; Vice-Chief of the Investigation Bureau '86; next transferred to the Communication Dep't where he acted as Personal Secretary to the Minister, later becoming Director of the Foreign Correspondence Bureau in the Dep't; returned to the Foreign Office in '91 as Director of the Investigation Bureau and then that of the Political Bureau; commenced his diplomatic career, first as Minister at Washington '94, at Rome '96, at Paris '97, and at Petrograd '01, in the stormy days preceding the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War; appointed Ambassador to France '06. Add. Akasaka Hinoki-cho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Hideo, ex-Dir. Banking Bureau, Finance Dept.; b. 1879; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Sec. to Finance Min., etc. Add. Hongo Oiwake-cho, Tokyo.

Kuroda, Nagashige, Marquis, formerly Daimyo of Fukuoka, Privy Councillor, Lord-in-Waiting to Jako Hall; b. 1867 at Fukuoka; studied at Cambridge Univ. '84-89; Master of Ceremonies '89-90; Vice-Pres. of the House of Peers, '96-24; is President of the Oriental Association. Add. Akasaka Fukuyoshicho, Tokyo.

Kurojta, Katsumi, D. Litt., Prof. of Literature Department of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Lit. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall; went to Europe for study, '08; after his return home appointed to the present post. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Kurokawa, Shinjiro, Pres. of the Kokusai S.S. Co. (Kobe), ex-Vice-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1875; grad. from Aoyama Gaku-in College (a Christian Coll. in Tokyo) '94; entered the service of Nippon Yusen Kaisha '94: Assist. Manager of its Shanghai branch, '11; Manager of Foreign Service Dept., Head Office, '16; Manager of Kobe branch, '20; promoted to Director and Vice-President, '23; resigned the post, '24; was Delegate (on shipping affairs) to the Peace Conference at Paris, '19. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho. Tokyo.

Kurosawa, Tsuguhisa, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., since '21; b. 1880 at Suwa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; passed Civil Service Examination the same year; counsellor & Per. Secretary to the Minister of Education '07-10; Dir. of the Historical Bureau '17-21. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Kusaka, Chojiro, Ph. D. (Jena); Dir. of the Sumitomo Goshi Kaisha; Standing Dir. of the Sumitomo Warehouse Co.; Auditor of the Sumitomo Bank, etc.; grad. from Tokyo School of Foreign Languages in '84; went to Germany in '87 and studied at Univ. of Jena, where he obtained the degree of Doktor der Philosophie; entered the Sumitomo Firm in '03, becoming a director of the firm in '18. Add. Osaka-fu,

Kushida, Manzo, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1867 in Tokyo; studied in U.S.A. '85-94 and graduated at Pennsylvania Univ.; entered the Mitsubishi on returning home; present

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

post '14. Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Kushida, Tamizo, social writer and member of the Ohara Social Institute at Osaka which sent him to Germany and England to study his speciality '20-23; was once connected with the Osaka Asahi; edu. at elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Law. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Kuwada, Kumezo, D.L., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo University; b. 1868 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '83; further studied in Europe '96-98; organized the Social Association on his return home; Parl.-Secy. of Education July to Aug., '15; Mem. of the House of Peers as highest-tax-payer for Tottori-ken '01-17; represented Japan at Geneva Red Cross Conference in '21. Works: "On Industrial Economy," "The General Trend of Social Problems in Europe," and "Factory Law and Labor Insurance", etc. Add. Sendagi Hayashicho, Tokyo.

Kuwahara, Hitsuzo, D. Litt., Prof. of the Lit. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Fukui-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. in '96; studied in the University Hall: appointed Prof. of the 3rd High School; Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; then the present post. Add. Kyoto-fu.

Kuwaki, Gen-yoku, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. which he finished in '06 in psychology; further studied at the Univ.Hall and later in Europe and America. Works; Outline of Philosophy, Ten Lectures on Current Thoughts, Kant, Descartes, Five Great Philosophers, etc. Add. Ushigome Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Kuwayama, Tetsuo, Perm. Vice-Minister of Communications since '24; b. in 1881; studied German Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Examination; Dir. Petty Insurance Bureau, '22-24. Add. Omosawa, Araijuku, near Tokyo.

Machida, Chuji, M.P., Minister of Agr. and Forestry in '26-27, Pres. of Hochi Shimbun, Dir. of 110th Bank and Kyoto Fire Ins. Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Akita-ken; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and further studied in Europe and America; Parl. under-Secy. of Agr. and Com. Dept. '15-17; once connected with the Bank of Japan; is a leader of the Minsei-to Party. Add. Ushigome Minami-Enoki-cho, Tokyo.

Maida, Minoru, D.L., B.A. and M.A., journalist connected with the Tokyo Asahi and specializes in Diplomacy, a thesis which won him the doctorate from the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Kurume; Edu. at Kokumin English School and Oregon State Univ., class '00 and further at Iowa and California State universities. Lecturer on Diplomacy at the Gov. Coll. of Commerce. Works; Latest Diplomacy of the World, etc. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Maida, Narakichi, b. in 1875; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '01; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered the service of the Dep't of Communications, in which he was Director of Communications Bureau, '24-25. Add. Koishikawa Takeshima-cho, Tokyo.

Majima, Otohiko, Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Bank; b. in Nagano, 1871; studied at Peers' School and then Aoyama-Gakuin; went over to U.S. to further prosecute his studies; on returning home '94 he entered the 15th Bank and then present Bank '98; sent to England by the Bank to study banking business; returned home

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

'02; to England again '05; Man. of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch, 1914. Add. Kamakura.

Maki, Aritsune, a Japanese alpinist and Mng. of Japan Mountaineers Society; b. 1893 in Sendai; edu. at Keio Univ., Law, '17 and further at Columbia, Oxford, Berlin, returning home '21. Climbed the Alps six times during his stay in Europe, winning his fame as the first climber of the virgin Eiger, Started in June, '25 with five other sto ascend Mt. Alberta, Canadian Rockies. Add. Japan Mountaineer Society.

Maki, Bokushin, Pres. of Tokyo Marine Ins. Co. and Chiyoda Rubber Co.; b. 1854 in Shimabara, and held various offices in provincial and Central Governments, '75-'87; President of Sobu R'ly '88; was in Formosa as Governor and in other capacities '85-86; transferred to be Dir. of various Bureaus of Home Office till about '07. Once sat in Parliament. Add. Shiba Kurumacho, Tokyo.

Maki, Tetsu, Pres. of Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co. and Karenko Timber Co., Dir. of the Taiwan Warehouse Co., etc.; b. 1866 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio Univ.; was in the services of the Hokuetsu Railway Co. and Oji Paper Mill Co.; afterwards made a tour through Europe and America; entered the service of the Ensuiko Sugar Manufacturing Co. in '07 as its Mng.-Dir. Add. Ushigome, Tokyo.

Makino, Ei-ichi, D.L., Prof. of Criminal Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. his alma mater, class '03; b. 1878 at Takayama, Hida; Lecturer at the alma mater, '03; Procurator at the Tokyo District Court, '05; reappointed at the alma mater, '07; studied in Germany, Italy, England, chiefly criminal law, '08-13. Works; Criminal Law of Japan, Criminal Procedure, etc. Add. Imp Tokyo Univ.

Makino, Kikunosuke, L.L.D., Sectional Chief of the Court of Cassation; b. 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '91; served as Judge at the Shizuoka and Yokohama District Courts; attended the International Conference on the Bills of Exchange Law at the Hague as the Japanese representative, '01. Add. Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Makino, Nobuaki, Count (cr. Baron in '07, Viscount in '18), Lord Keeper of Privy Seal since '25; b. 1851, second son of the late Toshimitsu Okubo; Priv. Sec. to the then Premier Count Ito (late Prince) '88; a local Governor '91-92; Vice-Minister of Education '93; Minister at Rome '97; then at Vienna; Min. of Education '06; Privy Councillor in '09; Min. Agr. and Com. '11-12; of Foreign Affairs '13-14. Represented Japan at Versailles '18; Min. of Imp. Household, '21-25. Add. Komaba, near Tokyo.

Makino, Tomitaro, Dr. Sc., a botanist and lecturer at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b, 1863 in Kochi; started the first botanical magazine in Japan in '86; published "Flora Japonica" in '89; is editor of "Shokubutsu Kenkyu Zasshi" (a monthly devoted to the study of botany). Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Makita, Tamaki, Dr. Eng., Mng.-Dir., Mitsui Mining Co., Electro-Chemical Industry Co., Hokkaido Iron Works, etc.; b. in Osaka, 1871; grad. from Mining, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; entered

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mitsui firm as expert, gradually rising to the present eminence. Add. Azabu Kita-Higakubo, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kojiro, D. Pharm., Standing Dir. of the Dai Nippon Brewery Co.; Dir. of the Electro-Chemical Industry Co. Add. Azabu-ku, Tokyo.

Makoshi, Kyohei, Pres. of Japan Brewery Co., Dir. of other Cos.; b. 1843 at Okayama; reached Tokyo '70 to find work with almost empty purse; started a lodging house; became acquainted with Baron Takashi Masuda and was appointed clerk of an exp. and imp. firm at Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui Bussan: left it '88 to start the Yebisu Brewery at Meguro. Twice M.P. but has since abandoned politics. Add. Shiba Sakuragawa-cho, Tokyo.

Mano, Bunji, ex-Pres. Imp. Kyushu Univ. ('13-26), Emeritus Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. Institution of Mechanical Engineers. London; b. 1861 in Shizuoka; grad. from Mech. Eng., former Eng. College '81; further studied at Glasgow University; studied practical side of the science at Armstrong Works and returned home '90. Was appointed Prof. at the Imp. Univ.; sent to Paris on the occasion of World's Fair; Dir. of Technical Education Bureau '01-13, retaining the chair in the University. Add. Fukuoka.

Masaki, Naohiko, Dir. Fine Art Academy, Tokyo, since '01: b. 1862 in Kyoto; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '82; Personal Sec. to Min. of Edu. '97. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Masuda, Giichi, M.P., prop. of various popular magazines, Dir. of several Cos.; b. at Takata in 1869; grad. from Waseda Semmon Gakko, 1893; on the staff of several newspapers. Toured around the world in 1914. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Masuda, Takashi, (Baron cr. '18), adviser to the Mitsui Family; b. 1848 in Sado of a petty samurai family; appointed cavalry officer and at the same time interpreter by the Shogunate: after the Restoration entered the Senshu Kaisha, an export and import firm in Yokohama; transferred to the Mitsui in which he has risen to the highest post. He is a noted connoisseur of arts, his collection of Buddhist pictures and images being reputed to be the finest in the country. Add. Shinagawa Gotenyama, Tokyo.

Masuda, Taro, Man.-Dir. of Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., Nippon Artificial Fetrilizer, Manju Life Ins. Co., Imperial Theatre, etc. b. in Tokyo, 1875, eldest son of Takashi Masuda; educated in England; is also a popular amateur playwright. Add. Nihombashi Hama-cho, Tokyo.

Masuda, Tonosuke, Emeritus Prof. of Waseda Univ. where he was Prof. since '94; b. 1865 at Tsu. Studied English at Tokyo English School, '84-86; taught English at Kokumin English School, Tokyo, for a few years; founded with W. Eastlake a private English School and taught there, '91-92; was editorial writer of Ise Shimbun when only 17. Works: A. New English-Japanese Dictionary; Lectures on English Rhetoric. Add. Hongo Maruyama Shimmachi, Tokyo.

Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., lawyer, Barrister of Middle Temple '83; b. 1857 at Hikone; one of the pioneer graduates of Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '77. Opened with several friends the Eng-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

lish Law School (now Central Univ.); is a consulting lawyer to many Japanese and foreign establishments. Add. Koj. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Genji, M.P.; b. 1878 in Oita; grad. at Chuo Law School, in 1896; passed same year Higher Civil Service and Juridical Service examinations; sat on the Bench two years and then started practice in Tokyo; once a whip of the Seiyukai; Senior Sec. of Home Office '20-21; Vice-Chairman of Lower House in '22; now a leader of Minsei-to. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Matsuda, Michiko, B.A., lady Director of the Doshisha University, Kyoto since '19; b. in Tango, 1868; studied at the Kyoto Prefectural Girls' High School and then at the Doshisha Girls' College; taught English at a certain mission school, Y'hama; further studied at the Bryn Mawr Coll., Penn.; teacher at Kobe Jogakuin '99; Head of English Literature Dept., Doshisha Girls' College, and then the present post. Add. Doshisha, Kyoto.

Matsuda, Do-ichi, D.L., Ambassador in Rome since 1926; b. in Tokyo 1876; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and Juridical Serv. Exam., '01-02; jun. Procurator '02; Foreign Office Counsellor '02; Attache '03; 3rd Leg. Secy at Brussels, '07; Secy. at head office, '12; Sectional Chief of Political Bureau, '13; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '17; on service at head office, '18; Dir. Com. Bureau, '18; Dir. Treaty Bureau, '19; Emb. Counsellor and Dir. of League of Nations Office in Paris '20-26. Add Japanese Embassy, Rome.

Matsudaira, Tsuneo, Ambassador at Washington since '25; b. in Tokyo, 1877; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Economics), '02; passed Dip. Serv. Exam.; Legation and then Embassy Sec. at Peking, London, Paris, etc.; Con.-Gen. at Tientsin; was in charge of Dip. affairs of the Siberian Expedition '18-19; Dir. of the Europe-American Bureau, For. Office; Japanese representative in the Russo-Jap. negotiation at Changchung '22; Vice.-Min., '24-25. Add. Washington, U.S.A.

Matsudaira, Yasutaka, Marq., head of the old Daimyo of Fukui; Pres. Japan Agr. Society; b. 1867; studied in Germany '84; then at Cirencester Agr. Col., England; established a model exp. farm at his hereditary estate in Fukui. Add. Koi. Sekiguchi, Tokyo.

Matsudaira, Yorinaga, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1874; grad. from Waseda Univ. '93; succeeded to the title '03, the House being formerly the Daimyo of Takamatsu; on Board of Trustees, Waseda University. Add. Somei, near Tokyo.

Matsui, Keishiro, Baron (cr. '20), Ambassador to the Court of St. James since Oct. '25, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Min. of Foreign Affairs in the Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1868 at Osaka; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; Secy. at Seoul '90-93; Secy. at Washington '94; at London '97; at Peking '02; Counsellor in Paris '06; transferred to Washington in '08 and then Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '13; a Peace Envoy while Ambassador at Paris '14-20, and was created Baron in recognition of his service during the War. Add. Japanese Embassy, London.

Matsukawa, Iwao, former Prince; b. 1862, 1st son of late Prince Masayoshi Matsukata; studied in Germany and

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

after returning home held the post of Diplomatic Probationer, but soon resigned it to enter business; Auditor of the 15th Bank in '97 and then its Dir. and afterwards Pres. which post he resigned in '99. Retired from active life in '25 owing to the Bank's trouble, Add. Meguro, near Tokyo.

Matsukata, Kojiro, Pres. of the Kawasaki Dock Yard, the Kobe Gas Co., the Kyushu Electric Tramway Co., the Kawasaki Steamship Co., etc.; educated at the Peers' School and the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America; after returning home became Lecturer of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., which post he soon resigned to enter the business world; elected M.P. for Kobe in '21; involved in the financial trouble of the Dockyard. Add. Yamamoto-dori, Kobe.

Matsuki, Kan-ichiro, ex-Vice-Pres. Yamashita Firm; b. 1872 in Iyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '96; Secretary of Communications Department '97; Secretary and Director of the Imperial Railways; Dir. Electric Bureau, Tokyo City Office, '20-22. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Bunzaburo, Litt. D., Prof., Coll. of Litt., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1869 in Kanazawa; grad. from Coll. of Litt., Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '93 and further studied at Berlin in '99; Lecturer at Waseda, etc., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then Prof. of Kyoto Univ. '06; Dean '08; visited India '18. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Matsumoto, Joji, D.L., Pres. Kwansai Univ. (private), Osaka; b. 1877 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Higher Civil Service Exam., 1900; Counsellor, Dept. of Agr. and Com. '01, combining professorship at his alma mater '03; dispatched by the Govt. to England, Germany and France to study commercial law, '06; Dir. S.M.R. Co. '19-23; Dir. of Legislative Bureau, '24. Add. Kwansai Univ., Osaka.

Matsumoto, Ju-i, Vice-Gov. of Japan Industrial Bank since '23; b. 1873 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Comptroller of Taxes; Sec. of Finance Dept. and Section Chief of Tobacco Monopoly; Dir. Taxation Bureau, Finance Dept., '22-23. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Kumpei, M.P., a political writer, Parl. Counsellor of the Navy Dept.; b. 1870 in Shizuoka-ken; studied in U.S.A.; was returned to the Lower House four times. Add. Omori Shimmei-yama, Tokyo.

Matsumoto, Matataro, D. Litt., Ph. D. (Yale Univ.), Prof. of Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1865 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '93; studied Experimental Psychology in Yale Univ., '96-98; then at Leipzig Univ., '98-'00; Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Normal School; Lecturer and afterward Professor at the Literature College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Kobinata Daimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Ninzo, D. Sc., Botanist, ex-Prof. Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1856 in Ibaraki; studied in Germany for years, Assist.-Prof. of the Univ. in '83; full Prof. in '90; D. Sc. in '90; made an inspection tour through Europe and America '06; retired in '21. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Matsumura, Shonen D. Sc., D. Agr., Entomologist, Prof. at

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '95; Dr.Sc. granted in '03 and Dr. Agr. in '05. Add. Sapporo.

Matsumura, Tsuruzo, D.E., Prof. of Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Hokkaido; grad. from the Eng. Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; appointed Prof. of the 3rd High School, '96; Assist.-Prof. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '97; sent to Germany for study, '99; Prof. of the Science and Eng. Coll. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '01; Prof. of the Eng. Coll. of the same Univ. since June '14. Add. Kyoto.

Matsunaga, Naokichi, Emb. Counsellor in Brussels since '27; b. in 1883 in Saga-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, 08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. and then Attache in China, '08-10; Con. at Hamburg, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, 14; recalled in '14 and made acting Chief of Secretariat, '16; Con. at Seattle the same year; Sec. and Sectional Chief at Head Office '20-23; Con-Gen. in Ottawa, '23-27. Add. Brussels.

Matsunaga, Yasuzayemon, Vice-Pres. of the Toho Electric Power Co., Dir. of Toho Gas Co. (Nagoya), etc.; b. 1875 in Iki; grad. from Keio Univ. in '00; entered the Bank of Japan, '00; afterwards established a firm and carried on coal business in Kobe and Osaka over ten years; founded an electric railway concern in Fukuoka, Kyushu, in '90. Add. Shimoochiai, Tokyo.

Matsunami, Ninichiro, D.L., Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1857 in Osaka; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '93; studied in Europe for years; Prof., Naval Cadet Sch. and next at alma mater; attended International Conference regarding maritime law several times; was on the staff of the Peace Envoy '19. Add.

Matsuo, Yoshio, 2nd Baron, Military pharmacist (ret.), 2nd son of late Shinzen Matsuo, 1st Baron and Governor of Bank of Japan; b. in Tokyo in 1876; grad. from Chiba Medical School in '97 and was appointed pharmacist which he left a few years after. His elder sister is wife of Dr. Kitazato, noted bacteriologist. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Kimpei, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1876 in Tokyo; edu. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '00; further studied Political Economy at the post-grad. course. After teaching at the alma mater for two years as assist-Prof., proceeded to Europe in '05, returning home in '09 after studying Economics in England, etc. Resumed duty at the Univ. till '19; Japanese delegate at the International Seamens' Conference at Genoa in '20. Add. Azabu Zaimoku-cho, Tokyo.

Matsuoka, Yoyu, Vice-Pres. of the South Manchuria Rly Co., app. '27; b. in Yamaguchi-ken 1880; edu. at Law, State Univ., Oregon, U.S.A.; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. in '04; Secretary of Kwantung Leased Territory, next at Foreign Office, Legation and then of Embassy; was Consul-Gen. before he entered the present Co. Add. S.M.R. Co., Dairen.

Matsushima, Hajime, Minister to Poland; b. 1883 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. Service Exam. '07; Eleve-Con.; 3rd Sec. Petrograd Embassy, recalled home '16; Per. Sec. of For. Minister and Counsellor to the Office, '17; Sectional Chief of the same '18; Consul-Gen. at Moscow, Harbin, etc.; represented Japan in the Russo-Japanese

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Conference at Dairen, '21; Emb. Counsellor at Paris, '24-27. Add. Jap. Legation, Warsaw.

Matsushita, Teiji, M.D. (Japan and Halle), M.D.; b. 1875 in Kagoshima; edu. at the Fifth (Kumamoto) High School, class '94; further at Freiberg, Giessen, Halle, etc. '95-20; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ., '03-20, occupying chair of Hygiene, Micro-biology, etc. Works; (in Japanese) Parasitic Diseases, Wonderful Habits and Sights of Animals, etc. Add. Aoyama 6-chome, Tokyo.

Matsushita, Yusaburo, Pres. of the Yamato Shimbun Publishing Co., Ltd., a mine-owner; b. 1890 in Tokyo; grad. at the German Law Course of the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; on the death of his adoptive father, succeeded to the presidency of Yamato Shimbun. Add. Ushigome Minami-Enoki-cho, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Atsushi, Count (suc. '08), Mem. House of Peers, formerly of the house that held the fief of Hirado famous in the history of early foreign intercourse of Japan; studied at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and at Trinity, Cambridge. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Matsu-ura, Chinjiro, Pres. of Seoul Imperial Univ.; b. in 1872 at Uwajima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; Secretary at Tokyo Prefectural Office and at the Department of Education '98-11, sent to Germany '07 to inquire into education matters; Dir. of Special Edu. '12-24; Vice-Min. of Education, '24-27. Add. Seoul, Chosen.

Mayeda, Kaiun, D. Litt., Pres. of the Ryukoku Univ. Kyoto; b. 1857 in Miye-ken; studied Chinese classics and Buddhism; became Educational Superintendent to the Lord Abbot of Hongwanji Temple, '91; Superintendent of the Hongwanji Daigaku (Buddhist Univ.), '97; Lecturer at the Coll. of Literature, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '00; Lecturer of the Tokyo Univ. and then the present post. Add. Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Tamon, Government Delegate to the International Labour Conference; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '09; was once Private Secretary of the Home Minister and later Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo City. Add. Nakano-machi, near Tokyo.

Mayeda, Tcchinari, Marquis, head of the great House of Kaga (founded in 16th cent.); b. 1885, son of a scion of the family and was adopted by it as heir. Attached to the British Army in France '15-16; was on the suite of Prince Higashi Fushimi on a visit to King George on behalf of the Emperor in '18; to Paris in connection with the Peace Treaty, '20. where the Marchioness died. Add. Okubo, Tokyo.

Mayeda, Toshisada, Visc., Min. of Communications in Adm. Kato Cabinet formed in '22, Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Kiyoura Cabinet. Mem. House of Peers; Lieut. Infantry (ret.); b. 1874 in Echigo, elder brother of above; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; took part in the Japanese-Russia War. Is also Pres. of Chuo Life Ins. Co., and Dir. of various concerns. Add. Nishi-Okubo, Tokyo.

Mikami, Sanji, Historian, Litt. D., Chief of Compilation Board, Imp. Household Dept., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo University since '92; b. 1865 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '89; at the Post-Grad. Course; Lecturer at the same Coll., '91; Prof. at the Girls' Higher Normal School '92; sent to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Germany to attend a conference of the International Oriental Society at Hamburg in '02. Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Mikimoto, Kokichi, dealer in and originator of culture pearls; b. 1857 at Miye-ken; early started cultivation of pearl oyster, establishing a station in the Ago Bay, Toba, which has won many prizes and medals at home and foreign expositions. Add. Ginza, Tokyo.

Minami, Daiso, M.D., Pres. of Minami Gastro-Enteric Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; edu. in Medicine, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; further at the post-grad. course and in Germany ('10-13). Served as assistant at his alma mater in '04 and next as regular staff member of the Stomach and Intestine Hospital, Tokyo. Add. Minami Hospital, Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Minami, Hiroshi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1869 in Toyama-ken; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '96; Secretary of the Cabinet finally its chief Secretary '08; Governor of Fukuoka; Vice-Min. of Education '18-22. Add. Yotsuya Naitomachi, Tokyo.

Minami, Takajiro, Dr. Agr., Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo), since '81; b. 1859 in Hizen; grad. from the Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '81; visited U.S.A. as a commissioner of the Columbus Exhibition '89; again visited U.S.A. on party of Japanese business-men invited by American Cham. of Com. in '13. Add. Sapporo.

Minakata, Kumakusu, authority on lichens and moss; b. in Wakayama-ken; studied natural history at Michigan and Cambridge; wrote a number of works on his specialty in English. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Minobe, Shunkichi, ex-Gov. Bank of Chosen '16-24; b. 1869 at Takasago, Harima; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Personal Sec'y and Sectional Chief at Dep't Agr. and Com. and the Treasury; Pres. of Hokkaido Colonization Bank '98-16. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Minobe, Tatsukichi, D.L., Mem. of Imperial Academy, Prof. Imperial Univ., Tokyo; b. 1873 in Hyogo-ken, brother of S. Minobe, above; grad. from Law, Imp. Univ., Tokyo, class '97; studied in Germany, France and England '99-01. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Minoura Katsundo, ex-M.P. (of unbroken record); b. 1854 in Bungo; for a long while manager of the Hochi. He began political life under the then Count Okuma: three times entered the Govt. service first as Dir. Com. Bureau, Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '97, second as Vice-Min. of Communications in '98; was once elected Vice-Pres. of the House of Representatives; Min. of Communications '15-16. Was implicated in the Osaka Licensed Quarter Scandal in 1926-27. Add. Ushigome Higashi-gokencho, Tokyo.

Mishima, Shodo, Visc., 3rd son of the late Yataro Mishima, Governor of the Bank of Japan; b. 1897 in Tokyo; edu. at the Peers School; has since devoted himself to literary work and also to questions of social service; is an active manager of the Boy Scout Movement in Japan and attended the World Conference at Copenhagen in '24. Works: "Tragedy at Teradaya," "Miss and I," etc. Add. Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Mitsuchi, Chuzo, M.P.; Minister of Finance since May '27;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

b. in Kagawa-ken in 1871; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal Sch. and further studied in England and Germany; Prof. at his alma mater; educational adviser of the former Korean Govt.; later took to politics and was repeatedly returned M.P.; Sec. to the Education Min. and then Chief Sec. of the Cabinet under the Seiyukai Administration; then Parl. Vice.-Min. of Agr. & Forestry; Minister of Education Apr. '27 and then present post. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Mitsui, family, The. Is one of the oldest millionaire families and the most noted hereditary houses of "business kings" in Japan, managing the big family concerns, the Mitsui Bank, Mitsui Bussan Kaisha (Trading Dep't), Mitsui Mining Co., Mitsui Trust Co., etc. **Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui,** the head of the family and Pres. of Mitsui Firm, was b. in 1857 in Kyoto, and studied at New Brunswick, U.S.A., '72-74 and England; succeeded to the estate in '85, he being the youngest brother of his predecessor who had no issue; created Baron '00. The house includes **Morinosuke** (Pres. Mitsui Bussan) **Motonosuke** (Pres. of Mitsui Mining Co.), etc. Add. Azabu Imaicho, Tokyo.

Mitsuma, Shinzo, D.L., Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1879 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '05; stayed in Germany and Italy for study. Add. Azabu Naka-machi, Tokyo.

Matsunaga, Hoshio, Pres. of the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha (Japan Telegraphic News Agency), Ltd.; b. 1866 in Kumamoto-ken; commenced his career as a politician; then a staff writer of the Osaka Asahi and acted as its war correspondent during the Japan-China war: later an official of the Formosan Government-General; afterwards established, with Shinji Gondo, the Nippon Dempo Tsushinsha. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya-machi, Tokyo.

Miura, Kaneyuki, D. Litt., Prof. Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; appointed Compiler of Japanese history, '05; present post since 1909. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Univ. of Tokyo, ex-Physician-in-Ordinary to the Court; b. in Tokyo 1864; grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87; prosecuted his study in Germany and America '89-92; Ass't-Prof. in his alma mater on returning; full prof. in '95. He accompanied the Peace Envoys '18 as an unofficial member, and the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Kanda Surugadai, Tokyo.

Miwa, Shintaro, M.D., specialist in Children's Diseases, and Dir. of the Enjudo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1870 in Kanagawa; studied at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '94; further in Germany '95-98; served as assist. at first at his alma mater; was lecturer there on returning home; Prof. '01-15, when he resigned to begin practice. Add. Ura-Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Miwa, Zembei, Prop. of the Marumiya Firm, manufacturer, whole-sale dealer and exporter of toilet articles, drugs, soaps, etc.; b. 1871 in Tokyo and succeeded to his father's business in 1971; once Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi Tachibanacho, Tokyo.

Miwata, Motomichi, adopted son of late Miwata Masako, lady educationalist; and Principal of Miwata Girls High School, etc.;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

b. 1872 in Kagawa-ken; grad. from Philosophy and Sociology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '01. Add. Kojimachi Sanbancho, Tokyo.

Miyabe, Kingo, D. Sc., (Japan), D.Sc. (Harvard), Prof. at Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Botanical Garden, Sapporo; b. in Tokyo 1860; grad. at the Sapporo Agr. College, '81; sent to U.S.A. to study botany under Asa Gray; returned home '87. Add. Sapporo.

Miyairi, Keinosuke, D.M., Prof. at Medical Coll., Imp. Kyushu Univ. since '06; grad. from Medical Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; is an authority on parasitology. Add. Fukuoka, Kyushu.

Miyajima, Mikinosuke, M.D., Pathologist, M.P., Editor of Japan Medical World, and Mem. of the Kitazato Infectious Disease Institute; b. 1882 in Yamagata-ken; Edu. at Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '98; further at the Post-grad. course till '00; Lecturer on Zoology at the alma mater '00; studied insects with special bearing to diseases at the Post-grad. course, Kyoto Univ. in '01 and was Lecturer at the Univ. the same year; expert at the Vaccine Laboratory, Tokyo, '03; sent to U.S.A., '04; expert at the Gov. Infectious Disease Institute, '05; sent to Philippines '09; was granted the degree by submitting thesis '09; removed to the present Institute in '14. Japanese delegate at the 2nd International Health Conference at Geneva, '19; Dir. of the Sanitary Dept. of the Tokyo Municipality '21-23; visited U.S.A. '26 at the invitation of the Rockefeller Institute. Add. Kanda Jimbo-cho, Tokyo.

Miyajima, Seijiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Nisshin (Japan-China) Spinning Co.; b. in Tochigi-ken in 1879; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '06; served at Sumitomo Mining Dept. for a few years; entered Tokyo Spinning Co. '08 and remained there till he was installed in the present post '14. Add. Shiba Isarago, Tokyo.

Miyake, Hiidzu, M.D., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imperial Academy, Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1848 in Tokyo; educated in France and was Prof. and Dean of Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Kiichi, D. Sc., Ph. D., M.A., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied botany at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at Cornell Univ., U.S.A., '02; then at Bonn Univ., Germany, '02-05. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yasu-ko, Mrs., author who is publishing the monthly called 'Women Current'; b. 1890 in Kyoto; edu. at Ochanomizu Girls' School, and is a well-known contributor to journals; has written a number of stories. Add. Yotsuya Aizumi-cho, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yonekichi, Litt. D., Dir. of Tokyo Higher Normal School, Court Councillor; b. 1860 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio '72-75; Assist. Prof. of Higher Normal School, '81-86; made an inspection tour abroad '86-88; was once a Commissioner of the Imp. Household and Dir. of the Imp. Museum. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Miyake, Yujiro, D. Litt., author and journalist; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '81; visited the South Seas and in '03 made a trip round the world. He is a conspicuous figure in the world of letters and journalism, and has written many works, chiefly philosophical and literary. He was editor of the fortnightly magazine, 'Nihon oyobi Nihon-jin'.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

but left it a few years ago and started his own organ 'Gakan.' Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Miyakegawa, Momotaro, Pres. Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1869; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch., '92; entered the firm's service '93; Branch Manager in various places and then promoted to the present post. Add. Nakano near Tokyo.

Miyao, Shunji, Governor of Hokkaido, '22-23; b. in Niigata-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '68; Sec. of the Finance Dept.; transferred to Formosan Govt.; Vice-Pres. of the Colonizaton Bureau, 1910; Gov. of Aichi-ken '21; Gov. of Oriental Development Co., '24. Add. Ushigome Yarai, Tokyo.

Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Lawyer; b. 1866 in Osaka; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1887 and entered the Govt. service, serving at Washington and then Berlin, and then at the Head Office which appointed him Min. Plen. in '09; retired and started general practice; appointed by the trustees of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace as its special correspondent; attended the meetings of the American Bar Ass'n and the Canadian Bar Ass'n. as guest in '18, and elected honorary member of each ass'n.; visited London and Paris in '24 as guest of the Bar of England and the Bar of Paris; is an associate member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York and local counsel in Japan for U.S. Steel Corporation and other American corporations; also acts as counsel for the N.Y.K., Tokyo Marine & Fire Ins. Co., Oki Electric Co., and several other Japanese corporations. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi 4-chome, Tokyo. (Office, Yuraku Bldg., Marunouchi, Tokyo).

Miyata, Mitsuo, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Superintendent of Metropolitan Police since '27; b. in Miye-ken in 1878; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. at Law in '05 and passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Sec. to the House of Peers, and Prefectural Gov. till '22; Chief Secretary of Cabinet in Kato (Adm.) Ministry. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Miyauchi, Kunitaro, Dir. of Mining Bureau since '23; b. 1876 in Ibaraki-ken; grad. from the Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. '03; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Secretary to the Patent Bureau and then Private Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. Add. Koi. Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Miyoshi, Manabu, D. Sc., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Emer. Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. of its Botanical Garden till '23; b. 1861 in Gifu; grad. from Botany at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '90; next studied in Germany '91-95. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi, Tokyo.

Mizumachi, Kesaroku, Pres. of Board of Audit since '24; b. 1863 in Saga; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '89; Junior Councillor of the Treasury '91; despatched to Europe to investigate financial and economic situation in '98; filled chair of civil code at the alma mater as add. post till '01; Dir. Finance Bureau '04; Vice-Minister of Finance in '06; Govt. Financial Agent at London '06-11; Vice-Governor of Bank of Japan '12-19. Add. Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Kotoku, Captain, I.J.N. (retired '21); born 1877 at Matsuyama; grad. from the Naval Academy in '99; Sub.-Lieute-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

nant in '00; took part in the Japan-Russia war of '04-05 in the capacity of Captain as a torpedo-boat Commander; travelled in Europe in '16 for inspection of the post-war military affairs and again in '19 for a similar purpose; retired from the active service in '21 at his own request and has since taken to writing as a warm advocate of peace and disarmament movement. Add. Komazawa, near Tokyo.

Mizuno, Naoshi, Visc., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1879, a son of a scion of the Mizuno family, formerly a daimyo of the Yuki clan, Shimosa, by whom he was adopted; grad. from Law Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; was Parl. Vice-Minister of War in the Wakatsuki Ministry '26-27. Add. Otsuka Kubocho, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Rentaro, D.C.L., Minister of Education since Apr. '27, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1868 in Akita; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '92; entered Home Office '95; sent abroad '96 to investigate copy-right affairs and attended as Japanese delegate at World's Conference for the Protection of Right of Industrial Property held at Brussels; framed the draft of the Copyright Law; Dir. of Public Works Bureau '10-12; Vice-Minister of Home Office '13-14; full Minister '16-'18; Civil Administrator, Korea, '20-22. Home Minister, '19-23 Add. Shiba Shirokane-Sarumachi, Tokyo.

Mizuno, Toshinojo, D. Sc., Prof. at the Science Dep't, Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1862 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from the Science Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; studied physics and electrical science in Germany, '99-01; appointed Assist.-Prof. at the Coll. of Science and Engineering of the Kyoto Imp. Univ., '98; full Prof. in '02. Add. Sakuragi-cho, Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Mizushima, Tetsuya, ex-Dir. of the Kobe Higher Com. School '03-25; b. 1864 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School, class '87; teacher at the Osaka Com. School, '88-89; in the service of the Fujita-gumi, Osaka, '89-91; next of the Yokohama Specie Bank, serving for three years at the New York Branch; Prof. at his alma mater, '96-03. Toured abroad on official mission. Add. Kobe.

Mochizuki Keisuke, M.P. (Seiyukai), Minister of Communications' since April '27, mine-owner in Hiroshima; b. Mar. 1867 in Hiroshima Pref.; was returned to the House of Representatives eight times from his native place; is one of the leading members of the Seiyukai party. Add. Shiba Kurumacho, Tokyo.

Mogami, Kunizo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank, since '22; b. in Hyogo-ken, 1875; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in 1897; its agent at New York, Dairen, Shanghai, London, Tientsin, etc. and Manager of the Tokyo Branch till '22. Add. Yokohama Specie Bank.

Monobe, Nagaho, D. Eng., Engineer to the Home Office, Dir. of the Civil Engineering Experiment Station (Home Office), Professor of Hydrodynamics at the Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. of Seismological Research Institute and also of the Scientific Research Council, etc; b. 1886 in Akita-ken; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '11; has devoted himself to river work since then and has designed improvement plan for a number of unruly rivers in the Main Island, besides supervising the technical side of bridge-work and investigating earthquake-proof work with special reference to civil engineering. Has written

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

a number of theses on the theory of stability of embankments, earthquake proof engineering works, etc. Was awarded the Imp. Academy prize in '25. Add. Home Office.

Mori, Benjiro, Pres. of the Nisshin Kisen (Japan-China S.S.) Co. Ltd. since '24; b. 1867 in Shinano. Edu. at Waseda, class '88, and further at the Electric course, Imp. Tokyo Univ. Entered the Japan Times in '95; served in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 1899-21 during which he was appointed Local Manager at Tientsin, Hongkong and Osaka; Mng.-Dir. of the present Co., '21-24. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Mori, Hirozo, former Pres. of the Bank of Formosa; b. in 1873 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch. in '97; London agent, Yokohama Specie Bank; Manager of Kobe Branch and then Gen-Mng. of the Head Office; appointed Vice-Pres. of the Bank '23 and next its President till '27. Add. Taihoku.

Mori, Gaisaburo, Principal of the 3rd High School; b. 1866 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. from the Coll. of Science (mathematics) of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '11; Lecturer of the Tokyo Higher Commercial School; taught at the Miye Middle School, '83; Prof. at the Third High School, '95; Prof. at the Peers' School, '09; studied in Germany, England and America, '09-11; Principal of the Kyoto 1st Middle School '11; the present post since 1922. Add. Yoshida Hommachi, Kyoto.

Mori, Kengo, Crown Mem. House of Peers nom. in '27, former Govt. Financial Agent at London, Paris and Washington, b. 1876 in Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '00; secretary of the Financial Dept, '00; the London Agent post '13-26. Add. Koj. Shimo-Nibancho, Tokyo.

Mori, Moto-aki, Prince, the House of the former Daimyo of Choshu that was chiefly instrumental in overthrowing the Tokugawa Regency and in consummating the Restoration. The present head was b. in 1865. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Mori, Shunrokuro, Dir. of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd.; b. 1878 in Fukushima-ken; grad. from the Law Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '02; passed the Higher Civil Service Examination, '02; entered the Finance Dep't as Secretary, '07; Dir. of the Banking Bureau of the same dep't in '16. Add. Yamashiro-cho, Dairen City.

Mori, Yasusaburo, Minister to Chile and Bolivia; b. 1880 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. next year; Eleve-Con. at Amoy, '09; at Honolulu, '10; Consul at Lima, '12; at Antung, '16; Con.-Gen. at Tsinan, '19 with additional duty as Sec. to the Administration Dept. of the Tsingtao Army of Occupation; later transferred to Tsingtao; Emb. Counsellor at Rome '23 to '27; present post Dec. '27. Add. Jap. Legation, Chili.

Morimoto, Kokichi, D.L., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins), Prof. at Hokkaido Imp. Univ. from which he was graduated in '01; b. 1877 at Maizuru; specialized in Economy, Politics and History at the Baltimore University; engaged in university extension lectures at Chicago and Boston; is an authority on social problems and is manager of the Tokyo Cultural Life Society which is building the first apartment building in Tokyo. Works; Pro-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

blems of Living, New Efficiency of Problems of Living, Investigation of Middle Class, Investigation of Standard of Living (in English) etc. Add. Sapporo.

Morimura, Kaisaku, Baron (2nd), Pres. Morimura Bank, Morimura Firm, Dir. Y'hama Specie Bank, Chairman of Japan Overseas Trade Association, etc.; b. 1873 in Tokyo, 2nd son of the late Ichizaemon Morimura, pioneer Christian and businessman; studied at Keio and further in U.S.A. for years. Add. Shiba Takanawa-Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Morito, Tatsuo, member of the Ohara Social Research Institute at Osaka; b. '85 in Hiroshima-ken, edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '10; appointed Assist. Prof. at his alma mater; incriminated in '20 for having published Kuropotkin's socialistic theories and imprisoned; sent to Europe by the Institute and stayed there from '21 to 23. Works; History of Socialist Views, Sketch of Kuropotkin, etc. Add. Ohara Institute, Osaka.

Moriya, Gohei, Proprietor of Moriya & Co. and Dir. of the Nippon Pig-Iron Mfg. Co.; b. 1866 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio in '93, and entering Mitsui Firm the same year, left it to open in '02 the present firm which deals in machines, electric apparatuses, steel, etc. Add. Kyobashi Sanjukken-bori, Tokyo.

Moroi, Rokuro, ex-Minister to Argentina ('24-26); b. 1872 in Saitama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '96 and passed the Higher Civil Service in the same year and the Dip. Service in '99; Eleve Con. at Shanghai, London, etc.; Con. '01; Sec. at the head office '06; 1st Emb. Sec. to Berlin '12; recalled home on the outbreak of the War and was in charge of the Correspondence Section; Con.-Gen. at Honolulu in '16. Add. Tokyo.

Moroi, Shiro, Mng.-Dir. of the Toa Flour Mill; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered Keifu R'ly. Co., became Manager of the present Co. on its establishment '06. Add. Hongo Yushima-Shirhanacho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Hajime, M.P. of unbroken record, lawyer; b. 1856 in Oita; was a leader of the National Association organized in '92, as organ of the clan statesmen; joined late Prince Ito when he organized the Seiyukai in '00; Vice-President of the House of Rep., '98-02; Director of Colonization Bureau, '11; Minister of Communications, '13-14; Min. of Railways, '18-21. Add. Kojimachi Kioicho, Tokyo.

Motoda, Sakunoshin, B.A., M.A., Ph. D. (Philadelphia), Dir. of Rikkyo Univ.; b. 1862 in Kurume; studied Divinity, Philosophy etc. at Kenyon College, University of Penn. and Columbia University '86-96; attended the Jubilee Convention of Y.M.C.A. held at Boston '01; travelled through India as a lecturer in '08; attended the General Convention of the Church in America held in '10. Add. Nishi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Motoji, Niikuma, D.C.L., Dir. Prison Affair Bureau, Justice Dep't; b. 1876 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '02; was Public Procurator of the Court of Appeal, and Judge of the Court of Cassation before his appointment to the present post. Add. Shimo-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Haku-un, sculptor; b. 1871 in Kochi; studied

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

under Prof. Takamura Ko-un and at Tokyo Fine Art Academy '95; filled for a short while the chair of assist. teacher at the alma mater; has since been engaged in casting bronze images of modern notables in the grand work of the Restoration, and has already finished images of Count Goto, Prince Ito, and some others. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Motoyama, Hikoichi, Pres. of the Osaka Mainichi and Tokyo Nichi-nichi, Dir. of Nankai R'ly Co., Meiji Life Ins. Co., &c.; b. 1853 in Kumamoto; grad. from Keio-gijuku; once served in the Fujita Firm; established the Osaka Mainichi in '92. Add, Osaka Mainichi, Osaka.

Murai, Teinosuke, Ph. D. (Yale), Pres. of Murai Bank, Dir. of Japan Fertilizer Co., etc.; b. 1870 in Wakayama-ken; adopted by the Murai family. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Murai, Yasutaka, Dir. of the Murai Firm, Ltd., Tokyo, and its agent in New York for some thirty years; b. 1854 in Tokyo; grad. from Keio about '80 and entered the firm which exports raw silk, porcelains, and sundries; married an American lady. Add. Murai-gumi, New York.

Murakami, Naojiro, D. Litt., Dir. Tokyo Academy of Music; b. 1868 in Oita-ken; edu. in history, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; Prof. of Spanish in Tokyo School of Foreign Languages, '00; Dir. of the same School, 08. Add. Nagasaki-mura, near Tokyo.

Murakami, Ryukichi, ex-Dir. Fishery Bureau, Dept. Agr. & For.; b. 1877; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '02; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam.; Prof. of the Fishery Institute and Dir. Patent Bureau. Add. Koi. Myoga-dani, Tokyo.

Murakami, Senjo, D. Litt., Emeritus Prof. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Principal of the Toyo Girls' High School; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken. A well known scholar of Buddhism. Add. Koishikawa Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Murayama, Ryuhei, former proprietor of the Tokyo and Osaka Asahi Shimbun; b. 1850 at Wakayama; has by his shrewd business management raised the two Asahi to the present stage of importance; once sat in Parliament for Osaka-fu. Add. Osaka Asahi Office, Osaka.

Murobuse, Takanobu, social and democratic writer; b. in Izu 1889; edu. at Meiji Univ. which he left unfinished; started journalistic career connected with the Jiji, the Asahi, and other dailies and periodicals; sent to Europe by the Kaizo magazine (Reconstruction) in '20 and succeeded in bringing Einstein over to lecture. Works: Lecture on Democracy; About Capitalism; Guild Socialism, Decay of Civilization, etc. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Murota, Yoshibumi, Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tokiwa Savings Bank, Pres. of the Naikoku Savings Bank, the Nippon Military Service Ins. Co., Ltd.; Dir. of the Dai-Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., the Kanegafuchi Spinning Co.; b. 1847 in Mito City; early entered the Foreign Office, and was Minister to Mexico and Peru; retiring from the government service, entered business; appoint. Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei-Hall. Add. Odawara-machi, Kanagawa-ken.

Mushakoji, Kimitomo, Vics., Minister to Rumania since

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

'25; b. in 1882, ninth descendant of an old courtier house; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '07 and passed the Diplomatic Service Exam.; Secretary, Sectional Chief, and Emb. Counsellor at Brussels and then at Berlin in succession. Add. Bucharest.

Mushakoji, Sane-atsu, novelist and founder of a "New Community" in the far-off Hyuga; b. 1885; edu. at the Peers Sch. and the Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, but left unfinished. Works: Life in a New Village; His Sister, etc. Add. Kishiromura, Hyuga.

Muto, Sanji, M.P., Pres. of Kanegafuchi Spinning Mill; b. 1867 in Gifu; grad. from Keio-gijuku '84; studied in America, '85-87; entered the Mitsui Firm '90; Mng. Kanegafuchi Mill then controlled by the Mitsui and has since been connected with it; rewarded with Blue Ribbon Medal in '18 for his service in promoting spinning industry; attended the Inter. Labor Conference at Washington '20; organized the Business-men's Party in '23. Add. Tarumi near Kobe.

Mutsu, Hirokichi, Count, ex-Min. to Belgium; b. 1869, son of the late Count Mutsu of the treaty revision fame; studied at Cambridge and Inner Temple, '93; Translator, Foreign Office, '94; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '95; 3rd Secretary of Legation (U.S.A.) '96; Sec. at Rome '00; 1st Emb. Sec. at London '04; Emb. Counsellor at Rome, '12; transferred to Belgium '15 but soon resigned. Add. Kamakura, Kanagawa-ken.

Nabeshima, Chokuei, Marq., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1872, of an ancient Daimyo family and succeeded to the title in '23; his sister is Princess Nashimoto, while his wife is Marquis Kuroda's sister. Add. Naka Shibuya, near Tokyo.

Nabeshima, Keijiro, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and ex-Minister to Belgium; b. 1860 in Saga; attache in London in '87; Sec. at head office in '92; on suite of Prince Arisugawa in Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in '97; 1st Legation Sec. at Washington in '00 and at London in '02; Sec. at head office in '03; Chief of Foreign Affairs, Korea, in '07-09. Add. Azabu Higashi Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Nagai, Matsuzo, Minister to Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Finland, since '23; b. 1877 in Aichi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; passed Dip. and Cons. Exam.; Eleve Consul at Tientsin, New York and Washington '03-07; Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '08-12; Chief of Telegraph Section (For. Office) '16; Emb. Counsellor in London '17-21; Dir. Commercial Bureau (For. Office) '21-23; present post in '23. Add. Stockholm.

Nagai, Nagayoshi, M.D. (Japan), Ph. D. (Berlin), Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Mem. of the Imp. Academy; b. 1845 in Tokushima-ken. Studied Chemistry and Pharmacy at Berlin Univ., '70-77; after four years service at the Home Office proceeded once more to Berlin for study '81-83 during which he was appointed Assist.-Prof. at the alma mater. Has since devoted himself to his speciality as Prof. of the Imp. Univ., Mem. of the Central Sanitary Committee, Home Office, Pres. of the Japan Pharmacopeia Society, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagai, Ryutaro, M.P. (Minsei-to); b. in 1881 at Kanazawa;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

grad. from Waseda (politics) in '05, and further studied in England and Germany '06-09; Prof. at Waseda Univ.; was Parl. Counsellor of For. Office '26-27. Add. Totsuka Tobichi, near Tokyo.

Nagamatsu, Atsusuke, 2nd Baron, Member of House of Peers, Mng.-Dir. of Tokyo Fire, Marine, Transport Ins. Co.; b. 1864 in Tokyo, eldest son of Chokan, 1st Baron; studied at the Peers' School, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Berlin, whence he returned in '86; was for a while Prof. at the Peers School. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nagao, Hampei, Ex-Dir. of Electric Bureau of Tokyo City; b. in 1865 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Eng. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ. '91; was in the service of the Formosan Government-General for many years; appointed Engineer of Gov't Railways in '10; Dir. of Central Rly Bureau, '16. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Gaishi, M.P., Lt.-Gen. (ret.); b. 1858 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '73; entered Mil. Staff Coll. '83; Maj.-Gen. '02; Vice-Chief of Staff during Russo-Japanese War; Bureau Chief in War Office; Lieut.-Gen. '09 and Com'der of 16th Div.; retired from active service '15; toured Europe and America '20; was Vice-Pres. of the Imp. Aero Ass'n. till '27. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Nagaoka, Hantaro, D. Sc., Hon. D. Sc. (Cambridge), Prof. of Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1865 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Theoretical Physics at above institution, class '87; Assis. Prof. at the alma mater, '90-93; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany. Interpreted Einstein's lectures addressed in Tokyo in '12; Succeeded in converting mercury into gold after 15 years' researches and announced this discovery early in '24; and also obtained a species of platinum from mercury in the same year. Lectured in Belgium, '25. Add. Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Nagaoka, Haruichi, D.L., Ambassador in Berlin since '26; b. in Tokyo 1877; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '00 and also from a French Coll. in '04; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office; Emb. Secretary at Paris, etc.; Min. to Czecho-Slovakia '21; Minister to Holland '24; Dir. of Treaty Bureau, For. Office, '25-26. Add. Japanese Embassy, Berlin.

Nagaoka, Ryuichiro, Dir. Social Affairs Bureau, Home Office; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., in '08; was Secretary of the Home Dept. and then Dir. of Civil Eng. Bureau, before appointment to the present post; visited Europe and America on official mission '27. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Nagashima, Washitaro, Barrister in Tokyo; b. in Okayama-ken in 1868; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Junior Councillor of Justice but resigned '93; and began practice; travelled abroad and was Japanese delegate at the International Parliamentary Conference in '09; Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Nagata, Hidejiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '23; b. 1876 in Hyogo-ken; studied at the 1st Higher Sch., passed the Exam. for the Bar; Principal of a middle school and local Educational Inspector; entered Home Office; Prof. at a Gov. School for a time; Dir. Police Bureau '13-18; Deputy Mayor of Tokyo '21-23; Mayor '23-24. Add. Zoshigaya, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nagatomi, Yukichi, ex-Pres. Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1868, Awa, Chiba-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School; further studied at Antwerp Com. School and returned home '95; lecturuer at his alma mater; entered next year the N.Y.K. and its Director in '19. Add. Araijuku Sanno, near Tokyo.

Nagaya, Junji, Dir. of Tokyo School of Foreign Languages; b. 1876 in Gifu-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., '97; was Prof. of the 4th High School and Hiroshima Higher Normal School; then School Inspector; sent abroad for observation of educational affairs '27. Add. Nakano, Tokyo.

Nagayo, Mataro, M.D., Prof. of Pathology & Patho. Anatomy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., and Dir. of the Univ. Infectious Disease Laboratory; b. 1878 in Tokyo, 3rd son of the late Baron Nagayo, father of sanitary work in Japan. Edu.: grad. from Coll. Med., above institution, class '04, and further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany till '09. Has been connected with the alma mater ever since with a short break in '06-07 when he was attached to the Bodyguard Division; attended the Tropical Disease Conference at Batavia in '21. Add. Coll. Med., Imp. Univ. Tokyo.

Nagayo, Teizo, Dir. Yokosuka Iron Works, Taihei Cotton Spinning, etc.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; studied at Peers' School; a clerk of Silk Exporting Co., Yokohama; studied economics at Pennsylvania University '03; served at the N.Y.K. Seattle Branch; the Chief of Mogi Trading Dept. and Mng.-Dir. of Mogi Co. till its liquidation. Add.

Naito, Hikokichi, Manager of Matsuya Dry Goods Store since '94; Mem. of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce; b. 1865 in Yamanashi-ken; studied at the now defunct Dojinsha; studied English in U.S.A. in '85; returned home and entered the Firm in '93. Add. Matsuya Dry Goods Store, Ginza, Tokyo.

Naito, Kyukan, Crown Mem. House of Peers, and ex-Pres. of Nippon Petroleum Co., Dir. of Central Pet. Co., etc.; b. 1859 in Niigata-ken; elected Mem. of Prefectural Assembly at his 20th year; M.P. in '94; organized Nippon Pet. Co. in '88; despatched on official mission to inspect petroleum business to America and Europe in '97 and again to U.S.A. in '04. Add. Ushigome shimo-Miyabicho, Tokyo. 5

Naito, Tachu, D. Eng., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10, Mem. of Gov. Earthquake Committee; b. 1886 in Yamanashi-ken; edu. in Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10; further studied Ferro-concrete and allied construction at the Institute of Technology, Boston, in '16-18. Works: Earthquake-proof Construction of Skeleton Structure, Aug. '24; The Theory of Structure and of Building Construction, 9th June, '25 (Both in Japanese). Add. Waseda Univ.

Naito, Torajiro, D. Litt., Prof. of Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. in Akita-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was on the staff of the Osaka Asahi Shimbun and its Peking correspondent for several years; is a well known authority on Chinese history. Add Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Nakagawa, Kojuro, Ex-Pres. of the Bank of Taiwan; b. 1866 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '93; was Councillor of the Education Dep't and Secretary to Premier (Prince Saionji). Add. Totsuka-machi, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nakagawa, Shosa, former Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Subway Co., (resigned '27); b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '05; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Com. the same year; Secr. of the Govt. R'ly. Board till '20; Dir. Traffic Bureau, R'ly Dept. '20-24; Vice-Minister in '24. Add. Ushigome Kita-machi, Tokyo.

Nakagawa, Suekichi, M.A. (Yale), Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Bank; b. in Shiga-ken 1874; studied at Waseda but unfinished and further studied political economy at Yale; entered Furukawa Firm '08 as Chief Accountant of the Ashio Copper Mine; transferred to the Dept. Chief of the Firm. He is an expert in jujutsu. Add. Takanawa-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Nakahashi, Tokugoro, Minister of Com. & Industry, President of Ujigawa Electric, Japan Lime Nitrogen Cos.; Auditor of South Manchuria Rly, and Japan-China S.S. Cos.; b. 1860 at Kanazawa; grad. from Imperial Tokyo Univ. '84; was an official in the Com. Dep't where he occupied the post of Director of the Railway Bureau; resigned about '98 to take charge of Osaka Shosen Kaisha till 1916; elected M.P. for Kanazawa city in '17; Minister of Education '18-22; Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Nakai, Reisaku, Chief of Government Iron Foundry since '25; b. 1879 in Kumamoto: grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; entered the Dept. Agr. and Com. where he was Secy. of one Bureau after another; Dir. of Patent Bureau and of Forestry Bureau; and then Vice-Min. Add.Yawata, Fukuoka-ken.

Nakajima, Kumakichi, Baron (2nd), Mem. of the House of Peers since '04; Mng.-Dir. of Toyo Iron Foundry, etc.; b. 1872 in Yokohama; son of late Baron Nobuyuki Nakajima, the first Chairman of the House of Representatives and Minister to Rome; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Commercial School and entered the stock exchange '97; private secretary to Prince Katsura and Marquis Saionji, as Premiers '02-05; travelled abroad '05; is interested in all the undertakings of the Furukawa family. Add. Aoyama-Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Nakamatsu, Morio, Patent Attorney and Barrister; b. 1865 in Wakayama; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Dep't. of Agr. and Com. as Councillor and Patent Examiner, then as Sectional Chief of the Bureau; Dir. of Patent Bureau '09-13. Add. Omori near Tokyo.

Nakamigawa, Jirokichi, Dir. Nippon Silk (Kenpu) Co., etc; b. 1883; edu. at Keio, and in England. Add. Azabu Kita-higakubo, Tokyo.

Nakame, Satoru, Dir. Osaka Foreign Lang. Sch. since '21; b. 1874 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. (German Literature), '03; studied in Europe; Prof. of 4th High Sch., Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch., Dir. of Matsuyama High Sch. and then the present post; toured abroad on official mission in '27. Add. Osaka.

Nakamura, Kichizo, Novelist and dramatist; b. 1877 in Shiga-ken; grad. from Lit., Waseda Univ., '03; further studied in Princeton and Columbia Univs. '06-09. Add. Sugamo Miyanaka, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, Naojiro, Prop. of Hatbara Paper Store dealing in Japanese paper fancy goods, Tokyo; b. 1880 and studied German in Tokyo Foreign Language School and further in Europe. Add. Nihombashi Tori 1-chome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nakamura, Seinan, Dr. Sc., ex-Dir. of Central Meteorological Observatory; b. 1855 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and sent to Europe to study meteorology '86-89; Expert to the Observatory which sent him abroad '99; retired in '23. Add. Ushigomo Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Shingo, D.L. (Japan) Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, Waseda Univ., etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata Prefecture; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. in '90 and further at the University Hall; then in England, Germany and France (International Law and History of Diplomacy). Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakamura, Takashi, M.P. from Wakayama-ken; grad. from Tokyo High Com. School and passed the Diplomatic and Consular Service Examination, '06; Consul-General at New York, '17; Director of the Com. Affairs Bureau, Foreign Office; then Ambassador to Argentina and later Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs. Add. Ushigome Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Tatsutaro, D. E. Emeritus Professor of Imperial Tokyo University; b. in Tokyo in 1860; edu. at now defunct Eng. College in '82; assist. architect in building the Imperial Palace '83-86; Professor of the present University combining a post in the Home Office; studied in Europe in '92-98; sent in '97 to Assam, India, to study architecture as affected by earthquake, and also to Naples in '09 on a similar mission. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Nakamura, Yujiro, Baron, Lieut.-General (ret), Privy Councillor since '22; ex-Min. Imp. Household and ex-Gov.-General of Kwantung; b. 1852 in Miye-ken; Sub-Lieut. in '74 and through gradual promotion, once held the post of Vice-Minister of War; Head of the Military Affairs Board and Chief of the Govt. Iron Foundry in '06-14; Governor of South Manchuria Railway, '15-17. Add. Yotsuya Nakacho, Tokyo.

Nakanishi, Inosuke, socialist and labor leader and writer; b. 1893 in Kyoto-fu but with no regular education; worked his way as mechanic and journalist; has been sentenced three times for disturbing order; an active member of the Transport Labor Union. Works: Growth in the Red Soil, Look Behind Your Back, etc. Add. Yoyogi Sanya, near Tokyo.

Nakano, Seigo, M.P. (Kenseikai) for Fukuoka; contributor to journals; b. 1885 in Fukuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda in Politics. class '09; connected with the Tokyo Asahi, resigning which he started the Oriental Review. Works: The World Politics. At the Seat of the Peace Conference, etc. Add. Sendagaya Harajuku, Tokyo.

Nakano, Teppei, Mng.-Dir. of Japan Petroleum Co., Ltd.; b. 1869 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Waseda Univ., '91, and has since been connected with the Co. Add. Nishi Okubo, Tokyo.

Nakano, Torakichi, M.P. (Kenseikai); b. 1879 in Fukushima-ken; grad. '01 from Law, Waseda Univ.; Police-inspector in Hokkaido, Formosa, and Korea. Add. Fukushima.

Nakayama, Hidesaburo, D. Eng., Prof. Civil Engineering at the Imp. Univ. of Tokyo since '90; b. in 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. from the University with honours in '88; engineer to the Kwansai R'ly Co. for some years; studied further his speciality in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Germany and other countries in '96-98. Add. Hongo Nishikata-machi. Tokyo.

Nakazato, Juji, Vice-Adm. (retired), President of the Karafuto Petroleum Co. Ltd. created in 1925 as semi-official organ for exploiting the oil field conceded by the Soviet Government in '24; b. in 1871 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Cadet School, '93; steadily promoted till he was appointed a senior staff officer of the General Staff as a Rear-Adm. in 1918; Vice-Adm. '24 and appointed Commander of the Maizuru Naval Port. Add. Aoyama Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Nambu, Koshin, Mem. House of Peers, Counsellor of Imp. Household Dept.; b. 1864 in Kyoto, adopted by Baron Kameo Nambu; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '90; Secretary of the Home Office '91, once Dir. Forestry Bureau of the Household: Director of Public Works Bureau in '07. Add. Azabu Hommura-cho, Tokyo.

Nambu, Kyugo, D. Eng. (Japan), Director of the Mitsubishi Firm; b. in 1855 in Fukui; grad. at Imp. Tokyo University in '74; was among the first batch of students sent abroad by the Gov. for prosecution of study, he studying mining in U.S.A. '75-80: was engaged the following year by the Mitsubishi to take charge of Takashima coal mine. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Nannichi, Tsunetaro, Principal of the Toyama High School; b. 1871; was Prof. of the Peers' School and Lecturer at the Third High School; the present post in '24. Add. Toyama City.

Naoki, Rintaro, D. Eng., Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau '24-25, adviser to the same since Sept. '25; b. 1876 in Kobe; grad. from Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; Engineer to the Tokyo City Office the same year and was despatched abroad to inspect harbor construction work in Europe and America, returning home '03, and appointed chief of public work section of the city; Eng. of the Finance Dept.; attached to the Construction Bureau, '06; in charge of the Yokohama harbor work, '08; Eng. to the Tokyo City Office, '11; chief of the Osaka Harbor Work Office and also of the City Planning Office, till '24 when he was appointed Dir. of the Reconstruction Bureau. Add. Reconstruction Bureau.

Nara, Takeji, Gen. and Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor; b. 1868 in Tochigi-ken; Sub-Lieut. Artillery '89; the present rank in '17; took part in the Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars; Chief of Staff and then Commander of the Japanese Garison in China '13-17; called back home '17 and represented the Japanese Army in the Paris Peace Conference '18; accompanied the Crown Prince to Europe '21. Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Naruse, Masayasu, ex-Pres. 15th Bank, Dir. Chiyoda Fire Ins, etc.; 1868; studied at Keio and then in America; early took to banking. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba. His brother, **Masayuki,** b. 1876, also studied at Keio and is now in business. Add. Horo-o-cho, Azabu, Tokyo.

Nedzu, Kaichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers nominated in '27 Pres. Union Beer Brewing Co., Dir. of Tobu R'ly Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Yamanashi-ken; took active part in village and provincial affairs; was one of the businessmen who visited U.S.A. in the fall of '09 at the special invitation of American Chambers of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Commerce; M.P. for some time. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Nemoto, Sho, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Teikoku Oil Co., etc., auditor of the Dye-Suff Manufacturing Co.; b. 1851 in Ibaraki-ken; studied in America; sent by the Government to Mexico and Brazil to inquire into emigration affairs '03; has actively espoused the cause of free education and anti-juvenile smoking and drinking. Add. Mita Shikokumachi, Tokyo.

Niho, Kamematsu, D.C.L., Prof. of Law Coll., Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in Ise 1868; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo '93; studied in Germany '97-00. Add. Imp. Kyoto University.

Niida, Masutaro, D.C.L., Dean of Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '19-21; b. 1868 in Fukushima-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '93; sent to Germany for study '97-00; Prof. of the Imp. Kyoto Univ. and then of his alma mater in '08; opened law office in '21. Add. Kei. Kobinata-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Niijima, Yoshinao, D. Dend., Prof. of Forestry at the Imp. Hokkaido Univ.; b. 1871; edu. at the Sapporo Agr. Coll. which has been expanded to the present full University, class '94, Forestry course; granted the doctorate in '90; has charge of the Experimental Forests attached to the University. Add. Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Ninagawa, Arata, D.L., Mem. of the Board of Governors of the League of Red Cross Societies; Dir. of the League of Nations Association of Japan. Grad. from the Law College of the Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Legal Adviser to the Korean Govt.; attached to the Japan Red Cross Society, '18. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Nishida, Hirotaro, D. Eng., Dir. and Prof. of the Kiryu Higher Tech. School, Prop. of the Nishida Laboratory; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. in applied chemistry, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied at the School of Technology in Manchester, and Ecole de Chimie, Mulhouse, Alsace; was Prof. of the Nagoya High Technical Coll.; Mng.-Dir. of the Nippon Celluloid Co. Add. Kojimachi Junichome, Tokyo.

Nishida, Ikutaro, D.Litt., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1870 in Ishikawa-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., (Electic Course) in Philosophy, class '94; taught at the Yamaguchi and the Fourth High School before his appointment to the present post. Works; What Is Righteousness?, Problems of Consciousness, Idealistic Philosophy of the Day, Art and Morals, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Nishikubo, Hiromichi, ex-Mayor of Tokyo, Mem. House of Peers nom. '16; b. in 1863 at Saga; grad. at Law, Govt. Law School; Prof. at Military Staff College; sent to England in '02; Prefectural Governor till '14; Superintendent of Metropolitan Police Board '15-16; Mayor of Tokyo '27. Add. Tokyo.

Nishino, Gen, Mem. House of Peers, Pres Fifteenth Bank; b. in Ibaraki; grad. at Law Imp. Tokyo Univ. '02; Dir. of the Account Bureau before promotion to the present post. Sent to London in '05 and again to Europe in 07; Vice-Min. Finance Dept. '23-24. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Nishino, Keinosuke, Pres. of the Shirokiya Dep't Store, Ltd., Dir. of several other cos.; b. 1864 in Kyoto; grad. from Keio Univ.; once Manager of the Sanyo Railway Co.; then became

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mng.-Dir. of the Imperial Theatre, resigning the post in '13. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Nishiwaki, Saisaburo, Pres. of Nishiwaki Bank, Dir. of several other banks & cos.; b. 1880 in Niigata of a millionaire family; studied at the Peers' School and Cambridge (class '08). Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Nitobe, Inazo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '27: D. Agr., D.L., late of League of Nations Office, Geneva, Prof. at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1861 in Iwate-ken and grad. Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; studied political economy at John Hopkins' Univ. and at Bonn, Halle, Berlin; Prof. at the Sapporo College for several years after his return; official of Formosan Govt., which he left in '04 to fill chair of Economy at the Univ. of Kyoto; selected as first Japan-America exchange professor in '11. Works: "Bushido," published at Philadelphia in '98;' "Nogyo Honron" (Principle of Agriculture) and others. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Noboru, Naotaka (Penname Shomu), Russian scholar and writer; b. in 1888 in O-shima, Kagoshima; edu. at the Orthodox Church Divinity School, class '03; connected with the Osaka Asahi '05; Instructor of Russian at Waseda and military schools from '12 to 16; in the service of the Home Office '19; visited Europe in '13. Works: Russian Thoughts and Literature of To-day, Russia and Russians, Russian Revolution and Socialist Movement, Russian Proletariat Literature, Master Writers of Russia, etc. Add. Ushigome Wakamatsu-cho, Tokyo.

Noda, Yoshio, D. Litt., Dir. Osaka High Sch. since '22; b. in Fukuoka-ken in 1873; grad. at Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; studied in England, Germany and U.S.A; Prof. Hiroshima Higher Normal Sch.; Educational Inspector; Dir. of Nara Girls Higher Normal Sch., etc. Add. Osaka High School.

Nogami, Toshio, Litt. D. and Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1882 in Sado; edu. at First High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Psychology, class '06, and further in Europe and at Leipzig under Wundt from '13 to '16 and was the last Japanese under him at that time; crossed to America where he attended Dr. Stanley Hall's class at Clark Univ. Works: Impression of Education in Europe and America, Lectures on Juvenile Psychology, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Noguchi, Hideyo, M.D. and D. Sch., Prof. at the Rockfeller Medical Institute, N. Y.; b. 1876 in Fukushima-ken, a son of a poor farmer; secured a medical licence after hard study at a private med. school; then an assistant at Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory; studied many years in U.S.A., etc.; recipient of prize of Acad. of Japan in '15. He temporarily returned home '15, and was candidate recommended by the Nobel Prize Council in '14. Publications; "Snake Venoms," '09, "Serum Diagnois of Syphilis," "Butyric Acid Test," '10. Add. Manhattan Av., New York, U.S.A.

Noguchi, Yonejiro, known as Yone Noguchi in literary circles in both America and England, Lecturer at Keio Univ.; b. 1875 at Tsushima, Aichi-ken; studied at Keio Univ., and in U.S.A., where he was patronized by Joaquin Miller but mostly self-taught as far as his literary ability is concerned. Delivered lectures in England in '14. Publications: "From the Eastern Sea," "Lafcadio Hearn in Japan," "Hiroshige," "Korin," etc. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nomura, Kichisaburo, Rear-Adm., Vice-Chief of the Naval Board of Command since '26; b. in 1877 in Wakayama-ken; graduated from the Naval Cadet School in '98; on the Commission for bringing home the Mikasa from England, '01; took part in the Russo-Japanese war; Attache in Austria-Hungary and Germany, '08-11; Attache at Washington, '15-18; Adjutant to the Chief Naval Delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris and the Disarmament Conference at Washington; Rear-Adm. and commander of Squadron to China, '22-25; relieved of the post and attached to the Naval Board of Command; then Dir. of Education Bureau (Navy Dep't.) '25-26. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Nomura, Ryutaro, D. Eng. (Japan), Pres. Tokyo Subway Co.; b. in 1859 at Ogaki; grad. from Civil Eng. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '81; Eng. of Tokyo Prefectural Office '81-86; studied in Europe and America as R'ly. Engineer '96-98; promoted Chief-Eng. '10; Vice-Pres. Imp. Govt. R'lys. '12; President of the South Manchuria R'ly, 1919-20. Add. Akasaka Shinsakamachi, Tokyo.

Nonaka, Kiyoshi, ex-Gov. of Bank of Chosen; b. 1872; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; Dir. of Kobe Customs Office; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau '18-24; Gov. of Bank of Chosen '24-25. Add. Nakashibuya near Tokyo.

Nonomura, Kingoro, former Dir. of the Kawasaki Bank, Ltd.; Dir of the Kojimachi Bank, Ltd.; Aud. of the Tokyo Bankers' Club, etc.; b. 1869 in Oita-ken; grad. from Morioka Middle School and the Tokyo English School; began his career as a journalist; later became Educational Adviser to the Korean Govt.; then Private Secretary of Denzaburo Fujita; Manager of the Kitahama Bank; sectional chief of the Industrial Bank of Japan; Dir. of the South Manchuria Railway Co., Ltd., holding the last named post till '14. Add. Kami-ochiai, Tokyo.

Norisugi, Kaju, Dir. of the Matsuye Higher School; b. in Toyama-ken; grad. from Lit. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '04; School-Inspector and then Secretary of the Education Dep't; the present post in '24. Add. Matsuye, Shimane-ken.

Nukada, Yutaka, M.D., Dir. of the Nukada Hospital and Teikoku Female Medical College (private); b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '60; served a term of assist. in the Internal Med. Dep't., Univ. Hospital; further studied in Munchen, '07-09; re-entered his alma mater to conduct special researches, and the thesis he submitted soon after got him the degree in '13. Add Akasaka Hikawa-cho, Tokyo.

Oba, Jiro, Gen. (Retired); b. 1864 in Yamaguchi-ken; app. Sub-Lieut. in '86; gradually promoted and rose to full Gen. in '21; studied in the meantime at the Staff Coll.; was Div. Commander and Commander of Chosen Army till his appointment to Superintendent of Military Education Board in '23; was once a member of Supreme War Council. Add. Tokyo.

Obata, Torikichi, Amb. to Turkey since '25; b. 1873 in Ishikawa-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '97; passed dip. exam. '98 and served at Tientsin, Singapore, Vienna, London, etc.; Secy. at Peking '05; Consul at Chefoo and Tientsin; Counsellor at Peking Legation and then Dir. of Political Bureau, Foreign Office,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

'16-18; Minister to China '18-22. Add. Japanese Embassy, Turkey.

Obayashi, Kenshiro, Mng. Dir. of the Obayashi-gumi, Ltd., Contractors for Civil Engineering and Architecture; b. 1885 in Fukushima-ken; grad. in architecture at Tokyo Imp. Univ. class 1911. Add. Mikage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Odagiri, Masunosuke, Director of Yokohama Specie Bank and Superintendent of its Branches in China; b. 1865 in Tokyo; sent by the Foreign Office to Tientsin in '86 to study Chinese; after having been in the Bank in '06 consular service in China, ultimately rising to General-Consulship at Shanghai. Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Chokan, Count, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1885 of a former Daimyo family; studied at the Peers' Sch. and then at Cambridge; was once in the service of the Imp. Household; was Senior Counsellor to Navy Office and then Dir. Census Board till it was abolished in '23. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Kawada-cho, Tokyo.

Ogasawara, Naganari, Viscount (cr. '84 by heritage), Rear-Adm. (ret.), Court Councillor; was b. 1867 of the family that formerly held the fief of Karatsu clan; grad. from the Naval Acad. in '88; took part in both Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Ogata, Masakiyo, M.D., Dir. of Ogata Hospital of Women's Disease; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; studied medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., then at Berlin Univ. and elsewhere '88-92. Chief of Obstetrics Dept. of Ogata Hospital (his adopted father's); started his own '02; Chairman of Osaka Medical Practitioner's Association '10, of Osaka Midwives Ass., etc. Add. Imabashi, Higashiku, Osaka.

Ogawa, Gotaro, D.L., M.P., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '24; b. 1876 in Okayama-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '03; Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. till '07; further studied Finance in Germany, France, etc. on Govt. order, '08-12; resumed duty at the Kyoto Univ.; attended the Carnegie Peace Foundation Conference held in '14 at Geneva. Works: Manuals of Political Economy; Lectures on Taxes; Lectures on Economics, etc., etc. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Ogawa, Heikichi, Barrister, M.P. (Seiyukai), Minister of Railways since Apr. '27; b. in Nagano-ken in 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '92; Dir. Census Bureau on its creation in '20; left it in '22 when its status was lowered; Minister of Justice in the Coalition Cabinet '25. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Ogawa, Masataka, ex-President of Imp. Tohoku Univ.; b. in Ehime-ken, 1865; grad. from the Coll. of Science, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '89; Prof. of the 1st High School and Tokyo Higher Normal School; Prof. of the Imp. Tohoku Univ. Add. Sendai.

Ogino, Mototaro, Dir. Furukawa Elec. Industry Co.; b. 1874 in Okayama-ken and was adopted into the family; studied at Waseda and entered Furukawa Firm; branch manager at Osaka and Shanghai, and then Dir. of Business Section of the Head Office, etc. Stayed in England. Add. Koj. Ichi-Bancho, Tokyo.

Oguri, Kozaburo, Vice-Adm. (ret.), former Com. of Maizuru Naval Station; b. in 1868 in Ishikawa-ken; Midshipman in '85;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Section Chief of the Naval Construction Board, Naval Attache to Embassy at London, Dir. of Military Affairs Bur., Naval Department. Dir. of the Kure Naval Arsenal etc. Commanded the 3rd Squadron escorting the Crown Prince to and from Europe in '21. Add. Naval Dept., Tokyo.

Ohara, Magosaburo, Pres. of the Kurashiki Spinning Co., founder of the Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems, also connected with many other business concerns; b. 1880 in Okayama-ken. Add. Kurashiki, Okayama-ken.

Ohara, Senkichi, 2nd Baron, Dir. of the Construction Bureau, Imp. Household; b. in 1871; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; Sec. of House of Peers; was Dir. of the Bureau of Supplies, Imp. Household before removal to the present post. Add. Koj. Naka-Rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Ohara, Tatsumei, Pres. Yachiyo Life Ins., Teikoku Fire Ins. Niigata Paper-Mill, etc.; b. in Kumamoto-ken, '74; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. 1900; was in the service of the Hypothec Bank. Toured abroad. Add. Zoshigaya Asahide, near Tokyo.

Ohashi, Shintaro, Crown Mem. House of Peers, Prop. of the Hakubunkan, a well-known publishing house, Pres. of Seoul Elec. Co., etc.; b. 1863, eldest son of the late Sahei, founder of the house; studied at the Dojinsha and was his father's right-hand man in carrying the publishing business to the prosperity it attained; founded the Ohashi Library; sat for a while in the House of Representatives for Tokyo; travelled abroad in '09; was on the business-men's party that visited England in '21. Add Koj. Kami-Rokubancho, Tokyo.

Ohashi, Suiseki, gold medalist; b. 1865 in Gifu-ken; first studied painting under the late Watanabe Shokwa and then followed the Chinese style of southern school; won high-grade medals at domestic and foreign exhibitions, at Paris '00, St. Louis '03, and Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in London '10. Add. Ogaki, Mino.

Ohno, Morie, Minister to Austria and Hungary; b. in 1878 at Tokuyama; edu. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '04; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '07; Eleve Consul in China, '07-10; Attache in Germany, '10, and 3rd Emb. Sec. '11; in Austria '12-14; 2nd Emb. Sec. in Italy, '16-17; Sec. Chief at the Head Office, '17-19; Con.-Gen. at Hamburg, '19-23; 1st Emb. Sec. and then Coun. in Germany, '23: Counsellor of the Legation in Vienna '26 and the present post '27. Add. Vienna.

O-i, Narimoto, Gen. (ret.) b. 1863 at Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. in '81; entered the Mil. Staff Coll., in '86; studied in Germany; Major '97, Colonel '05 and Major-Gen. '09; took part both in the Japan-China and Japan-Russia Wars: Lieut.-Gen. '15; full General and Com. Siberian Expedition '19-21; Mem. Supreme Council of War till '23 when he was placed on retired list. Add. Horinouchi, Toyotama-gun, Tokyo.

Oishi, Hirokichi, Mng.-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Trading Co.; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Mitsubishi '98; went abroad with Baron Iwasaki, ex-Pres. of the Co. '03-06; present post May '18 when Mitsubishi was reorganized into a joint stock co. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oishi, Masami, a retired politician; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

became follower of Count Itagaki, but left him '82; was arrested '85 about dynamite affairs, and confined some months; travelled abroad about '86; Min. Res. in Korea, '92-93; joined the Opposition led by Count Okuma. Vice-Minister of Agr. and Com. when the Matsukata Cabinet concluded an entente with the Progressives '96-97 and next Minister of the same Dep't. '98 in the Okuma-Itagaki coalition ministry; retired from political world in Jan. '15. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Oka, Asajiro, D. Sch., Mem. of Imp. Academy, Prof. of Biology at the Tokyo Higher Normal School since '95; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken grad. from Coll. Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '86 and further studied in Germany till '91. After some years at the Yamaguchi High School he was transferred to the present chair. Works; Lectures on Evolution, Evolution and Human Life, etc. Add. Tokyo Higher Normal School.

Oka, Kishichiro, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. in Okayama in 1866; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '91 and successively held the post of secretary in the provinces '93-04; Governor of Akita '04-05; Chief Police Commissioner at Korean Residency-Gen. in '05; and deputy Dir. of Agr. Ind. and Com. Dept. and of the Interior in Korea '07-10; Governor of Tottori '10-13; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office, '13-14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police, '18-21. Add. Hongo Shinhanacho, Tokyo.

Oka, Minoru, D.L., former Dir. of Trade and Ind. Bur., Dep't of Agr. and Com.; b. in Nara-ken in 1873; grad. Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; passed higher civil service exam. same year; Councillor of Legislation Bureau and then Sec. of the Dep't; Chief Commissioner at the Liege World Exh. in '95; attended various international economic and labor conferences; is director of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi Shimbun. Add. Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Bunji, Mem. House of Peers, Chairman Kokkatsu (International Film) Co.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08 and passed civil service exam. same year; was in service of provincial govts. before his app. to Gov. of Tochigi-ken then of Karafuto '14; Sup't of Metropolitan Police '16-18. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Keisuke, Adm., Minister of Navy; b. 1868 in Fukui Pref.; grad. from the Navy Academy Apr. 1890; appointed Sub-Lieutenant, July '90; promoted to Lieut. '94, Lt.-Com. in '99, Commander in '04 and Captain in '80, and at the same time Dir. of the Torpedo School; Rear-Adm. and Chief of Ordnance Dept. of Sasebo Arsenal, '12; Vice-Adm. in '16; and Chief of Sasebo Arsenal; Chief of the Fleet Administration Dept., '20-23; Vice-Minister of Navy in '23-24; full admiral '24; Supreme War Councilor June '24; Commander-in-Chief of 1st Squadron, and of Combined Squadron '24-26; Commander-in-Chief of Yokohama Naval Station Dec. '26; thrice made member of Admirals Council in '18, '23 and '26; present post in Apr. '27. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Okada, Ryohei, Crown Mem. House of Peers; Minister of Education '24-27; b. 1864 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Literature, Imp. Tokyo University, in '87; was teacher of the Tokyo High School till '93; Councillor of Dept. of Education and next Director of Yamaguchi High School; Vice-Minister of Education '01-03; Deputy President of the Peers' School, '06-07; Presi-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

dent, Imp. Kyoto University '07; Vice-Minister of Education '08-11; Minister of same, '16-18 and again in '24 Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Okada, Shin-ichiro, Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Fine Arts, Lecturer in Architecture, Waseda Univ.; b. in Saitama-ken; grad. in engineering Tokyo Imp. Univ., 1906. He has designed the Kabukiza Theatre and many other buildings, Add. Ushigome, Kagura-cho, Tokyo.

Okada, Takematsu, D. Sch., F.R. Met. S. (England), Dir. Central Meteorological Observatory and of Oceanic Meteorological Observatory, Mem. of Govt. Earthquake Com. since '23; b. 1874 in Chiba-ken; grad. from Physics at the Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '90; represented Japan at the International Meteorological conference in '26. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory.

Okada, Waichiro, M.D., Prof. of Otorhinolaryngology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres. Otorhinolar. Society in Japan; b. 1864 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Coll. Med., of above institution, class '89; after serving a term of assist. at his alma mater was sent to Germany and Austria to study his speciality, '96-99; prof. at the alma mater since '02; attended the International Medical Conference in America in '22. Add. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Normal School and an English scholar; b. in 1865; grad. at Philology, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '88; was sent to Korea to investigate Korean language; next to England to study method of teaching English '01-04; lecturer at the Lowell Institute, Boston '09. Works; "The Spirit of Japan", "The Life and Thought of Japan," etc. Add. Naka-arai, Nerima, near Tokyo.

Okamoto, Eitaro, Pres. of Cen. Bank for Coop. So. and ex-Vice-Min. Agr. and Com. Dept '24; b. 1871 in Osaka-fu; edu. in Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; entered the Dept. of Agr. and Com. to be promoted to dir. of various buureaus; once sec. to Anglo-Japanese Fair. Hyde Park; a trip to Europe '10. Add. Omori Araijuku, Tokyo.

Okamoto, Sakura, Pres. of Toho (Nagoya) Gas Co. & Dir. of the Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. April 1878 in Hyogo pref.; grad. from engineering college, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; is authority on gas industry. Add. Nagoya.

Okamoto, Yanamatsu, D.M., Emeritus Prof. of the Medical Dept. of the Kyoto Imp. Univ.; b. 1863 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from the Medical Coll. of the Tokyo Imp. Univ., '89; further studied in Germany. Add. Yoshida-machi, Kami-ohji, Kyoto.

Okamura, Kintaro, D. Sc., Specialist in Sea-weeds, Dir. of the Govt. Fishery Institute; b. 1864 in Tokyo. Edu. at the Coll. of Sc., Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '89. After having been Prof. at the Fourth High School for few years was appointed to the present post. Add. Gov. Fishery Institute, Tokyo.

Okamura, Tatsuhiko, M. D., Dermatologist, and Dir. of the Okamura Hospital; b. 1870 in Tokyo; Edu. at Coll. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '95. After serving a term of assist. at the alma mater, further studied his speciality at Freiburg and Vienna, '96-00. Established the present hospital in '00. Add. Kanda Nishi Ogawa-machi, Tokyo.

Okano, Noburo, Dr. Eng., Vice-Min. of Railways '24-25;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

b. 1876, brother to Keijiro Okano; edu. in Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the service of Govt. Rlys. in which he was an Engineer and then Dir. of Way and Works. Add. Jujo, near Tokyo.

Okawa, Heizaburo, Pres. Fuji Paper Mill, etc.; b. 1861 in Tokyo; married daughter of Visc. Shibusawa. Made a tour of inspection in Europe and America several times. Add. Mukojima Kommecho, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kuniomi, Pres. of the Tokyo Stock Exchange since '25; b. in Shimane-ken, 1874; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '90; entered Dept. of Agr. and Com. and remained there for years; app. Chief Secretary of the House of Representatives; Mng.-Dir. of the Exchange for years. Add. Shimo-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kunisuke, ex-Min. Agriculture and Forestry, M.P., Dir. of Keihan Electric Co., etc. Is more widely known as a politician who works behind the scene; was a confidant of the late Count Mutsu and was 1st Councillor of Communication Dep't. when the late Hoshi held the portfolio, but has only short Gov. career, having been once a Chief Police Inspector; was adviser to the Furukawa Mining Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okazaki, Kyujiro, Pres. of the Americo-Japanese Co., Ltd., the Teikoku Storage Battery Co., Ltd., and the Dai Nippon Bicycles Co., Ltd., M. P.; b. 1874 in Yokohama; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School; thrice elected M.P. Add. Shirokane Imazato-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Okochi, Masatoshi, Visc. (suc. '07), D. Eng., Prof. at Eng. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04-25; Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1878 at Toyohashi; grad. from the said college '03; further studied in Germany and France '08-11; sent to Tsingtao to prosecute scientific investigation there during the 1914 War; Senior Secretary of Navy '20 and Head of Scientific Investigation Office since '21. Add. Uyeno Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Okonogi, Shinrokuro, Director of Okonogi Otological Hospital; b. 1860 in Fukushima-ken; first studied in Tokyo Imperial Univ., but soon left it to go over to Germany for study '88-94; etsablished his own hospital in '96. Add. Hongo Motomachi, Tokyo.

Oku, Yasukata, Marshal, Count (cr. Baron '95, Count 1907), ex-Chief of General Staff and Mem. Supreme Military Council; b. 1846 in Fukuoka-ken; entered the Army '71; won distinction in the Civil War of '77 for having cut through the besieging lines of the rebels round Kumamoto; commanded the 5th Army Division (Hiroshima) in the Japan-China War; Com. of the Tokyo Bay Defence, Com. of the Eastern Military Districts, and held other high posts; promoted to full Gen. '03; attended the Durbar at Delhi; led the Second Army in Russo-Japanese War; Chief of the General Staff '06-12; Marshal in '11. Add. Ushigome Haraikatamachi, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshikazu, Marquis; b. 1859 in Kagoshima; eldest son of Toshimichi, one of the builders of the work of Restoration who was assassinated in '78. The present head was once a Junior Secretary of the Treasury and is Mem. of House of Peers. Add. Shiba Nihon-yenoki, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitake, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866, in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kagoshima, brother of the above and Count Makino; studied in U.S.A. and Germany '87-95; Secretary at Formosan Govt.-Gen. '95-96; Dir. of Prison Affairs Bureau '99; local Governor for years. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

Okubo, Toshitaka, ex-Manager of the London Branch, Yokohama Specie Bank; brother of the other two Okubos; b. in 1878: grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '03; and entered the Bank. Add. Shiba Shirokane-Daimachi, Tokyo.

Okuda, Takematsu, ex-Manager of Shirokiya Drygoods Store, ex-Counsellor at Japanese Embassy in Berlin; b. 1873 in Okayama; graduated from Keio University; passed the Diplomatic and Consular service exam. '95, and in diplomatic service but resigned in 1916. Add. Akasaka Nakanocho, Tokyo.

Okudaira, Masayasu, Count, formerly of the daimiate House of the fief of Buzen, Mem. House of Peers; b. in 1877 in Tokyo; graduated from the Peers' School; further studied at Kyoto Imperial University; is connected with Takasago Life Ins. Co. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Okuma, Nobutsune, Marquis (2nd), adopted son and heir of the late Shigenobu Okuma; b. in Tokyo 1870, 3rd son of the late Count Matsu-ura; grad. from Peers School in '93 and then Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '97; at Cambridge '05-07; Personal Secy. to Premier '14-16; M.P. '15-16, and Parl. Jun. Secy. to Edu. Dept. July '15, then to Foreign Dept. Oct. '15. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Okuma, Ujihiro, sculptor; b. 1856 in Saitama; grad. from the Art. Department of the former Engineering Coll. in '80; studied in Italy '95-99; cast bronze statues of Omura, Princes Kitashirakawa and Arisugawa, Prince Ito, etc.; has won gold or silver medals at home and abroad. Add. Koishikawa Takehayacho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kihachiro, first Baron (cr. '16) one of the new-made millionaires, and founder of Okuragumi, Ltd., Okura Business School, etc.; b. 1837 in Echigo; removed to Tokyo early in the Meiji era, and started business of selling arms and ammunition, from which he derived a big profit; created present firm in '73 and opened a branch store in London '74; travelled twice in Europe and America in '72 and '00, and in Mongolia in '25 when 88 years old. Resigned the Barony in favour of his son in '26; decorated in '28 with 1st order of Rising Sun (Grand Cordon) for his services rendered to the State. His famous art collection was destroyed in 1912. Add. Akasaka Aoicho, Tokyo.

Okura, Kimmochi, Baron, Dir. of the South Man. R'ly. since '22; 3rd son and heir of the late Gen. Okura; grad. from the Civil Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '04; Eng. in the Rly Dept; Vice-Chief of the Transportation Dept. the S.M.R. Add. Dairen.

Okura, Kishichiro, Baron (succeeded '26), Pres. of Okura Mining Co., Dir. of Okura Trading Co., Akita Timber Mfg. Co., Rly. Car. Mfg. Co., etc.; b. 1882; first son of Kihachiro; studied at Cambridge and at other institutions in London; returned home '06 to devote himself to his father's business. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Okuyama, Seiji, former Minister to Greece ('25-26); b. 1876 in Yamagata-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in Law, class '03; passed the dip. and con. service exam. soon after and entered the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign Office first as eleve consul, then 3rd Legation Sec., Counsellor at the head office; Minister to Athens, '25-26. Add! Foreign Office.

Omura, Hikotaro, formerly prop. of Shirokiya Dry-goods Store and now Pres. of the same reorganized in '18 into a Ltd. Co.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; edu. at Tokyo Com. School and Cheltenham Coll., England. Is Mem. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce. Add. Nihombashi, Tokyo.

Ono, Giichi, M.P.; b. 1876 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entered the Finance Dept. in which he held the post of Custom House Chief at Kobe, etc.; Vice-Minister '24. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Ono, Tetsuro, Chairman, Nippon Raw Silk Co., Dir., Ono Trading Co., Yokohama Fire & Marine Ins.; b. 1890 in Yokohama, studied economics at Keio; further studied in U.S.; is engaged in silk trade. Add. Tsukioka-cho, Yokohama.

Onoye, Baiko, (real name Einosuke Terajima) a distinguished "male actress," b. 1871 in Nagoya; adopted by the late 5th Kikugoro Onoye, famous actor; began his stage career under the guidance of the late Danjuro Ichikawa. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Onoye, Hachiro, Litt. D., master writer of the Mannyo style of script, Prof. at Tokyo Higher Womens School and other institutions; b. in Tsuyama in 1876; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Literature, class 1900. Works; poetical works, History of Japanese Literature. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Onoye, Kikugoro, (real name Kozo Terajima), distinguished Tokyo actor; b. 1885 in Tokyo and is the 6th of the hereditary stage name. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Onozuka, Kiheiji, D.C.L., Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ., Mem. House of Peers, Mem. Imp. Academy; b. 1871 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., '95; further studied politics at the Universities of Heidelberg and Berlin and then at the Paris Political College, '97-'01. Add. Koishikawa Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

O-oka, Ikuzo, M.P. b. 1856 in Yamaguchi-ken; was long a lawyer in Tokyo which business he has subsequently left to devote himself to politics; was once a member of the National Unionist Association; Chairman, Tokyo City Council; Pres. of House of Rep. in '12-15, and again in '17; Minister of Education in March-April '14. Add. Shiba Matsumoto-cho, Tokyo.

Oshima, Hisanao, Visc. (cr. '07), Gen. (ret.); b. 1848 at Akita: Lieut. '71; Major '74 and took part in the Satsuma Civil War; Lieut.-Col. '81; Maj.-Gen. '92; commanded a Brigade in the Japan-China War and was rewarded with Baronage; Lieut.-Gen. '98; his Division formed part of Gen. Nogi's first investing Army at Port Arthur and next the out-flanking corps at Mukden. Promoted to full General, May '06; Commander of the Body Guards '07; transferred to Chief of Military Edu. Board and then Mem. of Sup. Council of War; on reserve list in '13. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, near Tokyo.

Oshima, Ken-ichi, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. 19), Crown Mem. of House of Peers; b. in 1858; Sub-Lieut. of Artillery in '81; studied in Germany and France '90-93; was on Marshal Yamagata's suite

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

to attend the Coronation Ceremony of the Czar in '96 and also on the suite of Prince Kan-in to Europe on his official mission in '00; Major-Gen. in '07; Vice-Chief of the General Staff Board, '12-14; Vice-Min. of War, '14 and full Minister, '16-18.; Com-in-Chief Tsingtao Garrison '18-20. Add. Ushigome Nakacho, Tokyo.

Oshima, Kintaro, D. Agr., Prof. Imp. Hokkaido Univ., Dir. of Formosan Central Research Institute; b. 1871 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '93; appointed Assist. Prof. of alma mater '95; sent to Germany and then to America to study agr. chemistry, '98-03 at Halle, Gottingen and Berlin, and Wesleyan Univ. U.S.A. Add, Sapporo, Hokkaido.

Oshima, Gishu, Dir. of the Imp. Museum, Uyeno, since '24; b. in Tokyo, 1871; grad., in Philosophy, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '94; successively filled the posts of Educational Inspector, Dir. of the Tokyo Music Academy, Dir. of the 8th High School, etc., Dir. of Peeress' School '20-24. Add. Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.

Osumi Mineo, Vice-Adm., Perm. Vice-Min. Navy; b. 1876 in Aichi-ken; graduated from the Naval Academy, '98; an hero of the memorable Port Arthur blockade in the Russo-Japanese War; steadily promoted and by '20 he was a Rear-Adm. and a senior staff officer of the General Staff, meanwhile having been Adjutant to the Minister, Commander of the Asahi, Naval Attache in France, etc; attended the Washington Disarmament Conference as assis. to the chief naval delegate; also the second League of Nations Conference; Vice-Adm. and present post in '25. Add. Navy Dept., Tokyo.

Ota, Masahiro, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police '24-27; b. 1870 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1896; was Chief of the 1st Dept. of the Metropolitan Police Board; Governor of Fukushima, Ishikawa, Kumamoto, Niigata and Aichi Prefectures successively; chief of Metropolitan Police in June '24. Add. Tokyo.

Ota, Mitsuhiro, President of the Miye Electric Co., and of the Kei-Han Electric Railway Co., Dir. of Daido Electric Power Co., Shin Kei-Han Railway Co.; b. 1874 in Yamaguchi; adopted son of Kosaburo Ota; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., 98; Secretary of the Imperial Railway Board; entered the Kei-Han Electric Co., Ltd., as its Mng. Dir., in '06. Add. Kei-Han Office, Osaka.

Ota, Tamekichi, Minister to Spain and Portugal; b. 1880 in Tottori-ken; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered Foreign Office, '03; passed Dip. Service Exam. and Eleve-Con. '07; Secretary to the Kwantung Govt., Consul at various places; Legation Secretary and Charge d'Affaires at Mexico, then Consul-Gen. at San Francisco, '18-20; Consul-Gen. in Ottawa '21-23; Legation Counsellor in Peking '23-26; present post '27. Add. Jap. Legation, Madrid.

Otani, Kahei, tea and silk exporter at Yokohama, Chairman of the Japan Tea Guild and of Yokohama Chamber of Commerce and Pres. of the 7th Bank, Aud. of Teikoku Marine, Transport, Fire Ins. Co., Japan Hypothec Bank and Bank of Formosa, etc.; b. 1844 in Miye-ken; had long been a clerk in a foreign firm in Yokohama dealing in tea; next set up a tea store on his own account. Add. Motohama-cho, Yokohama.

Otani, Kozui, Count, ex-Lord Abbot of the Western Hon-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

gwanji Temple, one of the two greatest Buddhist centres in Japan; b. at Kyoto 1876; studied long in Europe, and started for home '02 via Central Asia, but was obliged to hurry home before he could carry out his program on learning of the death of his father; visited Saghalien and China '07; and also India '10. Retiring from active service '14, again visited Buddha land via Korea, China and Burmah, and is now staying in China. Add. Shanghai.

Otani, Noboru, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. 1870 in Fukui-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Account School, class '90; entered the present Co.; Agent at Calcutta, '20-22; present post '23. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Otori, Fujitaro, 2nd Baron, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Baron Keisuuke Otori; grad. at Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; in service of Formosan Govt. until 1901, when he passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Attache to Legation at Seoul same year; Secy. of Legation at The Hague '03, and Brussels '05; Peace Commissioner at The Hague '07; Con.-Gen. Vladivostok '09; Secy. Foreign Office '12; Embassy Counsellor at Rome '14; at Paris '16-19; Min. to Mexico '19-20. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Otsuka, Yasuji, D. Litt., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1868 in Gumma-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Germany, France and Italy '96-00. Add. Ushigome Ichigaya Sadowara-cho, Tokyo.

Otsuki, Fumihiko, Litt. Dr., famous scholar of Japanese classics, Mem. of the Imperial Academy; b. at Sendai in 1847; studied at the Shogunate Academy (Shohei-ko), and was afterwards attached to the Education Department; has written "Japanese Dictionary," "Japanese Grammar," etc. Add. Nippori, near Tokyo.

Ouchi, Hyoe, Man. of Ohara Institute for Research in Social Problems, Assist. Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater which post he had once to resign for having inserted an article on Kurdpotkin in a monthly organ of the Univ. Economic Dept. of which he was a nominal editor; restored to the chair when he returned home from his two years' sojourn abroad. Works; Conflict between Labor and Capital in British Parliament. Add. Okubo Hyakunin-machi, Tokyo.

Oye, Gompei, D. Eng., ex-Dir. of Chosen Govt. Railway Bureau; b. 1862 in Yamaguchi; grad. Eng. Dep't., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '81; railway engineer in '94; despatched to Europe and America to investigate railway business in '01; for a short time on retired list in '03, re-installed in a post in Chosen Govt. Railway in '06. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Oyama, Atsushi, ex-M.P., lawyer, Lord-in-Waiting of Kinkei Hall; b. 1865 in Nagoya; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89; in juridical service either as Judge or Public Procurator till '04; went abroad for purpose of study, returning home in '06; reinstalled in the former service; Dir. Prison Bureau '07-12; Vice-Min. of Justice '12-14. Began practice in '16. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Oyama, Ikuo, former Prof. Waseda University which he graduated in Politics and Economy, class '05; b. 1880 in Hyogo-ken; sent by the Univ. to England for study and stayed there four

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

years; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Asahi in '17 which he resigned in '18 and founded with his friends a monthly "We". Works; Democratic Culture, Social Foundation of Politics, Social Education, etc. Add. Toyamagahara, Tokyo.

Oyama, Kashiwa, 2nd Prince; b. 1889, son to the late Marshal Prince Oyama, Com.-in-Chief of the Imp. Army during the Russo-Japanese War; grad. Military Coll. '09; Sub-Lt. '10; Lt. '13; Capt. '18; married Prince Konoye's sister; toured abroad '23. Archaeology is his hobby. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Ozaki, Yukio, M.P. of unbroken record, ex-Minister of Justice; b. 1859 in Miye-ken; studied at Keio, and for a short while held post of Jun. Secretary at Central Govt., but soon became a cause champion of the clan Govt. for introducing party politics; was ordered to leave Tokyo by the coup d'etat in '87 and went to England, returning home on the eve of the summoning of the 1st session of the Diet to sit in it ever since. He was in '97 Chief Counsellor of the Foreign Office in the Matsukata Progressive Cabinet; Minister of Education in '98; resigned the post and severed connection with Count Okuma's party; joined Prince Ito's new party, left it in '03 but to rejoin in '10; Mayor of Tokyo '13-14; Min. of Justice '14-16; joined hand with the Kenseikai Party in '21 but left it soon after; is Adviser to the Kakushin-to Party. Married Miss Theodora, d. of Baron Osaki by English lady. Add. Shinagawa, Tokyo.

Rinoie, Ryusuke, Mayor of Shimonoseki since '20, ex-Gov. of Nagasaki-ken, b. 1866 at Yamaguchi; grad. Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; held junior post in the Cabinet; then Home Dept.; Councillor and Secretary, and Gov. of various prefectures till '17. Add. Shimonoseki.

Saburi, Sadao, Embassy Counsellor in London since '27; b. 1879 in Tokyo; brother of Dr. Isshi Saburi; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '05; after passing the Dip. and Con. Service Exam. was appointed Attache in China, '05; in Russia, '06; then in France; at Head Office, '08; Sec. in France, 12; at Head Office, '18; Emb. Sec. and then Counsellor at Washington till '24; Dir. of Commercial Bureau '26; Dir. of Treaty Bureau '27; attended the Chinese Tariff Revision Conference '26-27. Add. Jap. Embassy, London.

Sahara, Tokusuke, Shanghai Correspondent of the Jiji, Asahi, and Mainichi; Dir. of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.; b. 1874 in Tokyo; educated at the Keio Univ.; on graduation joined the editorial staff of the Jiji Shimpo; despatched to Shanghai as its special correspondent in '99; became Sub-Editor of Shanghai Mercury (English daily) in '04; Dir. of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd.; '17; is a member of the Inst. of Journalists in England since '07. Add. Miller Road, Shanghai.

Saigo, Yorinori, 2nd Marquis, Col. Infantry, b. 1878 son of the late Saigo Yorimichi (d. 1902), one of the notables associated with the Restoration. Add. Kamimeguro, near Tokyo.

Saiki, Nori, M.D., Ph. D. and M. Sc. (Yale), Dietist and Dir. of the Dietic Laboratory, Home Office; b. 1876 in Ehime-ken; grad. from the Med. Dep., Third High School, class '98; further studied at Yale '06-08. Served as Assis. at the alma mater, '98-99; assisted his father's practice in the country, '99-01; assist. in the Med. Chemico Class-room, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '01-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

02; in the Infectious Disease Institute, Home Office, '02. Add. Gov. Dietic Laboratory, Hongo, Tokyo.

Saionji, Hachiro, Chief of Imperial Mews; b. 1881 of the Mori family, a former Daimyo, and was adopted as heir by the following; once Private Secretary to his father-in-law when Premier; also accompanied him as Peace Envoy to Paris '18; was on the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Vice-Grand Master of Ceremonies, '24-27. Add. Azabu Higura-katamachi, Tokyo.

Saionji, Kimmochi, Prince (Marquis '84, Prince '22), formerly courtier), ex-Premier and ex-Leader of Seiyukai; b. 1839 at Kyoto and adopted as heir by the house; took part when under 20 in the grave councils of the Restoration; at 19 he was Commander-in-Chief of an Imperial Army; Gov. of Niigata-ken for a few months in '68; studied in France '69-'80, and brought home highly democratic notions issuing at one time a democratic paper. Then commenced his official career, first as Vice-Senator, '81; accompanied Prince (then Mr.) Ito to Europe and U.S.A. to investigate Parliamentary system, '82; Senator '83; Minister to Austria '85; then to Berlin, '88; President of the Board of Decoration, '91; Vice-Pres. Code Investigation Commission and Vice-Pres. House of Peers, '93; Privy Councillor, '94; held portfolio of Education in the 2nd Ito Cabinet '94-96, temporarily acting as Min. of Foreign Affairs; Min. of Education in the 3rd Ito Cabinet and President of the Privy Council and as a President of the Privy Council and as a President he had to occupy post of Prime Minister ad interim no less than three times during the intervals between the resignation of one Ministry and the formation of another; became leader of the Seiyukai, '03 and twice formed his own Cabinet in '06-07 and '11-12; represented Japan as Peace Envoy at Versailles '18 and was invested with the Grand Order of Merit. He is brother to the late Prince Tokudaiji and Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo (died '26). Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Saito, Hidesaburo, educationist and English scholar, Pres. of the Seisoku English Language School; b. 1866 in Miyagi-ken; edu. first at the Kobu Daigaku about five years, but left it unfinished; instructor at the 1st Higher Sch. '88 and the Kokumin Eigakkai; founded the present school in '96. Works; a number of text books on English grammar, an English-Japanese dictionary and other works. Add. Kojimachi Gobancho, Tokyo.

Saito, Hiroshi, Con-Gen. at New York since '23; b. 1886 in Tokyo. Grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '10 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. and also the Higher Civil Ser. the same year; Attache in America, '10; 3rd Emb. Sec., '15 in England, and appointed Assis. to the Peace Envoy, '19; 2nd Sec. '19; Con. at Seattle, '21; attended as assistant commissioner international conferences in Europe and America. Add. New York.

Saito, Minoru, Viscount (Baron '07, Visc. '25), Adm. (ret), Privy Councillor since Dec. '27; b. 1858 in Iwate-ken; entered Navy '73; at the time of Sino-Japanese War he held post of naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty; Com. '97 and Capt. '98; Vice-Minister of the Navy under Adm. Count Yamamoto same year; Rear-Adm. '00; Vice-Adm. '04; full Adm. in '12; granted 2nd class Golden Kite and Grand Cordon of Rising Sun for his service in

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

connection with the Russo-Japanese War; Minister of the Navy '13-14; Gov.-Gen. of Chosen, '19-27; represented Japan in the 2nd Naval Armament Limitation Conference at Geneva, '27; present post, Dec. '27. Add. Yotsuya, Tokyo.

Saito, Ryoei, D.L., Dir. of South Manchuria Rly. Co.; b. 1880 in Fukushima-ken. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., politics, class '08; passed the Dip. and Con. Exam., '10; Eleve-Con. in China, '10; Ottawa, '14; Con. at Fuchow, '15; Sec. at Head Office, '17; Jr. Commissioner at the 1st congress of League of Nations at Geneva; 2nd Emb. Sec. at Washington in '20; Sec. at Head Office, '22; Dir. of Commercial Bureau '27; present post in July '27. Add. Dairen.

Saito, Tsunezo, D. Eng., Chairman of the Spinners Union, Pres. of the Toyo Cotton Mill, Ltd.; b. at Hagi in 1858. Edu. at the Govt. Eng. Coll. which was later merged with the present Imp. Tokyo Univ.; was for some years an official of the Osaka Mint; entered the then Miye Mill expanded to the present Mill by absorbing several other minor mills being connected with it a little under 40 years. His inspection of the American cotton industry fired his zeal in this business. Has been awarded with the Blue Ribbon (public utility) Medal. Add. Toyo Cotton Mill, Osaka.

Saito, Tsutomu, Man. Nippon Chuya Bank, Dir. Japan Club; b. 1880 in Tokyo-fu; grad. from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07; and entering Yokohama Specie Bank served at the New York and then, London, branch; Manager of Japan Industrial Bank, '15. Add. Ushigome Kagacho, Tokyo.

Saka, Nakasuke, Chairman, Board of Dirs. Fujita Mining, Fujita Gumi, etc; b. 1879 in Yamaguchi-ken; passed higher civil service examination '95 and entered the Home Dep't. in '01 promoted to Personal Secy. of the Home Minister; transferred to local government '04-08; Governor of Ishikawa, etc; entered Sumitomo Firm, '16. Add. Nizaimon-cho, Osaka.

Sakai, Tokutaro, Mng. of Mitsui & Co., Chairman of the Harvard Club; b. 1880 in Nagoya; grad. from the Rikkyo Gakko (St. Pauls School) '91; Harvard, '94, and its University Hall, '97. Toured abroad a number of times, staying with Visc. Kaneko in U.S.A. during the Russo-Japanese war, visiting England in '07 in connection with the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition, and accompanying Visc. Oura, then Min. of Agr. and Com., on his foreign trip in '10. Was Pers. Secretary to the late Marquis Komura as Foreign Minister, '09; retired from official life and entered the Co. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Sakai, Toshihiko, (nom de plume Kosen), socialist; b. 1870 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Tokyo Higher School; started in life as a newspaper man; published for some time a socialistic organ; rose to prominence as a socialistic pacifist during the Russo-Japanese War; was imprisoned on charge of disturbing social order on several occasions. Several translations and original works. Add. Koj. Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D., Dir. and Prop. of Sakaki Hospital for Women's Diseases, Tokyo; b. in Tokyo 1859; grad. Med. Imp. Tokyo Univ., then studied his speciality at Berlin. Add. Koj. Sambancho, Tokyo.

Sakata, Minoru, Pres. 1st Fire, Marine Re-ins. Co., etc.; b. 1857 in Okayama-ken; grad. from Keio, '76; Lecturer of the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

same; Principal of Okayama Mid. Sch. and Okayama Normal Sch., '83-86; was for a time on the editorial staff of the Jiji; entered the Bank of Japan, '99; Man. of its Nagoya Branch '00; promoted the Toyokuni Bank. Add. Azabu Nagata-cho, Tokyo.

Sakatani, Yoshiro, Baron (cr. '07), D. L., ex-Min. of Finance and ex-Mayor of Tokyo; b. 1863 at Okayama, son of a celebrated scholar in Chinese classics. Grad. from the Govt. Univ., Tokyo, and entered the Dep't of Finance '87, with which he was long connected without a break, having been successively Counsellor, Accountant, Director of Accountant Bureau, Vice-Min. '01, full Minister '06-08; toured abroad '00; Vice-President of Census Com. '10; attended the Peace Conference at The Hague '11; Mayor of Tokyo in '12-15; despatched to Paris in '16 to represent Japan at the Financial Conference of the Allied Powers. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Sakenobu, Nobumichi, ex-Minister to Chile ('24-28); b. in Akita-ken '78; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '04 and soon passed the Dip. and Con. Service Exam.; Eleve-Con. at Seoul, Hongkong, etc.; Counsellor at the head office, '08; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Berlin, '10; 2nd Sec., '12; Con.-Gen. at Calcutta, '17; Emb. Counsellor in Russia, '21; Personnel Affairs Chief at the head office, 21. Add. Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Sakikawa, Saishiro, Dir. of Patent Bureau since '23; b. 1869; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96; '17-18 entered Dept. Agr. and Com. in which he rose to be transferred to the present post. Dir. Mining Bureau. Add. Osaki, near Tokyo.

Sakurai, Joji, D. Sc., LL.D., Privy Councillor, Pres. Imp. Acad., Pres. Nation. Res. Council, Emerit. Prof. of Chem. in Tokyo Imp. Univ., Hon. Mem. of Chem. Soc. of France, Soc. of Chem. Ind. of London, Roy Inst. of Great Britain, Amer. Chem. Soc., and Acad. of Sci. of USSR; born in Kanazawa 1858; studied Chemistry in Univ. Coll. London '76-81; delegate to 9th Jubilee of Glasgow Univ. '01, Intern. Conf. on Intern. Catalogue of Sci. Liter. '07, Gen. Meet. of Intern. Assoc. of Acad. '10. Intern. Conf. of Sci. Acad. 18, Gen. Meet. of Intern. Res. Council '22, and Second Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress '23; Pres. Third Pan-Pacific Sci. Congress '26. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Sakurai, Kotaro, D. Eng. (Architecture), Consulting Architect to the Mitsubishi Firm for whom he has designed a large number of buildings; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture, class '95. Add. Ichigaya Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Samejima, Takenosuke, Mem. House of Peers since '96 and Aud. Bank of Japan; b. 1858 in Kagoshima; studied in U.S.A. while young and was appointed a teacher at the Foreign Language School on his return home; clerk to the Foreign Office about '82; Pers. Sec. to the Foreign Minister Count Okuma, next to the Premier, late Prince Ito, lastly Chief Sec. to the Cabinet. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Sanjo, Sanenori, 3rd Prince, formerly one of the seven seika (next to gosekke for which see Ichijo), House of Fujiwara, founded by Saneyuki (1080-1160 A.D.). The 2nd Prince died in '14, whose father Saneyoshi (1837-91) was a builder of the grand work of the Restoration; the present head b. '02. His aunt is Princess Kan-in. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka, Tokyo.

Sano, Gaku, a socialist and ex-lecturer at Waseda; fled to

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Russia in '23 being implicated in a "Communist" movement; b. 1892 in Oita-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '17; further studied at the Univ. Hall Agral Politics, Sociology, etc. Works: Marx or Kant (translation), Investigation of Russian Economy (vol. 1), etc. Add. Moscow.

Sano, Ushijiro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tohoku (Sendai) Univ., his alma mater, having graduated from it in Politics, class '03: b. 1877 at Tsuruoka; also studied in Europe and America '08-12. and has since been connected with the University. Works: Interpretation of the Law of Election of the House of Representatives, Politics (vol. 1), M. P's. and Election, etc. Add. Sendai.

Sano, Zensaku, D.L., Dir. and Prof. of Tokyo Univ. of Commerce; b. 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from the above in '94; proceeded twice to Europe and America, and studied further in England, Belgium, Germany, etc; represented Japan in the Pacific Conference held at Honolulu, 1922. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Sasagawa, Taneo, (nom de plume Rimpu), Commissioner of the Home Office, Dir. of the Narita Mid. and Girls Schools, historian and essayist; b. 1870 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in History, class '95; has been connected with Prince Mori's Historgraphical Office, Sansho-do's Encyclopaedia Japonica, Meiji. Senshu and other private universities; is also known as art critic. Add. Hongo Nishi Katamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Chujiro, Zoologist and sericultural expert, D. Sc., ex-Prof. in the Agr. Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1859 in Tokyo; grad. Science Coll. of the Univ. '80; Assist-Prof. in the present Coll. '82; Prof. in the 1st High School, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Masakichi, M.D., Adviser to the Sasaki Hospital, Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1856. grad. Med. Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '78; further studied in Germany '79-83; apointed on his return Prof. at his alma mater; Dean of the College of Medicine; but soon resigned the post to devote himself to practice. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Nobutsuna, Litt. D., poet, Mem. of Imperial Academy, Lect. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in 1872 in Miye-ken; grad. from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88. Has written a Japanese antholcgy of poems. Add. Komagome Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Sasaki, Soichi, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ. his alma mater from which he was graduated in Law, class '03; b. in Tottori in 1878; studied also in Europe '09-12. Works; Administration, Constitutional and Unconstitutional, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Sasaki, Taka-oki, (or Ryuko), M.D., Mem. of German Chemical Society and of Berlin Physiological Society, Pres. of Kyo-un-do (private) Hospital at Surugadai, Tokyo; b. 1878 in Tokyo; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02, and further studied at the Post-grad. course and at Strasburg, Berlin, etc., staying there '05-10. Filled chair of Internal Medicine, '13-16, but resigning the post has devoted his service to the Hospital. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sassa, Rempei, M.D., Chief of the Heart and Kidney Dep't, Kyo-undo (private) Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1882 in Okayama-ken; took license in '00; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; assistant to Dr. Kumakawa, his teacher '00-11; stud-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ied at Munchen, Vienna and Halle, '11-14. Add. Kyo-undo Hospital, Tokyo.

Sata, Yashihiko, Dr. Med. (Japan), Pathologist & Pathological Anatomist, Pres. Osaka Pref. Medical College; b. 1871 in Kagoshima; grad. from the Med. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. 1890; further studied in Germany, '97-00; appointed on the staff of the Osaka Medical School, '94 and then its director, '02; Lecturer at the Med. Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ. as additional post, '04; toured through Europe and America by order of the Government, '12-13; appointed Dir. and Prof. of the Osaka Pref. Med. Coll. (University status) and Pres. of the University Hospital, '19; represented Japan at the International Tuberculosis Conference held in Naples in 1900 and was recommended its honorary president. Add. Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka.

Sata, Yoshihisa, M.D., Dir. of Sata Nerve Hospital (private): b. 1886 in Kagoshima. Edu. at Chiba Medical School, '11; served at the Yamada Nerve Hospital in Tokyo till. '23; set up his own hospital. Granted the degree in '23 by the Imp. Tokyo Univ., by submitting a thesis. Add. Shiba Nishinokubo, Tokyo.

Sataka, Sango, D.L., Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1880 at Ogaki; grad. from German Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; class, '05; Counsellor of the Legislative Bureau, '06; Office of the South Manchuria R'ly. Co. '80; Counsellor of the Imp. R'lys., '12 and was connected with it till '18, rising to a Bureau Director; Mng. Dir. of a Private Rly. Co. in Osaka till '24, then Dir. of the Legislative Bureau. From '08 till '11 he studied state railway problems mostly in Germany. Add. Koishikawa Kago-machi, Tokyo.

Sato, Aimaro, Court Councillor and Intendant to Prince Fushimi since '20; b. 1857 at Hirosaki; grad. at an American Univ. '81; Chief of the Telegraph Section Foreign Office, the same year; Sec. at Washington, '87; transferred to London, '91; Section Chief, '93; Sec. at Paris, '96 and next at Berlin; Min. to Mexico '00; recalled home in '02; on the suite of the Peace Plen. at Portsmouth '05; Minister to Holland '06; attended 2nd Peace Conference at the Hague '07 and Opium Conference at the Hague '11; transferred to Austro-Hungarian Embassy with additional post of Swiss Legation in '14; Ambassador to U.S.A. '16-18. Add. Azabu Torilzaka, Tokyo.

Sato, Ko-ichi, D. Eng. (Architecture), Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '10; b. 1878 in Tochigi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Architecture. class '10; travelled in Europe and America '10-11. 1st prize designs of the Tokyo City Hall, etc. Add. Koishikawa Sasugaya-cho, Tokyo.

Sato, Naotake, Chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office in Geneva: b. 1882 in Okinawa; adopted by Mr. Aimaro Sato, diplomat, in 1903; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '04; Attache '05; Consul-Gen. in Harbin till '21; Emb. Sec. at Paris '21-23; Minister to Poland '23-26. Add. Geneva.

Sato, Sankichi, M.D., Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. '87-21; b. 1857 in Gifu-ken; learned mineralogy at the Tokyo Kaisei Gakko, but afterward took to Medicine which he finished in '82; sent to Germany for study '83-87; appoint. Prof. of his alma mater on return. Add. Sarugaku-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sato, Sei-ichiro, M.D., Dir. of Surgical Dep't, Juntendo (private) Hospital; b. 1883 in Tokyo; grad. from the Fukuoka Med. Coll. affiliated to the Imp. Kyoto Univ., '90; was for a white assistant at the Fukuoka Coll.; after returning home he continued his study at the alma mater, and entered the Hospital '15. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Tokyo.

Sato, Shosuke, D. Agr., Ph. D. (Johns Hopkins'), Pres. of Hokkaido Univ. (Sapporo) since its creation; b. 1855 in Iwate-ken; grad. from the then existing Foreign Language School '76, and the Sapporo Agr. Coll. '80; further studied agri. economy at Johns Hopkins' and in Germany, '82-87; Professor in the Sapporo Coll. on returning home; its President, '94; American exchange Prof. '14; accorded ministerial rank, '24. Add. Sapporo.

Sato, Tatsujiro, M.D., Pres. of Junten-do (private) Hospital, 2nd Baron, being the adopted son of the late Baron Susumu Sato, founder of the Hospital, a noted surgeon of the day; b. 1868 in Wakasa; 2nd son of Sadasuke Kawai; Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; further studied in Germany, '97-00, and in Austria, '03-04. Succeeded to the adopted father's duty as Pres. of the Hospital on his death in '21; also acts as Dir. of the Tokyo Coll. of Medicine since '81. Add. Junten-do Hospital, Hongo.

Sato, Tsunamaru, M.D., Surg.-Gen. (ret.), Chief Physician in Ordinary to the Imperial Household; b. 1872 in Nagoya; edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96, and Post-Grad. course, '98; sent by Govt. to study at Berlin, Munchen, etc., '07-10; entered the Army in '97 as Surg. Sub-Lieut.; Surg. Maj., '04; Resident Surgeon in Germany, '07-10; Surg. Col., '12; Maj-Gen., '17; Surg.-Gen., '22; Pres. of Japan Red Cross Hospital '21-27; present post in Sept. '27. Add. Tokyo.

Sato, Ushijiro, D.C.L., Dean of College of Lit. Imp. Tohoku Univ. since '21; b. in 1877 in Yamagata-ken: studied politics at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; sent to Germany, France and England to further his studies '98-02; Prof. in the present Univ. on returning home. Add. Sendai.

Sawada, Ken, political writer; b. in 1894 in Tottori-ken; at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law, class '18; commissioner of the Foreign Dept.; member of the Tokyo Municipal Research Commission. Works; Revolution of International Politics, Outline of the International League. Add Ushigome Nakamachi, Tokyo.

Sawada, Setsuzo, Emb. Counsellor in Washington; b. in Tottori-ken, 1884; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. while a student at Imp. Univ.; Sec. to Embassy at London '17-21; ordered to join the Crown Prince's suite when he visited Europe in '21; Chief of Secretariat at head office, '22-25. Add. Jap. Emb., Washington.

Segawa, Masago, M.D., a specialist in Children's Diseases, Dir. of the Segawa Reditic Hospital etc.; b. 1884 in Sendai; Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09; assist. at the alma mater, '09-13; proceeded to Berlin to further study his speciality, but had to return in '14 owing to the outbreak of the War. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Sejimo, Kiyomichi, D.C.L., at Columbia and Catholic University 1904, Barrister; b. 1865 in Sado; grad. from the now defunct English Law School '88; passed the Barristers' examination '88 and became lawyer the next year. Add. Kanda, Imagawakoji, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Seki, Hajime, D.C.L., Mayor of Osaka since '24; b. in 1873 in Tokyo; grad. from Higher Com. School in '93; further studied in Europe '98-01, communications being his speciality; was Prof. of the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Inspector of the Department of Education; Deputy-May. of Osaka, '14. Add. Osaka.

Seki, Naohiko, lawyer, Crown Mem. House of Peers; b. '57 at Wakayama city; grad. law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; once editor of the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi; Mem. of Tokyo City Assembly; repeatedly elected M.P. since '90; Deputy Speaker of the Lower House in '29-36 sessions; is adviser to the Kakushin-to Party. Add. Kyobashi Minami-Kinrokucho, Tokyo.

Sekiya, Teizaburo, Vice-Min. of Imp. Household; b. 1875 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. and entered the Home Office as Secretary; Secretary to Kwantung Govt. and local Govts. at home; Dir. of the Korean Education Dept., 1910; Gov. of Shizuoka prefecture 1919-21., Add. Imp. Household Dept.

Semba, Taro, Lieut.-Gen. (ret.); b. 1855 in Aichi; Sub-Lieut. (infantry) in '78; entered the Staff College and further studied in Germany '90-93; took part in the China-Japan and Russia-Japan Wars; Lieut.-Gen. in '10, and a Section Chief for years in the General Staff Office; Div. Com. '10-15; M.P. in 1919. Add. Ichigaya, Tokyo.

Senga, Tsurutaro, D.C.L., Dr. Jur. (Berlin), ex-Prof. International Law at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1857 in Okayama. Studied in Germany '84-89, first German literature and then law, both Berlin University. He was sent by Government in 1900 to Europe and U.S.A. on tour of investigation. Works: Principles of International Law, Consular-Gerichtsbarkeit, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Sengoku, Mitsugu, D. Eng., ex-Min. of Railways 1924-26; b. in Kochi 1857; a pioneer grad. of Eng. Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '79; long connected with the Govt. R'ly. Pres. of Kyushu R'ly Co. till its nationalization in '11; promoted Hydro-Elec. Co. '11; toured in Europe '11-12; Pres. of Inawashiro Hydro-Elec. Co. '12-14; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys. '14-15. Add. Azabu Fujimi-cho, Tokyo.

Seshimo, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Bank since '17; b. 1874, Nagano-ken; grad. from the Accountant's School formerly of Tokyo Higher Commercial School '93; entered the Mitsubishi to become in time Sub-Manager and Manager of its branches at Osaka and Kobe; made a tour in Europe and America to inspect banking business '03-'10. Add. Takanawa-Kitamachi Tokyo.

Shiba, Chuzaburo, Baron, D. Eng., Prof. of Shipbuilding at Imp. Univ., Tokyo, and consulting engineer to the Kawasaki Dockyard; b. in Kaga in 1872; grad. from the University in '95, and afterward studied at the Central Technical College, London, and also at Humphrey, and Tennant's Works and Siemens at Berlin; undertook the designing of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha's sister steamers, Tenyo and Chiyo. Add. Hongo Rebono-cho, Tokyo.

Shibusawa, Ei-ichi, Visc. (cr. Baron '00), founder of 1st Bank and Tokyo Savings Bank and for long President of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Chairman of Tokyo Bankers' Asso-

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ciation, etc. but recently retired from practical work retaining the post of Dir. of Municipal Orphanage of Tokyo, etc.; b. 1840 in Saitama-ken. Took service under the Tokugawa in its declining days and visited Europe '67-68 in company of a Tokugawa Prince; appointed to a high post in the Treasury on establishment of the Imperial Government, but left it, '73. From that time to his retirement he consistently kept aloof from Govt. service. though frequently offered the chair of Finance. Founded the 1st Bank (Dai-ichi Ginko), a pioneer of national bank in '73; chairman of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce from its inauguration till spring of '15. Toured in Europe and America in '02; again in U.S.A. in '10, in '15 and in '21-22. Add. Oji, near Tokyo.

Shibuya, Ariaki, Lieut.-Gen. (ret. '14) Court Councillor since '21; b. 1856 in Wakayama; Sub-Lieut. of Cavalry '79; entered Military Staff Coll. in '84; served for years as Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince, etc.; Lieut-.Gen. '08; Inspector of Commissariat Dept.; Dir., Imp. Mews. etc. Add. Azabu Gazenbo, Tokyo.

Shida, Kotaro, D. L., ex-Prof. the Tokyo Commercial University; b. 1868 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. at Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ. '98; appointed Prof. at his alma mater in '06; engaged as Prof. and Adviser to Chinese Govt. to compile Com. and Civ. Law '08-12; long connected with Kyosai Life Ins. Co. Add. Koishi. Kobinatadai-machi, Tokyo.

Shidachi, Tetsujiro, ex-Gov. of Ind. Bank of Japan; b. 1864 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Politics Imp. Tokyo Univ.; served the Bank of Japan till '89; entered Kyushu Railway '00; Sumitomo Bank '01-10; on the editorial staff of the Osaka Mainichi '11-12; Gov. of Ind. Bank '13-18. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Shidehara, Kijuro, Baron (cr. '20), Min. of Foreign Affairs '24-27; b. in 1872 in Nara-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '95 and served in Agr. and Com. Dept.; Eleve-Consul at Chemulpo '99; transferred to London, Antwerp, etc.; Sec. at Head Office '11; Embassy Counsellor at Washington in '12; Minister at The Hague '14-15; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs in '15; Ambassador to U.S.A. '19-22. Add. Hongo Kamifujimaye, Tokyo.

Shiga, Kiyoshi, M. D., Dir., Govt. Hospital of Chosen and Pres. Seoul Medical Coll. since 1920; noted bacteriologist; b. in Sendai 1870; grad. from Medicine, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '96; entered the Infectious Diseases Investigation Laboratory; its Section Chief '99; studied further in Germany '01-04; sent to India by the Government '09 and to Italy and England '12; entered Dr. Kitazato's Laboratory in '14, later combining a chair of bacteriology at the Medical Coll., Keio Univ. Add. Seoul.

Shijo, Takahide, (Baron) Perm. Vice-Min. of Com. and Ind. Dept. since '25; b. of an ancient family in 1876; grad. in Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '04; entered Dep't of Com. and Agr. in which he successively held post of Secretary, Sectional Chief and finally Dir. of Industrial Bureau. Add. Dept. of Com. & Ind.

Shimazaki, Haruki (nom de plume Toson), a novelist and man of letters; b. 1872 in Nagano-ken; edu. at Meiji Gakuin. Methodist school. Works; Toson's Collected Poems, "Hakai", "Iye" and other novels; complete works issued in '22. Add. Azabu Ilgura, Tokyo.

Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D., Prof. of Internal Med., Imp. Kyoto Univ., Pres. of Internal Med. Society of Japan, etc.; b. 1879 in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Wakayama-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '04; one-year volunteer in the Army in '04 and as Surg.-Lieutenant went through active service in the Russo-Japanese War; placed on the reserve list in '07; assist. at the alma mater, '07-11. Proceeded to Germany to study his speciality, '11-13; Prof. at Okayama Medical Coll., '13; Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ. since '16. Add. Imp. Kyoto Univ.

Shimazu, Tadashige, Prince, formerly of the fief of Satsuma, and 30th head of the line which was founded in 12th century; his predecessor Seihin and uncle Hisamitsu did much for rehabilitating the Imperial power. The present head was b. 1886 and is Commander of Navy. His sister is Princess Kuni. Visited Europe in '21 with his wife. Add. Kojimachi Nagatacho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Cho, D.C.L., Judge of Adm. Litigation Court; b. 1868 in Kanagawa; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '94; Secretary of the Home Office and Prof. at the Peers' School and studied in Germany and Austria '98-99. Add. Yotsuya Aizumicho, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Kamezo, master glyptic art and Prof. at Govt. Fine Art School in Tokyo, in charge of the Metal Dept., from which he was graduated in '96; teacher till '15 at a Technical School in Kagawa; studied old arts and Buddhist philosophy at Nara Horyuji for three years; appointed to the present chair in '19; Works; undertook the casting of metal decorative figures presented by the City of Tokyo to the Emperor and Empress at their silver wedding in '25. Add. Fine Art School, Uyeno, Tokyo.

Shimizu, Teikichi, Capt. Infantry (retired), Dir., Ishikawajima Dockyard, Tokyo; b. 1867 in Kyoto; adopted by Mannosuke Shimizu; grad. from Eng., Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1900 and took up his adopted father's business, Shimizu-gumi, Public Work Contractor; toured abroad, 1901. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Shimoda, Utako, Mad., Dir. Jissen Girls School and Pres. of the Women's Patriotic Association since '20; a Court maid of honour when about 16 years old, and again after the death of her husband. An instructor of the Peeress' School; resigned in Nov. '07 and has since devoted herself chiefly to a private female school she founded about '99; visited Europe '93-95. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Shimojo, Yasumaro, Dir. of the Statistical Bureau since '24; b. 1885 in Tokyo; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law, class '10. Served as jun. sec. of the provincial and central government such as chief of the Archive Sec., Cabinet; then Dir. of the Pension Bureau, and lastly to the above post. Add. Statistical Bureau.

Shimomura, Hiroshi, Dir. of the Tokyo Asahi since '21; b. 1875; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98, and was long connected with postal service as Dir. Postal Money Order Board; Dir. of Civil Adm., Formosa '15-21. Add. Tokyo Asahi.

Shimura, Gentaro, Mem. House of Peers, Pres. of Central Bank for Coop. Societies founded '23, etc.; b. in 1867 in Yamanashi; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '89 and entered Agr. and Com. Dept; Counsellor '93; Section Chief in '97; Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '02-12; travelled through Europe and America for inspection of business '99-01; Gov. of Japan Hypothec Bank '12-21. Add. Koishikawa Kanatomicho, Tokyo.

Shiohara, Matasaku, Dir. of Sankyo Kabushiki-Kaisha; b. in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yokohama in 1880, and studied at Yokohama Commercial School and Yokohama English and Japanese Language School; started drug business in '99; went to America to study drug business. Add. Azabu Iigura-kata-machi, Tokyo.

Shiotz, Hiroshige, M.D., Prof. of Surgery at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Chief Surgeon of the Univ. Hospital; b. 1873 in Kyoto-fu; grad. from above Univ., class, '99; assist. at the alma mater till '07; studied his speciality at Vienna, '07-09; has been connected with his Univ. till present. Elected Pres. of the Japan Surgical Society, '19. Add. Hongo Yumi-cho, Tokyo.

Shiozawa, Shotei, Ph. D. (Michigan), D.L. (Japan), Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. in 1874 at Mito; grad. from Waseda in '95, from Wisconsin '00, and further studied at Berlin and Halle '01-02, his speciality being political economy; Pres. of the Univ. '21-23. Add. Waseda Univ.

Shiraishi, Motojiro, Dir. of the Tokyo Kisen Kaisha, Hinode Life Ins. Co. etc., b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered Toyo Kisen Kaisha; founded Nippon Steel Tube Mfg. Co. over which he presides. Add. Mita-Koun-cho, Tokyo.

Shiraiwa, Ryuhei, Mng. Dir. Toa Industrial Co., and Dir. of Nisshin (Japan-China) S.S. Cc.; b. 1870 in Okayama-ken; studied at Nisshin Boeki Kenkyujo (Japan-China Trading Institute), Shanghai; attached to the Imperial Headquarters as Military Interpreter in the '94-95 War. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Shirakawa, Yoshinori, Gen., Minister of War since Apr. '27; b. 1870 in Ehime-ken; Sub.-Lt. Infantry '19; Capt. '98; Col. '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; took part in the Russo-Japanese War; Lt.-Gen. and Dir. of the Military Staff Coll. '18; dispatched to Siberia as Com. of the 11th Div. '21-22; Vice-Min. of War '22-24; Commander of Kwantung Army '25-27. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Shirani, Takeshi, Pres. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha since '24; b. 1863 in Fukuoka ken; grad. at Politics, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '90; entered Home Office and rose to Dir. of Temple and Shrine Affairs Bureau '02; also served at Hokkaido Office, and at the Edu-Dept.; Gov. of Tochigi-ken, '03; Dir. Ordinary Edu. Bureau, '06-08; Dir. of Civil Gov. Kwantung, '08-16; Dir. of Colonial Bureau, '18; Pres., Imp. Iron Foundry, '18-24. Add. Waseda Tsurumaki-cho, Tokyo.

Shiratori, Kurakichi, historian, Litt. D., ex-tutor to the Crown Prince, Emeritus Prof. at Peers' School and Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1865 in Chiba; grad. in '99 from Lit. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., further studied in Germany and Hungary '00-05; is an authority on Mongolian dynasties and allied subjects. Add. Shimo-Ochiai, suburb of Tokyo.

Siratori, Toshio, Emb. Secretary in Berlin; b. in Chiba-ken, 1887; passed Dip. and Con. Serv. Exam. '13; grad. from Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '19; Eleve Consul first at Mukden and then Hongkong; attache at Washington '16; Sec. '18; Sec. at the For. Office '22-25. Add. Berlin.

Sho, Seijiro, Mng. of Mitsubishi Firm; b. 1862 in Nagasaki; grad. Tokyo Univ. "84; studied in U.S.A.; and has since been connected with the Firm. Add. Koishikawa Kobinata Suido-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Shoda, Kazue, former Min. of Finance ('16-18), Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14); b. 1869 in Ehime-ken; graduated from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '95; passed the higher civil service examination in the following year; inspector of taxation affairs '07; Dir. of Finance Bureau, Treasury in '07; Vice-Minister in '11-14, having been in the meanwhile Chief of Hakodate Customs House, Sec. at the Head Office, etc.; Gov. of Chosen Bank in '15; Vice-Minister of Finance '16, soon becoming full Minister. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Soe——=Soye—.

Soga, Sukenori, Lieut.-Gen. (retired), Viscount (cr. '84), Privy Councillor, ex-President of nationalized Nippon Railway Co., and Mem. House of Peers '91-15; b. 184? in Saga-ken; early entered the Imp. Army; took distinguished part as Commander of Brigade on the occasion of Civil War of '77; subsequently a Divisional Commander at various places; held for a while the post of Vice-Chief of the General Staff; retired from active service about '87; was once chief military tutor and Aide-de-Camp to the Crown Prince. Add. Surugadai, Tokyo.

Soma, Hanji, M.A., Pres. of Meiji Sugar Co., Formosa; b. 1869 at Inuyama; non-commissioned officer '85-90; studied at the Tokyo Higher Technical School; then Berlin and Michigan, devoting himself to chemical researches about sugar; taught at his alma mater '03-04; chemist to Formosan Government-Gen.; Dir. of the present Co. established '06. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Soyeda, Juichi, D.L., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1863 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Pol. Economy of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., '84; further studied at Cambridge and Heidelberg; a Councillor of the Treasury on his return home, '87; Vice-Minister, '98; Pres. of the Bank of Formosa, '99 when the bank was inaugurated; chairman of the Organization Com. of the Japan Ind. Bank and its President on its being formally started '02-12; visited U.S.A. in conection with anti-Japanese agitation in '13; President of Imp. Gov't Railways in '15-16. Add. Koj. Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Soyejima, Michimasa, 2nd Count (1st Count Taneomi, d. '05, distinguished himself in the Restoration); Mem. of House of Peers.; b. in 1871; edu. at the Peers' School and then at Leys School, Cambridge, England, and Cambridge University where he studied history under Prof. Seeley, class '95; lecturer at Chicago Univ. in '25. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Iwataro, D.L., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law; b. 1888 in Yamaguchi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and also at Western Univ. for about three years. Works; Law of Obligations. Law of Things, etc. He took active part in the relief work in connection with the earthquake disaster of 1923. Add. Koishikawa Takehaya-cho, Tokyo.

Suehiro, Shigewo, D.L., Prof. at Kyoto Imp. Univ; b. 1874 in Uwajima; edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ. in Law, class '99; studied Diplomacy in Europe '01-05. Appointed Lecturer at Imp. Kyoto Univ. '01; studied on official order Political History in Germany England, etc., '01-05; Prof. at Kyoto, '06; visit to U.S.A. and Mexico to investigate immigration conditions in '14; Dean of the Law Coll. '19-22. Works; Japanese in U.S.A., etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sugano, Shoichi, Gen. Supreme War Councillor; b. in Yamaguchi-ken in 1870; studied at the Staff Coll.; Sub.-Lt. '92; Lt.-Gen. '19; stayed in Belgium and England as Attache; Dir. of the Mil. Affairs Bureau, War Office and then Div. Com., etc.; Vice-Min. of War, '21-22; Com. of Taiwan Army, '24-27. Was on the staff of Gen. Nogi's Army the 1904 war. Add. War Office, Tokyo.

Sugawara, Kenji, D.L., Lawyer and member of the Osaka Bar.; b. 1884 in Hyogo-ken; grad. from German Law, Imp. Kyoto Univ., class '09; Probationery Judge the same year; passed Judicial Exam. with highest honor in '02; Judge of the Tokyo District Court and at the same time taught at several private law institutions; assist.-prof. at Kyoto, '05; sent abroad for further study, '15-18; Prof. at the alma mater with which he was connected till '24. Add. Okazaki Irie-cho, Kyoto.

Sugawara, Michitaka, Mem. House of Peers since '16 and for several years Mng.-Dir. of the Japan-American Trust Co.; b. 1869 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '96; entered the service of the Treasury; held post of Dir. of Revenue, Customs Office, at Hakodate, Kobe, etc.; Councillor in '04, then Dir. Tax Bureau; Vice-Min. Finance '15-16. Add. Koishikawa Kagocho, Tokyo.

Sugimori, Kojiro, Prof. at Waseda; b. 1881 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Waseda, in Literature, class '06; further studied philosophy as student sent by Government in England and Germany '13-19. Works: The Principle of the Moral Empire (in English), Resurrection of Men, Foundation of New Society, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Sugimoto, Etsuko, Mrs., Prof. of History of Japanese civilisation at Columbia Univ. (U.S.A.); grad. from Aoyama Gakuin; went to Cincinnati, Ohio, in '97 with her husband, and studied by herself while dealing in grocery; widowed in '10. Become Prof. at Columbia Univ. '20; Add. Columbia Univ., New York.

Sugimura, Kotaro, author and journalist on the staff of the Tokyo Asahi; b. 1872 in Wakayama; first was school teacher and then translator at U.S. Embassy, before he entered Asahi '04; travelled several times in the West. Has written a number of books. Add. Abiko, Chiba-ken, near Tokyo.

Sugimura, Yotaro, Deputy Chief of the League of Nations Office in Geneva, Minister unattached; b. 1884 in Tokyo. Edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '08 and passed the Dip. and Con. Exam. the same year; Eleve-Con. at Lyons '08; Attache in France, '12; 3rd Emb. Sec., '14; 3rd Leg. Sec. in China; 2nd Sec. '17; recalled in '19 and appointed Mng. of the Temporary Treaty Revision Committee; Sec. and Coun. and Sectional Chief the same year; Assis. to the Imp. Envoy to the Washington Conference '21 and to the Imp.-Delegate to the War-time Law Revision Commission at The Hague, '22; 1st Emb. Sec. in Paris; Jr. Mem. in the 4th Congress of the League of Nations at Geneva, and has also attended similar such international conferences held at Geneva; Deputy-Chief of the Imp. League of Nations Office at Paris and Embassy Counsellor there '23-27. Add. Geneva, Switzerland.

Sugino, Kisei, Mng. Dir. of Yamaichi & Co.; b. in 1870, in Hirosaki, Aomori-ken; grad. '89 from the Banking Training Course attached to Treasury and entered the Bank of Japan;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mng.-Dir. of Nagoya Ginko L'td. 1901; entered Koike & Co., Tokyo, as its manager '10; and on its voluntary winding up in '17 created the present concern. Office, Kabuto-cho, Tokyo.

Sugita, Teiichi, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1851 in Fukui-ken; is one of the dwindling band of old Liberals who struggled long for the cause of freedom by sacrificing personal interest and comfort; Gov. of Hokkaido in the Okuma-Itagaki Cabinet, '98; Vice-Pres. of House of Rep. '03; its Pres. '05-08; nom. Crown Mem. of House of Peers in '12. Add. Shimoshibuya, Tokyo.

Suenobu, Dosei, Pres. Tokyo Marine Ins., Meiji Life Ins. Cos., and of several other important concerns; b. 1855 in Kochi-ken and was among the first batch of graduates of the Imp. Univ., Tokyo; has since devoted himself to business. Add. Azabu Torii-zaka. Tokyo.

Suzuki, Bunji, Labor leader and Pres. of the General Federation of Labor in Japan; b. 1885 in Miyagi-ken; grad. from Politics., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '09. Before he organized in '12 the Yu-ai Kai, the first Friendly Society after Western model, he served at a printing shop, a newspaper office and was also manager of the Japan Unitarian Association. Represented Labor at Geneva, 1924 Conference. Add. Totsuka Suwa, near Tokyo.

Suzuki, Kantaro, Adm. (ret.); b. 1865 in Chiba Prefecture; grad. from Naval Academy in '86; Lieut-Com. '98; Commander '02; Capt. '03; once Dir. of Torpedo School; Vice-Minister of Navy in '14; Dir. of the Naval Staff Coll. '19; Com. of the 2nd Squadron '21; Com.-in-Chief of Saseho Adm. '22; full Adm. and Com.-in-Chief of 1st Fleet, '24; Mem. of Supreme War Council in '25. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Fujiya, M.P., Lawyer; b. 1882 in Oita-ken; grad. Law Imp. Tokyo Univ.; toured abroad 1906-08; Parl, Counsellor, Home Office '24-27. Add. Ginza 1 chome, Tokyo.

Suzuki Kisaburo D.C.L., Minister of Interior; b. in Kawasaki '67; grad. from Law Coll. of the Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '91. and sat on the bench since '95; meanwhile occupying the posts of Chief Judge at Tokyo District Court, Dir. Legal Affairs Bur., etc.; was dispatched abroad in '08 on a tour of inspection; Vice-Min. Dept. of Justice, '14; Procurator-Gen. '21-24; Min. of Justice '24. Add. Ushigome Yamabushicho, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Shimakichi, Gov. of the Bank of Korea since '25; b. 1868; grad. from Keio '89; entered the Yokohama Specie Bank, '92; Sub. Manager of its New York Branch '95; Manager of the Tientsin, Peking and Shanghai Branches in succession; resigned the post of Vice-Pres. in '22. Add, Bank of Korea, Tokyo.

Suzuki, Umetaro, Dr. Agr., Prof. & Dean of Agr. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., and discoverer of vitamin; b. 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from Agr. Chemistry above Coll. in '97 and was app. four years later its assist. Prof.; scientific tour in Germany, France and Switzerland '03; Prof. at the Morioka Higher Agr. and Forestry School and later transferred to his alma mater; attended the 8th International Applied Chemistry Conference held in New York. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Tachibana, Koichiro, Gen. (ret.), Mayor of Fukuoka; b. 1861 at Fukuoka; grad. Cadets School '83; Cap. '94; Major '98; Colonel and Adjutant to the War Minister '05; Maj.-Gen. '09; Chief Staff of the Korean Garrison and Com. of Gendarmerie in Korea in '14;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Div. Com. in '16; full Gen. and Com. of the Kwantung Garrison. '19-21; Com. of the Siberian Expedition, '21-22; retired '23. Add. Fukuoka.

Tadokoro, Yoshiharu, Crown Mem. House of Peers.; Pres. Kyodo Fire Ins. Co.; b. 1871 in Kochi; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '95; passed higher civil service examination the following year; Counsellor at various local offices and at Edu. Dep't; was in Europe '03-05 to investigate educational administration; Commissioner of Anglo-Japan Exbibition '10; Dir. General Education Bureau '11-16; Vice-Minister of Edu., '16-18. Add. Koj. Dote-sambancho, Tokyo.

Tagawa, Daikichiro, M.P., Pres. Meiji Gakuin; b. in 1869 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from the Waseda Semmon Gakko (now Univ.) in '90; took part in Sino-Japanese and Russo-Japanese Wars as interpreter; is a prominent Christian thinker; was imprisoned in '18 on charge of lese majeste for a magazine article; Parl. Sec'y of Justice Dept., in Okuma Cabinet and ex-Deputy-Mayor of Tokyo. Add. Kobinatadaimachi, Tokyo.

Takagi, Kikan, Baron (2nd), M.D., Mem. House of Peers. Prof. Tokyo Jikei-in Medical Coll.; b. 1874, son of the late Surgeon-Gen. Takagi Kenkan; studied medicine in England. Add. Azabu Higashi-Toriizaka, Tokyo.

Takagi, Masutaro, M.P. and barrister; b. in 1869 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Hogaku-in in '91; passed the Judge and Procurators' Examination and Barristers' in '95, and has since been practising in Tokyo. Add. Nihombashi Honshirokanecho, Tokyo.

Takagi, Rokuro, Japanese Representative of Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Mining Co.; b. in Miyagi-ken 1880; had only middle school education before entering Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in 1900; was despatched to China by the Co. as a commercial student; took part in Boxers' Trouble as Military Interpreter; later he served at Mitsui's Branches at Hankow and Shanghai. Left the Co. in '11 on the establishment of the I. & C. Co. Add. Ushigome Nijukkicho, Tokyo.

Takahama, Kiyoshi, (pen name Kyoshi), Haiku poet; b. 1874 in Iyo; left the Third High School unfinished; has since been taking prominent part in the haiku poetry and as a man of letters. Add. Kamakura Haranodai.

Takahashi, Kamekichi, a financial writer; b. at Tokuyama in 1892 and was a shop boy till about '20; edu. at Waseda Univ., in Commerce, class '16; entered the service of Kuhara Mining Co.; was on the staff of the Oriental Economist (Tokyo) '18-26. Works: Practical Knowledge of Economy. Add. Aoyama, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Kazutomo, Prof. Keio Univ.; b. 1862 in Kawagoye; entered Law Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ., but left in '86; grad. from Michigan State Univ.; attended to business in the States and Canada before he returned home '97 to join the Japan Times (Tokyo) of which he was chief editor for many years; then Translator to the Foreign Office in 1923. Add. Tsunohazu, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Koi, M.P., Dir. of the Secretariat Bureau in the Hara Ministry, Dir. of Horai Life Ins., etc.; b. 1867 in Niigata-ken; studied at Keio '93; dispatched abroad by the Dept. of Agriculture and Commerce; journalist for a time; twice Secretary to Mr. Hara during his accession to Home Office. Add. 19 Shiba Nishikubo-Akefunecho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Takahashi, Korekiyo, M.P., ex-Visc.; b. 1845 in Tokyo; sent to America for study '67; was for several months treated as a slave through the treachery of his knavish American "guardian"; returned home the following year; an official of the Dep't. Agr. and Com., '81, ultimately rising to be Dir. Patent Bureau. Was involved in the Peruvian silver mine fraud concocted by a German imposter and resigned the Bureau in '87; entered the Bank of Japan, and was made a Director; Vice-Pres. of the Yokohama Specie Bank; '97; elected Vice-Gov., Bank of Japan, then made Pres. of the Specie Bank '06, retaining the former post. Financial agent in England and America, and raised loans in '05 and '06; Gov. of the Bank of Japan in '11; Minister of Finance '13-14, and again in '18; promoted to Visc. in '20 for his service in connection with the European War; Premier '21-22; resigned the Peerage in favor of his son and seat in the Upper House to contest the seat for Morioka in '24; resigned Leadership of Seiyukai, '25; Minister of Finance in the Tanaka Cabinet, Apr.-May '27. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Takahashi, Seigo, Ph. D. (Columbia) and Prof. at Waseda which he graduated in Politics, class '11; b. 1891 in Miyagi-ken. Works; Political Idea in Europe, Development of Social Institutions in Europe, Construction of Cities. Add. Waseda Univ.

Takahashi, Sei-ichiro, Prof. at Keio Univ. his alma mater; further studied in Europe specializing History of Economics. Works; Investigations of History of Economics, History of European Economics. Add. Keio Univ. Tokyo.

Takahata, Motoyuki, socialist; b. 1887 in Maebashi and after finishing a middle schoool studied two years at Divinity Dept., Doshisha; joined the "Scriveners" Club founded by K. Sakai, socialist. Works; Translation of Complete Works of Marx, Exposition of Capitalism, Socialism and Evolution, Socialism and Sociology, etc. Add. Hongo Sendagi, Tokyo.

Takakusu, Junjiro, M.A. (Oxf.) Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. in Bingo 1865; edu. at Oxford '88 and studied Sanskrit; further in Germany and returned home '97; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Personal Secretary to the Minister of Communications (Viscount Suyematsu); President of Foreign Language School, '00-08; stayed in London with the Viscount during the Russo-Japanese War; sent abroad '10-12. Works; translated several Sanskrit and Pali works. Add. Kolshikawa Sekiguchi Daimachi, Tokyo.

Takamatsu, Toyokichi, D. Eng., Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Univ. Tokyo; ex-Dir. of State Industrial Laboratory, etc.; b. 1855 in Tokyo, grad. at Chemistry at Imp. Tokyo Univ., in '78; further studied at Owens Coll., Manchester, and at Berlin Univ., returning home in '82; Prof. at his alma mater and other institutions before he retired from official career in '05; the Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. '05-15. Add. Sugamo, Tokyo.

Takamura, Ko-un, master-artist in wood carving, Prof. in Gov. Fine Art Academy; b. 1852 in Tokyo; studied under Takamura To-un, a celebrated Buddhist image carver in Tokyo who died '79; undertook wood model for the bronze image of Nanko erected in front of the Imp. Palace and of the Senior Saigo at Ueno Park. Won a gold medal at the Paris Fair '00; frequently honored to carve in presence of their Majesties. Art Commissioner to Imp. Household. Add. Komagome Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Takano, Iwasaburo, D.C.L., Dir. of Ohara Social Institute, Osaka, statist and labor expert; b. 1871 in Tokyo; studied Law at the Imp. Tokyo Univ.; assis.-Prof. at the alma mater '99; sent to France, Germany and U.S.A. for studying statistics; full Prof. and doctorate in 1903; again toured abroad '09; elected Labor Delegate to Washington in '18 but resigned; left Gov't. service in '19. His wife is a German by birth. Add. Osaka.

Takaoka, Kumazo, D. L., and D. Agr., Dean at Hokkaido Imp. Univ., (Sapporo); b. 1875 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll., class '95; assist-Prof. in '97; studied in Germany '00-04 Agr. Economics. Works; Agriculture in Hokkaido; Agricultural Politics; Agricultural Education in the U.S.A., etc. Add. Sapporo.

Takarabe, Hyo, Adm., Supreme War Councillor; b. 1867 in Hyuga; graduated from Naval Cadet School '90; on staff at the headquarters in '94-95 and '04-05 wars; Capt. '95; Vice-Adm. '13 and Vice-Min. of Navy, '13-14; put on waiting list for a while in connection with the Naval Scandal in '14; Com. of 3rd Squadron in '17; Com. of Port Arthur Naval Station '15-0; Com. Saseho Naval Station. '18-22; then similar post at Yokosuka; Minister of Navy, '23-27. . Add. Shiba Shirokane Sanko-cho, Tokyo.

Takashima, Kikujiro, Dir. of Oji Paper Mill; b. 1875 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '00; entered the Osaka Shosen Kaisha; removed to Mitsui Bussan Kaisha '03; to the present Co. '12. Add. Takinogawa near Tokyo.

Takata, Kamakichi, Formerly of Takata Firm, the celebrated as pioneer exporters & importers (which was declared insolvent in '25); b. in Yokohama in 1876, 3rd son of the late Tanaka Heihachi; grad. from Berlin Univ. in 1901; served in the Shibaura Iron Works '02-04; in the Tokyo Electric Works for years before he became connected with the Takata Firm. Add. Surugadai. Tokyo.

Takata, Koan, M.D., Proprietor of Takata Hospital, Tokyo, and Nan-ko-in Hospital, Chigasaki; b. 1861 in Kyoto; grad. from Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90 and subsequently commenced practice, lung troubles being his speciality. Add. Kojimachi Sambancho, Tokyo.

Takata, Sanae, D.C.L., Crown Mem. House of Peers, (nom. '15), President of Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 at Tokyo; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; has since been connected with Waseda Univ., which was started the same year by Marquis Okuma; was once one of the leading members of the Progressionists, but for years past kept aloof from active politics, devoting himself to affairs of the Univ.; was Director of the Commercial Bureau, Foreign Office, '96-97 and Senior Counsellor of Education, '98; was repeatedly returned to the House from Saitama-ken; toured in Europe and America '14; Minister of Education in the Okuma Cabinet in '15-16. Add. Komagome, Tokyo.

Takayama, Choko, M.P., ex-Pres. of Teikoku Commercial Bank; b. 1867 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keio; entered Mitsui Bank '93. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Takebe, Kin-ichi, Dir. Common Edu. Bureau; b. 1881; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed Higher Civil Service Exam; Secretary and Section Chief of the Dep't till '22; Dir.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Technical Edu. Bureau, '22-27. Add. Nishi-katamachi, Tokyo.

Takechi, Nabmichi, Dir. Tokyo Trust Co., Aud. Nippon Conscription Ins., etc.; b. 1870; studied at Keio and also at a Univ. in Hawaii; was once in diplomatic service. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Takeda, Hideo, Vice-Adm. of Eng. (ret.), chairman of Dirs., Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co.; b. 1864 in Kochi-ken; grad. from the Naval Eng. School, '83; studied in France, '91-92; Commander, '97; Vice-Adm. in '13; Dir. of his alma mater; entered the present Co. in '14. Took part in 1894-5 and '04-5 Wars. Add. Koishikawa Haramachi, Tokyo.

Takekoshi, Yosaburo, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '22, author and journalist; b. 1865 in Tokyo; studied at the Dojinsha and Keio-gijuku; on the staff of the Jiji; Pers. Sec. of Marquis Saionji '98; app. in '21 Chief Compiler of Dept. Imp. Household; was M.P. before he entered the Dept. Works; "History of 2,500 Years of Japan" and other works. Add. Higashi-Okubo, near Tokyo.

Takeshita, Isamu, Adm., Mem. Supreme Military Council since '25; b. 1869 in Kagoshima-ken; Sub-Lieut. '90; Commander '07; Capt. '11; Rear-Adm. '13; Vice-Adm. '17; in the meantime Naval attache to Washington. Represented Japan's Navy in the Paris Peace Conference '18; tutor to the Crown Prince and accompanied H.H. to Europe in '21; Vice-Chief the Naval Gen. Staff, '21-22; full Admiral and Com. of First Fleet, '23; Com.-in Chief of Kure Naval Station '24-25. Add. Navy Dept. Tokyo.

Taketomi, Tokitoshi, Mem. House of Peers since '24; b. 1855, in Saga-ken; from obscure politician of local reputation he suddenly came to the front as soon as he began to sit in the Lower House where he was returned almost without a break from the first session; Chief Secretary of the Cabinet in Okuma-Itagaki Ministry; Minister of Communications in 2nd Okuma Ministry; occupied portfolio of Finance '15-16; retired from active politics in '24 but still acts as Adviser to the Minsei-to Party. Add. Ushigome Kaga-cho, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Teizaburo, Gen.-Mng. of the Yasuda Bank; b. 1875 in Hokkaido; adopted by the family; was long connected with the Higo Bank in which he rose to section chief and then Mng. Dir. Add. Yasuda Bank, Tokyo.

Takeuchi, Tsunekichi, (nom de plume Seiho), Painter-in-Ordinary to the Court, Prof. at Kyoto Fine Art Academy, Mem. of the Salon, Paris, in '22; is one of the living master painters of the Japanese school; b. 1864 at Kyoto and studied under the late Bairei; visited Europe '00. Add. Milke-dori, Yanagikoji, Kyoto.

Taki, Sei-ichi, Litt. D., Professor of Oriental Art, Imp. University, Tokyo; b. in 1873, a son of Taki Katei, a master-painter in his day; grad. from Imp. Univ. Tokyo in '96, and further studied art criticism in England and France. He has been a regular correspondent to the London Studio and edits an art journal Kokka. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Tamura, Shinkichi, ex-M.P., Prop. of Tamura Trading Firm, Kobe, ex-Chairman, Kobe Chamber of Commerce, Japan-Canada Bank and Nippon Rice Cleaning Co.; b. 1863 in Osaka; he proceeded to Canada when 25 years old and finally opened above

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

bank. Add. Sakai-cho, Kobe.

Tanabe, Benkichi, Dir. Kuhara Trading Co.; b. 1872 in Kyoto Prefecture; grad. from Politics Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99; entered Sumitomo Bank but removed to Kyushu Colliery and Steamship Co. as its Manager; then at Okura Mining and finally entered the present Co. Add. Ushigome Sadowaracho, Tokyo.

Tanabe, Chuyu, Prof. at Senshu and Rikkyo Univ's; b. 1891 in Nagasaki; edu. at Morning Star School (Tokyo), 1st High School and Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Economy, class '16. Works: Translation of Cole's World of Labor; Fundamental Idea of Cole's Sociology, etc. Add. Rikkyo Univ., Tokyo.

Tanabe, Gen, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1875 in Tokyo; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98; Assist. Prof. at Tohoku (Sendai) Univ. till '19; sent abroad for further study '22-24. Works; Latest Natural Science, Studies on Science, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Tanaka, Gi-ichi, Baron (cr. '20) Gen. (ret.), Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs since Apr. '27, Leader of Seiyukai since '25; b. 1863 in Yamaguchi; Sub-Lieut. '86; grad. from the Staff Coll. '98; Dir. of Military Affairs Bureau '10-13; despatched abroad '13; Com. of the 2nd Brigade, Infantry; Lieut-Gen. and Vice-Chief of the Gen. Staff, Oct. '15; Minister of War in Hara, Takahashi and Yamamoto Cabinets; organized a ministry in Apr. '27. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ginnosuke, Director of Tanaka Mining Co. and Auditor of the Taihoku Savings Bank; b. 1873 in Tokyo, grandson of the late Heihachi Tanaka, widely known as "Raw-silk-king" in his day; studied at Trinity Hall, Camb., England; is a well-known figure in social circles. Add. Azabu Ichibei-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Hozumi, D.L., M.A. (Columbia), Chairman, Board of Dir. Waseda Univ.; b. in 1875 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Waseda '96 and further studied '01-03 in America, England and Germany; once connected with the Yomiuuri and was also the editor-in-chief of the Nichi Nichi. Toured abroad in 1921-22. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Jiro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Petroleum Co.; b. in 1873 at Saga-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; passed the higher civil service examination; Chief of the Bureau of Post and Telegraphs of the Communication Dept. '15; represented Japan at the International Wireless Conference held at Berlin '06-08; retired from the official service in '17. Add. 270 Chojamaru, Kami Osaki, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Mitsu-aki, Count (cr. Visc. '87, Count '90), ex-Minister of the Imp. Household; b. 1843. in Kochi-ken; has had a varied career, having been connected with the Army till '81 when he retired from the service; Chief Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, '89-91; President of the Peers School, '92; Vice-Min. of the Imp. Household; full Minister '98-09; Pres. of the Compilation Office of the Imp. Household, '18-19. Add. Iwabuchi, Shizuoka-ken.

Tanaka, Shohei, D. Sc., b. in Awaji 1862; studied acoustics at Berlin, '84-98, and received a reward from the Kaiser for his invention of wind instrument; is a consulting engineer of the Imp. Railways and is also doing researches on Western and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese musics to improve the latter. Add. Shiba Takanawa, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Son, Dir. of Oriental Compressor Co.; adopted son of Count Tanaka, ex-Minister of Imperial Household; b. 1864 in Fukushima, brother of Sei Iwagami; studied law and economics in France '91-00; lecturer at Peers' School '01; M.P. from Kochi in '02. Add. Kojimachi Motozono-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Ryuzo, M.P., ex-Dir. of Osaka Shosen Kaisha; b. 1864 in Akita-ken; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo, Univ. '89; entered Dep't. of Agr. and Com. in which he was Dir. of Mining Bureau '92; became lawyer '93; Secretary of the House of Representatives '95; took to business and Mng.-Dir. of Fujita Firm; Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in the Seiyukai Ministry, '19. Add. Azabu Nakano-cho, Tokyo.

Tanaka, Tokichi, Amb. to Soviet Russia since '25; b. in Kyoto-fu 1878; studied at Tokyo Higher Commercial Sch.; Consul at Singapore, Hongkong, Seattle, etc. '03-'10; Emb. Counsellor at Washington; Dir. Trade Bureau, '22; Vice-Min. For. Affairs and Director of Intelligence Bureau '22-23; Pres. Japan Times, '25. Add. Moscow.

Tanakadate, Aikitsu, D. Sc., Mem. House of Peers; b. 1856 in Iwate-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., and was in England and Germany to complete his studies in physics; Prof. of physics '91-20; member of the Committee of Earthquake Investigation of the Imp. Geodetic Commission and of the Imp. Academy; Committee of Mil. Aviation since '12; aeronautic scientist, Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. Was granted 2nd Class Rising Sun for his service about military balloons during the Russo-Japanese War. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Taniguchi, Shoshin, Vice-Adm., Com.-in-Chief of Kure Naval Station since '26; b. 1870 in Hiroshima; graduated from the Naval Cadet School, '92; steadily promoted till he was appointed Rear-Adm. in 1917 and Commander of the Makong Naval Port, Pescadores, having in the meanwhile been Adjutant to the Minister, captain of a battle-cruiser, Dir. of Personnel Bureau; Vice-Adm., '23; Dir. of the Naval Academy and then Com.-in-Chief of 2nd Squadron '25-26. Add. Kure Naval Station.

Tanimoto, Itaro, Mng.-Dir. of Mitsubishi Warehousing, Co.; b. 1871 in Tottori-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '98; entered Mitsubishi Firm and has ever since been connected with it; present post in Oct. '17, after several years at the warehousing business as Manager of the Co's branches at Osaka and Kobe. Add. Aoyama Minamicho, Tokyo.

Tasaki Shinji, Pres. of Kobe Higher Com. School since '25; b. in Nagasaki-ken. Grad. Tokyo Higher Com. School, class '01. Lecturer at the alma mater for about a year; sent to England for study, '02-06; Prof. at Nagasaki Higher Com. School in '06; at Kobe Higher Com. School, '08, teaching marine insurance. Visited Europe in '14 and England in '23. Add. Kobe Higher Com. School.

Tashiro, Yoshinori, M.D., Prof. in Med. Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1864; grad. from the Med. Coll. in '89; a chair at his alma mater '92; established the Tashiro Hospital in '95; was for a time in charge of the Mitsui Charity Hospital opened in '08. Add. Shitaya Neribei-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tatsuki, Shichita, ex-Amb. to Brazil; b. 1867 in Yamaguchi-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. and passed Dip. service Exam. '96; Eleve-Consul, Legation Attache and Embassy Sec. successively; Secretary and Section Chief of the For. Office; Emb. Counsellor in Petrograd and then Paris. 1909. Min. to Chili '17; Minister to Netherlands '20-23; Amb. to Brazil, '23-27. Add. Foreign Office.

Tatsumi, Konojo, Dir. Yokohama Specie Bank; b. 1864 in Wakayama-ken; studied at Keio; early entered the service of the Bank; was one time Manager of its London Branch. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Tawara, Kuni-ichi, D. Eng., Mem. of the Imperial Academy, Prof. of Metallurgy, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1872 in Shimane-ken; grad. from above institution, class '97, and after some years' further studies in Germany, was appointed to his alma mater. Add. Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Tawara, Magoichi, M.P., Par. Vice-Min., Dept. of R'lys & Fin. '24-27; b. 1869 in Shimane-ken, being elder brother of the above. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. class '95. Has since been in the civil service, first in Korea and then in the provinces, rising to the post of Gov. of Miye in '12, Miyagi in '14, and Hokkaido '15-20; is a leader of the Minsei-to Party. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yoshisumi, M.D., Dir. of the Sanitary Laboratory, Home Office '87-23. Mem. of Japan Pharmacopoeia Com., Home Office, etc.; b. 1855 in Saga-ken; grad. from the Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Pharmacy) class '81; further studied his speciality by Gov. order at Berlin, Heidelberg, etc., '90-93. Has since devoted himself to pharmaceutical affairs as expert of the Home Office or member of institutions in this line. Add. Kyobashi Echizen-bori, Tokyo.

Tawara, Yutaka, Dir. of Mitsubishi Paper Dep't, etc.; b. in Hyogo-ken in 1871; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ. '95; entered the Mitsui Firm and remained in the service till 1908; Govt. Commercial Commissioner in London, '08-10, and re-entered the Co. Add. Naka-Shibuya, Tokyo.

Terajima, Sei-ichiro, 2nd Count, Mem. of House of Peers; b. 1870 in Tokyo, eldest son of the late Count Terajima who in his days occupied chair of Foreign Office; studied at Pennsylvania and next at Paris; returned home in '04; Pers. Secretary to Count Hayashi, then Foreign Minister. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Tochinai, Sojiro, Full Adm. (ret.); was b. in 1866 at Morioka; Midshipman in '83; was the Personal Secretary to the Minister '04-08; Com. of the Training Squadron, Chief of the Naval Affairs Bureau, etc., Vice-Min. of Navy '16-20; Com. of the 1st Fleet, '20-21; Com. of Saseho Naval Station '22-23. Add. Mita Tsuna-machi, Tokyo.

Togo, Heihachiro, Count (cr. '07), Admiral of Fleet, O.M. (Br.), 1st Class Golden Kite and Grand Order of Chrysanthemum, Mem. of Supreme Mil. Council, Lord Tutor to the Crown Prince; b. in 1847, a son of petty retainer of the Lord of Kagoshima. He commenced sailor's career at 16 and at 21 first came under fire, in fighting with the late Enomoto's Kwaiten; studied in England '71-73. In the Japan-China War, he commanded the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cruiser Naniwa, and sank the Chinese transport Kowsing, a British steamer flying the British flag; Rear-Adm. after the war; Vice-Admiral in '90; Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in the '04-05 War and hero of Japan Sea battle fought on 27th May, '05; full Admiral, June '04; Chief of Naval Staff, '05; Mem. Sup. Mil. Council '09; Adm. of Fleet in '12. Attended King George's Coronation on the suite of Prince Higashi-Fushimi. Add. Koj. Kami-rokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Tokonami, Takejiro, M.P. and Adviser to the Minsei-to; Minister of Home Affairs in the Seiyukai Cabinet '18-22; b. in Kagoshima, 1863; grad. from politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; entered civil service at the Home Office, either at head office or local office, in which he rose to be Governor of Tokushima-ken, '01; Dir. Local Administration in '03; Vice-Minister, '11-12; Pres. of Imp. Govt. Rlys., '13. Add. Azabu Mikawadai, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Iyesato, Prince (cr. '84), President of the House of Peers since '03; b. 1863 at Tokyo; is the third son of Yoshiyori Tokugawa, one of the 3 Tokugawa branches, and was adopted as heir in '08 by the last of the Tokugawa Shoguns; studied in England, '73-77. Toured abroad '10; a Japanese Delegate at the Washington Disarmament Conference in '21. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Kunitori, Marquis, head of the clan of Mito, one of the three Houses of Tokugawa which was founded by Yorifusa, 11th son of Iyeyasu. The Marquis was b. 1886, and is now Vice-Pres. of the Red Cross Society. Add. Honjo Komme, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Satotaka, Count (cr. '94), of the Tayasu branch of the Tokugawa; Grand Chamberlain to H.I.M. the Emperor '23-26; b. 1865 in Tokyo; toured in Europe and America '89-90; nominated Mem. of the House of Peers in '93. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Tokugawa, Yoshichika, Marquis (2nd), Mem. of House of Peers; b. '86 of the Matsudaira (Marq.) family and adopted by the late Girei Tokugawa, ex-Daimyo of Owari, one of the three branches of the Tokugawa. Edu. at Tokyo Imp. Univ., class '91-93 in Literature and Zoology; is noted as a big game hunter. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Tokunaga, Shigeyasu, D. Sc., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '11 and Dir. of Waseda Technical School; b. 1874 at Kagoshima; edu. in Geology, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97. Supervised a gold mine at Kaori, '03-09; Dir. of Tokyo Eng. School, '07-09; made an inspection tour in Europe and America, '23. Add. Waseda Univ., Tokyo.

Tokutomi, Iichiro, Journalist, chief editor and proprietor of the Kokumin Shimbun, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '11); b. 1868, at Kumamoto; edu. at the Doshisha, Kyoto; published about '86 "The Future Japan"; issued in '87 a monthly magazine "The Friend of the Nation"; started in '90 the "Kokumin" (Nation), a daily paper and an English monthly the "Far East"; Counsellor of the Home Office in '97; visited Europe and America in '96; founded a philanthropic institute Aoyama Kaikan by donating his own mansion in '22. Works; "Yoshida Sho-in". "History of Modern Japan", etc. Add. Omori, Tokyo.

Tomi-i, Masa-akira, Baron (created '26), D.L. Privy Councillor; Emeritus Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1858 at Kyoto; grad. Lyons Univ., France '83; Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '85;

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

once Dean of the College. Add. Ichigaya Yakoji-machi, Tokyo.

Tomonaga, Sanjuro, Litt. D., Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. 1871 in Nagasaki-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Philosophy, class '98 and further studied at Heidelberg, Leipzig, and other places. Works; Kant's Pacifism, etc. Add. Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Toshimitsu, Tsurumatsu, Pres. of Kinugawa Hydro-Elec. Co., Dir. of Tokyo Gas Co., etc.; b. 1863 in Oita-ken; edu. at Meiji Univ.; became lawyer and struggled his way up to success; once M.P., but soon resigned to enter into business; Dir. of the then Tokyo Railway Co. Add. Kami Osaki near Tokyo.

Toyama, Chinkichi, M.D., Pres. Tokyo Microscopic Society. Dir. Tokyo Sanitary Laboratory, etc.; b. 1857 in Yamagata-ken; edu. in Bacteriology (elective course), Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '83; further studied his speciality in Germany and America, '07-'09; Instructor and Dir. of the Yamagata Medical School, '83-88; est. a private Tokyo Microscopic Institute in '91 which has turned out thousands of young microscopists. Works; (in Japanese) Prevention and Treatment of Beriberi, Applied Bacteriology, etc. Add. Shiba Shirokane, Tokyo.

Toyama, Mitsuru, Political boss, ex-Pres. of the Gen-yosha (a political club); b. 1855 in Fukuoka-ken; was thrown into prison for having sided with the rebels in the Civil War of '77; now stands aloof from politics; has befriended Chinese and other revolutionists. Add. Azabu Reinanzaka, Tokyo.

Toyoshima, Naomichi, D.C.L., b. 1871 in Tokyo; grad. '95 from Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pub. Proc. in '97; attached to the Supreme Court '07; Counsellor of Justice Dept., '11. Has also been Lecturer at his alma mater, Waseda Univ., etc. Add. Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

Tsuboi, Kumazo, Litt. D., Emeritus Professor of Imp. Tokyo Univ. (Lit. Coll.); b. in 1858 at Osaka; grad. in Litt. of the Univ.; sent by Govt. to Europe for study; Prof. at his alma mater in '91; Mem. of Imp. Ac'y. Add. Hongo Yayoicho, Tokyo.

Tsubouchi, Shiko, actor, dramatist, and literary writer, nephew of Dr. Tsubouchi; b. 1887 in Nagoya; edu. at Waseda Univ. in English Literature, class '09; stayed in England for six or seven years; after returning home he was for a while an actor of a new school, then an instructor at the alma mater; now adviser of the Takarazuka Opera School near Osaka; is famous as a dancing master. Works; Translation of Moliere's complete works, Masterpieces of Ibsen, and some original works. Add. Takarazuka Kageki School.

Tsubouchi, Yuzo, Litt. D. author and a man of letters; b. 1859 in Aichi-ken; has been connected with Waseda Univ., from its inception '82, being now its Emeritus Prof.; grad. Litt. Coll. of the now Imp. Tokyo Univ. '82; is more widely known in public as pioneer novelist and dramatist and a Shakespearian scholar of Japan, having almost completed translation of his plays; has also written several works on ethics; organized in '11 the Literature and Drama Society but dissolved it in '13. Add. Ushigome Yochomachi, Tokyo.

Tsuchii, Rinkichi (nom de plume Bansui), Prof. at 2nd (Sendai) High School; b. 1871 in Sendai; grad. Litt., Imp. Univ., Tokyo; further studied literature in Europe '01-04. Has written

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

a number of poetical works; translated Sartor Resartus. Add. Sendai.

Tsuchiya, Masanao, Visc., Master of Ceremonies and Chamberlain to the Emperor; b. 1881 of a former Daimyo family; grad. Literature, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '08; was on the suite of the Crown Prince when he visited Europe in '21. Add. Aoyama-Onden, Tokyo.

Tsuda, Umeko, lady educationist and founder of the Joshi Eigaku-juku (Girls' English School) in Tokyo; b. 1865 in Tokyo; daughter of the late Tsuda Sen, an agriculturist; was among the first batch of girls sent to U.S.A. for study by the Imp. Govt.-'71-82; teacher in the Peers' School and lecturer in the Women's Higher Normal School on returning home; has frequently visited America. Add. Kojimachi Gobao-cho, Tokyo.

Tsukakoshi, Utaro, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Chemical Fertilizer Mfg. Co.; b. in 1879 in Tokyo; studied pharmacy and chemistry at Tokyo Pharmaceutical School and at the Institute of Technology, Boston, U.S.A.; appointed Chief of Dry Distillation Works, and subsequently of Chemical Laboratory of the Karafuto Gov't; left the official service '12 and formed Nippon Chemical Pulp Co. in '13 and later the present Co. Add. Ichigaya Tanimachi, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Kiyoharu, formerly Vice-Minister of Home Office; b. 1872 in Hyogo-ken. Grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '02. After passing the Higher Civil Service examination he was given subordinate posts at the local and central Government as junior Sec. at Fukui, Kanagawa. Kyoto, etc.; then Dir. of Shrines Bureau, Dir. of Legislative Bureau in '24; Perm. Vice-Min. of Home Affairs '24-26. Add. Akasaka Shin-saka, Tokyo.

Tsukamoto, Yasushi, D. Eng., ex-Dean of the Eng. Coll. and Prof. of Architecture, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1869 in Kyoto; grad. in '93 from Imp. Tokyo Univ.; further studied in England, Germany and France '99-02; Prof. at the alma mater on his return. Add. Koishikawa Hisakatacho, Tokyo.

Tsumura, Hidematsu, D. L., Economist, Director of the Kuhara Firm, Ltd.; b. 1876 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from the Tokyo Higher Com. School and Post-graduate course, class "99; further studied in Germany and America, '99-03; Prof. at the Kobe Higher Com. School on returning home; entered the Firm in '20. Works; Principles of National Economics, New Principle of Political Economy, Commercial Policy, etc. Add. Uchisaiwai-cho, Tokyo.

Tsunashima, Kakichi, Pastor of Bancho Congregational Church, Tokyo; b. 1860 in Okayama-ken; studied at Doshisha, and Yale Univ., U.S.A.; Pastor of the present church for about twenty years. Peace Envoy to U.S.A. in '13 representing Christian churches of Japan, and to Constance in '14 representing Japan. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo.

Tsuneto, Noritaka, D. Agr., Pres. of Rasa Island Phosphate Co.; b. 1857 in Oita-ken; grad. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '83; Expert at Dept. Agr.; Prof. Agr. and Forest. School, at Morioka, then at Kagoshima; Expert of Formosan Gov't; retired from official service '04. Add. Ushigome Wakamiyacho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Sakio, Vice-Min. of Agr. and Com. in Kiyoura Cabinet; b. 1873 in Toyama-ken; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Univ. and entered the Home Office '99; served in the local Govt. before he was transferred to the Dept. '08; Dir. of the Aquatic Product Bureau '17; Dir. of the Commercial Bureau '20-24; twice dispatched abroad; represented Japan in the Economic Conference of the Allies in Paris during the Great War. Add. Aoyama Takagi-cho, Tokyo.

Tsurumi, Yusuke, a publicist and writer.; b. 1885 in Gumma-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Law; was long on civil service, the last as Secretary of the Govt. Railway Dept. which he resigned in '22; was resident officer for the Railways during '16-19 in America and Europe; lectured at Brown Institute on Japan-American relations in '25; unsuccessfully contested in the general election of '24: toured through U.S.A. '27. Works: South Sea Travel, Impressions of Great Mem in Europe and America, Americanism and Future of the Japan-American Relations, Stories of Three Cities, Contemporary Japan (in English). etc. Add. Azabu Sangenya, Tokyo

Uchida, Kakichi, Mem. House of Peers; b. 1866 in Tokyo; graduated Law, Imperial Tokyo Univ. '91; entered the Department of Communications, in which he held post of Dir. of Shipping Bureau till '10; Dir. of Civil Affairs, Formosa, '11-15; Vice-Min. of Communications, '17-18; Gov.-Gen. of Formosa '23-24. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Uchida, Ko (penname Ro-an), a man of letters and novelist deep in Russian Literature; b. 1857 in Tokyo but has no school career; adviser to Maruzen Co. Ltd. Add. Yodobashi Kashiwagi, Tokyo.

Uchida, Sadatsuchi, Min. Resident in Turkey '20-23; b. 1865 at Kokura; grad. Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; attache in '89; eleve Consul at Shanghai in '90; to Seoul in '93; Consul-General in '02; Min. and Con.-General in Brazil in '07; Min. to Sweden, '11-18; placed on retired list in '23. Represented Japan in the International League as Senior Commissioner. Add. Nakashibuya, Tokyo.

Uchida, Yasuya, Count (Baron '07, Vis. '11), Privy Councillor since '24; twice Minister of Foreign Affairs; b. 1865 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; attache at Washington '87; Per. Sec. to the Min. of Agr. and Com. and at the Foreign Office; Legation Sec. at London '93; at Peking '93-98; Dir. of Political Bureau; Vice-Min. of Foreign Affairs '00; Minister to Peking, '01-06; Amb. at Vienna, and next at Washington '09; Minister of Foreign Affairs in '12; again the same portfolio in the Hara and Kato (Adm.) Cabinets. He was Ambassador to Petrograd during the Great War. Countess Uchida was educated at Vassar College, U.S.A. Add. Nishi Okubo, near Tokyo.

Uchigasaki, Sakusaburo, M.P. (Kenseikai), and Mng. International League of Nations Ass'n., Prof. at Waseda Univ.; b. 1877 in Miyagi-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., English Literature and is one of the pupils of Lafcadio Hearn, also studied at Oxford '08-11. Again went abroad '20-21. Works; Life and Literature, Religion of Contemporaries, Lloyd George, Lincoln, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Uchimura, Kanzo, Christian teacher and essayist; b. 1861 in Saitama; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '81; clerk at the Dep't of Agr. and Commerce; studied at Amherst Univ. '83-88; in-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

structor at the 1st Higher School, Tokyo, and from religious scruples he had to resign; then took to journalism; and is now educationalist and non-Sectarian Christian teacher; is publishing a religious monthly "Seisho-no-Kenkyu"; started in '26 another religious magazine Christian Intelligencer. Wrote "Representative Men of Japan," "How I Became a Christian", etc. Add. Tsunohazu, near Tokyo.

Uchiyama, Kojiro, Baron, General (ret. '22); b. 1859 in Tottori; Sub. Lieut. (Art.) '79; attached to Legations in Russia and France; Commanded Art. Corps in the Russo-Japanese War; attache at Petrograd till '07; Commander of Yura Fort '08 and then Divisional Commander; Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor '12-22; General '15. Add. Harajuku, Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Ugaki, Issei, Gen. Supreme War Councillor; b. in 1863; Sub-Lt. in '93; Lt.-Gen. in '19, having been in the meanwhile Dir. of Staff Coll., attache at Petrograd, Vice-Min. of War, etc.; Minister of War '25-27. Add Yotsuya Naito-machi, Tokyo.

Ukita, Kazutami, D.L., historian and educationist, Prof. Waseda Univ.; b. 1860 in Kumamoto; studied English under Capt. Janes of U.S.A.; grad. Doshisha '79; engaged for some while in religious work and journalism; Prof. at his alma mater; entered Yale '92 and studied philosophy and politics; again Prof. at the Doshisha, '97. Add. Takata, near Tokyo.

Uno, Hogara, D.M., Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Prop. of the Rakuzando Hospital for skin diseases; b. in Shidzuoka in 1850; grad. Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '76; Assist.-Prof. in the Coll. in '81, and subsequently appointed Vice-Pres. of University Hospital; sent to Germany in '80 for study. Resigned the chair in '01 to establish the hospital. Add. Hongo Yumicho, Tokyo.

Urabe, Hyakutaro, D. L. (Keio). Prof., Keio Univ.; b. 1869 in Fukuoka-ken; grad. from Keio, '95; was on the editorial staff of the Jiji '95; Prof. at his alma mater and the Chief Editor of the Nippon. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Usami, Katsuo, Pres. National Resources Invest. Board; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1869; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., 1896; Counsellor to various local Governments and then to Home Office; Gov. of Toyama-ken, 1903; Chief of Home Affairs Dep't., Korea in '10; Governor of Tokyo-fu '21-25; Pres. of Decoration Bureau, '25-27. Add. Official residence, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Ushio, Keinosuke, Dir. Local Adm. Bureau since '23; b. 1881; grad. Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '05; passed Higher Civil Serv. Exam. and entered Home Office; Dir. Sanitation Bureau till '22. Add. Ushigome Yakoji, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Mannen, Litt. D., philologist, Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.; Pres. of Jingu Shinto Institute at Ise; b. 1867 in Aichi-ken; grad. at above Coll. in '88; sent to France and Germany to prosecute further study; once acting Dir. of the Tokyo Foreign Language Sch.; Counsellor and Bureau Chief of the Edu. Dep't; Dean of the Lit. Coll. till '20. Represented Japan in the meeting of the International Univ. Club held in Brussels in '23. Add. Shitaya Yanaka Shimizucho, Tokyo.

Uyeda, Teijiro, D.L., Prof. at Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, his alma mater, from which he graduated '02; studied in Germany

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

and England '05-09 as student sent by Government; b. in '79 in Tokyo; Gov. Delegate at Washington in the 1st Conference held at Washington. Add. Tokyo Univ. of Commerce.

Uyehara, Setsujiro, Dr. Sc. (London Univ.), M.P., Parl. Counsellor, Foreign Office since '27; b. in 1878 in Nagano-ken; grad. from the Univ. of Washington, U.S.A.; lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Tech. Sch. '11-14; Prof. at Meiji Univ. '13-20; Parl. Counsellor of Dept. of Commerce & Industry in '24; is Silver medalist of Univ. of London. Works; The Political Development of Japan (English), Studies on the Constitution of Japan (Japanese), Democratic Institution in Japan (Jap.), etc. Add. Aoyama Takagicho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Shikazo, Dir. Keisei Electric R'ly. Co., Borneo Rubber Co., Japan Electro-Industrial Co., etc.; b. 1860 in Oita-ken; grad. from the Oita Normal School and Tokyo Semmon Gakko (forerunner of Waseda Univ.); passed the Exam. for Bar and began practice in Tokyo; once returned M.P. Add. Koshikawa Shin-Suwacho, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Yusaku, Baron (cr. '97), Marshal, ex-Chief of General Staff Board; b. 1856 in Hyuga; Sub-Lieut. (Eng.) '79; studied in France '89; staff officer to the 1st Army in the Sino-Japanese War; attended the Coronation ceremony of the Tsar and also the Hague Peace Conference; chief staff to Marshal Nozu in the Russo-Japanese War; Com. of 7th Division '08; Minister of War '12-13; Chief, Mil. Edu. Board '14; Field Marshal in '19; retired from the Gen. Staff in '23. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Uyemura, Chozaburo, Mng.-Dir. Japan Beer Brewery Co., etc.; was b. 1862 in Tokyo; was for some years an official of the Departments of Agr. and Com. and of Communications. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Uyeno, Seiichi, Vice-Pres. of the Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka; b. in Osaka, 1882; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '07 and took to journalism. Add. Osaka Asahi, Osaka.

Uyeno, Yasutaro, M.P.; b. in Toyama-ken, 1865; was in the local government service for years; next a newspaper editor and businessman; Sen. Sec. to the Dept. of Justice in the Seiyukai Administration 1920. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Uyesugi, Shinkichi, D.L., Professor, Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1878 in Ishikawa-ken; studied politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and app. its Assist.-Prof., '03; studied in Germany, '06-09; full Prof. '12; toured abroad '20. His specialty is Japanese Constitution. Add. Otsuka Sakashita, Tokyo.

Uzawa, Somei, D. L. (Japan), barrister, ex-M.P., Dir. of the Meiji Univ.; b. 1872 in Chiba, where his precocious ability attracted wide attention; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. Tokyo, class '99, and has been practising since then, being reputed as an expert in criminal cases. Add. Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Wada, Eisaku, painter of Western style, Prof. in the Tokyo Fine Art Acad.; b. 1874 in Kagoshima-ken; grad. from the Academy in '96 and Assist.-Prof. at his alma mater for some years; sent to France where he studied under Raphael Collin; is a Mem of the Hanging Committee of Imperial Academy of Arts. Add. Azabu Kasumicho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Wakamiya, Sadao, M.P., Vice-Min. Dept. of Communications '21-24; b. in Aichi-ken in 1875 and adopted by the family; studied law at Imp. Tokyo Univ. and entered the Govt. service; Dir. Mercantile Marine Bureau during the Great War. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Wakamiya, Unosuke, Sociologist; b. 1872 in Toyama-ken and studied in American Catholic Univ. of America, 1900-04, and London School of Economic and Political Science, '04-05, studying as self-supporting student. Add. Shimo-meguro, near Tokyo.

Wakao, Ikutaro, M.P. for Yokohama City; Pres. Yokohama Wakao Bank, Yokohama Chamber of Commerce; a wellknown silk merchant; b. 1884 in Yokohama; grad. from the Yokohama Commercial School. Add. Honcho Shichome, Yokohama.

Wakao, Ikuzo, silk exporter, ex-M.P., Mem. of the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce, Dir. Wakao Bank, Hiranuma Bank, Yokohama Elec. Rly, Y'hama Warehouse Co. etc.; b. 1857 in Yamanashi-ken; engaged in foreign trade chiefly exporting raw silk. Add. Honcho, Yokohama.

Wakao, Kinnosuke, Mem. Kofu Chamber of Commerce, Chairman Wakao Bank and Nippon Electric Chemical Industry Co., Dir. Tokiwa Life Ins., Tokyo Electric, Tokyo Gas, etc.; b. 1882; studied Politics at Imp. Tokyo Univ. Add. Kofu.

Wakao, Kotaro, Pres. of the Tokyo Commercial Bank, Pres. of the Mitsubishi Commercial Co., Managing-Dir. of the Mitsubishi Family Co., and Dir. of the Kabsuragawa Electrical Industry Co., Ltd.; b. 1896, e.s. of Shohachi Wakao. Add. Hiraoka, Shimo Osaki, near Tokyo.

Wakao, Shohachi, Crown Mem. House of Peers since '27, Pres. of Tokyo Electric Light Co., Dir. of Naigai Kogyo, Tokyo Taxi-Cab, Nippon Seima, and other concerns; b. in 1873 and adopted into the family '96 by marriage; studied at the Chuo Daigaku. Add. Mita, Tokyo.

Wakasugi, Kaname, B.A., M.A. (New York Univ.), Sec. of Foreign Office, Sectional Chief of Intelligence Bureau (For. Office); b. 1883 at Kumamoto-ken; grad. from the Toa Dobun School in Shanghai '06; entered the service of the Foreign Office the same year; held junior consular post at various places; passed the Dip. and Con. Service Examination '17; Consul or Embassy Secretary at Shanghai, Paris, London, and Los Angeles before appointed to the present post in '25. Add. Kojimachi Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Wakatsuki, Reijiro, Prime Minister (Mar. '26 to Apr. '27), Crown Mem. House of Peers, adviser of the Minsei Party; b. 1866 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., '92; Councellor of the Treasury soon after graduation; Bureau Dir. '03; Vice-Min., 05; Financial Agent in London in '06; recalled home and appointed for second time Vice-Minister of Finance '68; resigned in '11; Minister of Finance, '12-12 and '14-15; Prime Minister as successor to Viscount Kato, also leader of the Kenseikai party; resigned in Apr. '27. Add. Koj. Nakarokubancho, Tokyo

Washio, Shogoro, Ph. D. (Harvard) b. in 1883 in Awaji; travelled in Germany and France '11-12 as scholarship student of Harvard; again travelled abroad with Visc. Goto in '19 when he studied social and labor conditions in England; now staff

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

writer of the Japan Advertiser. Add. Suginami-mura, near Tokyo.

Washino, Yonetaro, M.P. for Kyoto City; Dir. of the Pacific Marine & Ins. Co.; b. 1885 in Kochi-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Normal School, and also from Law, Kyoto Imp. Univ. Was Prof. at Taiwan National Language School, and then Dep. Mayor of Kyoto City. Add. Kamikyo-ku, Kyoto.

Watanabe, Chifuyu, 2nd Visc., Mem. House of Peers since '20; Mng.-Dir. of the Franco-Japanese Bank (Tokyo Branch); b. 1876; adopted as heir by his late uncle Viscount Kunitake Watanabe; grad. in Law, Imp. Univ. (Tokyo) '98; further educated in France, Germany and America; Manager of Industrial Bank of Japan for some years; Mng.-Director of Nippon Seikosha and Hokkaido Colliery and Steamship Co.; for a while proprietor and editor of a Tokyo daily. Add. Azabu Nishimachi, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Kaichi, D. Eng., C.E., B.S., Pres. Ishikawajima Ship-building Co., Dir. Keihan Elec. Rly.; b. in Nagano-ken 1853; grad. in '83 Gov't Eng. College; conferred C.E. and B.S. by Glasgow Univ., class '89; studied practical side under Sir John Fowler and other noted British engineers; elected member of Civil Eng'ring Society, London. Add. Akasaka Omote-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, ex-Pres. of Tokyo Gas Co. which he resigned for failure of the Watanabe Bank and other interests; b. in Tokyo 1873; grad. from the now defunct Shogyo Gakko '00; a promotor of Tokyo Taxi-cab Co. est. '18; is also connected with various other enterprises. Add. Shiba Nishi-kubo, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Katsusaburo, Pres. Oriental Development Co. since '25; b. in 1872 in Okayama-ken; grad. Law Coll. Imp. Tokyo Univ., '96 and has been in service of local Gov't, lastly Gov. of Tokushima-ken; Dir. of Local Adm. Bureau, Home Dept.; Mayor of Yokohama '24. Add. Seoul.

Watanabe, Osamu, Pres. of the Osaka Elec. Lamp Bulb Co., the Uwa Hydro-Elec. Co.; b. 1859 in Ehime-ken; grad. from Keiogijuku in 1881; Vice-Consul at Wonsan, Korea, 1882; Comptroller of the Patent Bureau of the Agr. and Com. Dep't, 1889; Director of the Nagasaki Post and Telegraph Office, 1891; returned to the lower house seven times; Mayor of Sasebo City, 1902-1906; afterwards entered business. Add. Kojimachi-ku, Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Ryusei, Dir. Nagoya Higher Com. Sch.; b. in Niigata-ken, 1866; grad. from Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) '87; studied Ethics in U.S.A. and Germany; app. Prof. of the Tokyo Academy of Music, Tokyo Higher Normal School, and the Dir. of the former school, etc. Despatched to China in 1913 and Europe and America 1920. Add. Nagoya.

Watanabe, Tetsuzo, Chief Secretary of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Prof. at Imp. Tokyo Univ., his alma mater, where he was graduated in Law; devotes himself to the study of municipal affairs from social standpoint; founder of a Municipal Research Society and adviser of the Tokyo Municipal Office. Works: European War and Food Mobilization in Germany, etc. Add. Aoyama Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Watanabe, Toshijiro, Dir. of Watanabe Bank Yokohama Canvas Co. etc.; b. 1882, son of Fukusaburo Watanabe, Pres. of the Bank and Dir. of the Yokohama Specie Bank, Y'hama Elec.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Co., etc.; grad. Economic Imp. Tokyo Univ. '14; toured in U.S.A. '15. Add. Nishitobe, Yokohama.

Watase, Shozaburo, Ph. D., D.S.C. Prof. at Imperial University of Tokyo '00-24; grad. from College of Agriculture (Sapporo) '84; studied Zoology at Imp. Tokyo Univ. '84-86; Johns Hopkins Univ. '86-90; Clark Univ. '90-92; represented Japan at International Zoological Assemblage at Cambridge, '98; Lecturer at the University of Chicago, '92-1900; visited Canada in '22 to investigate fox-breeding. Add. Ushigome Minami-cho, Tokyo.

Yabuki, Keiki, D. Litt.; ex-Director of the Social Affairs Bureau, Tokyo City; b. in Tokyo; grad. from Litt. Coll. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1909; further studied in England; then Assist.-Prof. of Tokyo Imp. Univ. and also Prof. of Shukyo Univ. Add. Nishi Sugamo, Tokyo.

Yada, Shichitaro, Con.-Gen. at Shanghai since '23; b. in 1875 in Shizuoka-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. in Politics, class '06; eleve-Con. in China, '07; 3rd Emb. Sec. at Rome, '12; to the head office, '13; 3rd Emb. Sec. at London, '16; Consul at Mukden, '15; Con.-Gen. at London '19; at San Francisco, '20, at Shanghai, '23. Add. Japanese Consul.-Gen., Shanghai.

Yagi, Hideji, D. Eng.; Prof. Tohoku Imp. Univ.; b. in Kyoto; grad. in Elec. Eng. Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1909. Once Prof. of the Sendai Higher Technical School; then studied in England. Add. Ryokakuin-cho, Sendai City.

Yahagi, Eizo, D. L., Prof. of the Coll. Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres. of Teikoku Agricultural Association; b. 1869 in Saitama-ken; grad. from said univ., class '95 and then specialized in Agr. Economy at the Univ. Hall; Lecturer at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '96; Inspector of the Industrial Bank, '97-98; Lecturer and then Ass. Prof. at the Agr. Coll. Imp. Univ., till '00; sent to Europe for study, '00-08 during which he represented Japan at the International Agr. Conference at Rome ('06); on returning home was given chair of Agr. Policy at the Agr. Coll. and of Economics at the Law Coll. which dual position he still occupies. Has also been appointed mem. of various Economic Committees organized by the Central Government, besides being sent on an inspection tour in Europe and America, '11-13. Works: Real Estate Banks, Collected Essays on Agr. Economics. Add. Sendagaya, near Tokyo.

Yajima, Eisuke, Prop. of the Yajima-gumi, Pres. of the Yajima Filature Co., etc.; b. in 1869 in Yamanashi-ken; was granted a silver medal by the Min. of Agr. and Com., 1908, in recognition of his distinguished services to silk industry; was on the Committee of the Central Sericultural Association, his province: Mem. of the House of Peers representing highest taxpayers of Yamanashi-ken, 1909-1915. Add. Midori-cho, Kofu City.

Yamada, Buntaro, Dr. Eng., Dir., Mitsui Mining Co.; b. in Fukui-ken, 1861; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. '86; further studied in Germany, '89-91; returning home, expert to Ikuno Mine and next Dir. of Kamioka Mine owned by the Mitsui. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamada, Junjiro, Dir. of Sanitation Bureau, Home Office since '22; b. 1883; grad. at Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '08; passed

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Higher Civil Service Exam. and has since been in the service of Home Office; Dir. of Shrine Bureau '19-22. Add. Koishikawa-ku Hayashi-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Naoya, Dr. Eng., Director of Mitsui Mining Co. and Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.; b. in 1860 Tokyo; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy at Imperial Tokyo Univ. '85; Mining Supervisor of Gov., then he entered the Mitsui. Add. Koji-machi-ku Nakarokuban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Saburo, D.L., Prof. Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.: b. 1869 in Nara-ken; edu. at the Tokyo Semmon Gakko (now Waseda Univ.) and then Law Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '96; further studied at the Univ. Hall and in Germany, England, etc. '97-01; Prof. at the Univ. on his return; is on Higher Civil Service Exam. Committee. Add. Ushigome Benten-cho, Tokyo.

Yamada, Waka, lady writer interested in social and labor problems; b. 1878 in Kanagawa-ken; edu. in American schools for six years supporting herself by hard work. Works; Translation of Magdalene Mark's "Women", Youthful Love and Intellectual Awakening, Female Emancipation and Sex Education. Woman, Man and Mother, Investigation of White Slavery, etc. Add. Yotsuya Minami-iga-cho, Tokyo.

Yamagata, Iso-o, former Editor and Prop. of the Seoul Press; b. 1869 in Shiga-ken; edu. at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; on the staff of the Yorodzu; Editor of Herald of Asia, Tokyo; toured abroad '23. Add. Takata, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Einosuke, D. Sch., Court Councillor and ex-Director of the Imperial Archives and Mausolea; b. 1863 in Shimane-ken; grad. in Physics at Tokyo Univ. in '84; Prof. in Imp. Kyoto Univ. '97; President of Peers' Sch. in '05. Add. Koj, Iidamachi, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Kisaburo, Ph. D., Mng.-Dir. of Furukawa Mining Co. and Dir. of Furukawa Trading Co., Asahi Denka Co., etc., b. in Tokyo, 1874; graduated from Johns Hopkins, '02. Add. Shinagawa Higashi-dai, near Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Seitaro, Mng.-Dir. of Yamaguchi Bank, Tokyo, since its est. Aug. '17; b. in 1885 in Niigata-ken; edu. at Harvard; class '10; Mng.-Dir. of Hokuetsu Hydro-Electric Co. Add. Nihonbashi Honcho, Tokyo.

Yamaguchi, Shozo, Mng. the Fujiya Hotel (Hakone); when young went to America and stayed eight years in Canada, England, France and Italy; returned to Japan through India and China in '00; afterwards again visited America in '19. Add. Miya-noshita, Hakone.

Yamaguchi, Tetsuya, D. Eng., Director of the Uraga Dockyard. Insp.-Gen. of Naval Construction (ret.); b. in Tokyo in 1856; studied engineering at the former Gov. Engineering Coll. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamaji, Joichi, M.P. for Hiroshima; Parl. Counsellor for Edu. Dep't; b. 1882 in Hiroshima-ken; grad. at Politics, Waseda Univ.; has been returned to the Parliament five times. Add. Ushigome-ku Minami-machi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Gitaro, D. Eng., of Electric Eng. at Imp. Tokyo Univ. since '87; b. at Saitama-ken in 1860; grad. electricity from the Gov. Engineering Coll. in '82; stayed in Europe for-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

study '96-99; has written several works on his speciality. Add. Koishikawa Kagomachi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hashio, D.C.L., ex-Dir. of the Legislation Board; ('25-27); b. in Nagasaki-ken, 1873; grad. from Politics, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '98; studied International Law in the Univ. Hall; passed Higher Civil Service Exam.; was Councillor of the Navy Dept. and the Foreign Office; as Naval Interpreter attended the 2nd International Peace Conference at Berne; Dir. Treaty Bureau, '23-25; Dir. of Legislation Bureau till Apr. '27. Add. Aoyama Minamimachi, Tokyo.

Yamakawa, Hitoshi, a socialist leader whose magazine article has been a signal for "leftward" movement in Japan, and who has been imprisoned four or five times on charge of disturbing peace, violating press law, etc.; b. 1880 at Kurashiki, Okayama; edu., only common school; has been active writer in the cause of socialism and started in '19 with his wife a monthly. Works; Lenin and Trotky, Outline of Marx's Capitalism, Labor Movement and Socialism. Is an invalid from consumption. Add. Tarumi, Suma, Kobe.

Yamakawa, Kikue, wife of above. Born in 1890 in Tokyo and studied at Tsuda English College; has written or translated a number of works, besides acting as assistant to her husband.

Yamakawa, Kenjiro, Baron (cr. '15) D. Sc., Emeritus Prof. of Imperial Tokyo Univ., and Mem. of Privy Council since '23; b. 1854 at Aizu; studied physics in Russia and America; connected with Tokyo Imp. Univ. after his return in '73, ultimately rising to be President; Mem. House of Peers '04; Pres. of Imp. Kyushu Univ. on its inauguration in '11; Pres. of Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '13, combining ad interim a similar post at Kyoto in '14. Add. Ikebukuro, near Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Gombei, Admiral (ret.) Count (cr. Baron '02, Count '07), G.C.M.G. (England) ex-Premier; b. 1852 in Satsuma and fought in the War of the Restoration on the Imperial side; one of the pioneer graduates of the Naval Academy, class '77; was on board a naval training vessel that visited America early in Meiji era; round-the-world voyage on board a German warship; Lieut. '80; as a commissioner sent to England '85 to bring home the cruiser Naniwa built there; dispatched to Europe and America in '87 on suite of the then Vice-Minister of the Navy (Adm. Kabayama); Captain '90; Personal Secretary to the Minister till '95; Rear-Admiral and Bureau Director, '95; Vice-Adm., '96; Minister from '98 to Jan. '06; full Admiral '04. Dispatched to England and U.S.A. on suite of Prince Fushimi '07; formed Cabinet '13-14 succeeding the 3rd Katsura Ministry; resigned '14 owing to the Siemen's Scandal; formed the "Earthquake Cabinet" '23-24. Add. Takanawa, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Jotaro, M.P. (Seiyukai), Pres. of South Manchuria Rly. Co. since July '27, ex-Executive Dir. of Mitsui Bussan; b. in 1867 in Fukui; entered the service of the Mitsui Company in '82, and was attached to the Branch at Shanghai, where he soon rose to be its Manager and remained till '07; transferred to the head office in '12; was involved in the Naval Scandal. Add. Akasaka Shinsaka-machi, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Tada-oki, D. Sch., Prof. at Waseda Univ. since '12; b. 1880 in Kochi-ken; grad. at Electric Engineering, Imp.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo Univ., class '05; Lecturer at the alma mater '07-08; further studied his speciality at Carlruhe and the practical side at the G.E. Co. Advisory Technical Dept., New York; served at the Shibaura Eng. Works, '05-08. Add. Waseda University.

Yamamoto, Tatsuo, Baron (cr. '20) Mem. House of Peers. adviser to the Minsei Party, ex-Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. 1856 in Oita-ken; edu. at Keio; connected with educational work '80-82; entered Mitsubishi Firm, '82; Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; entered in '90 Bank of Japan in which he was appointed Dir. of Banking Bureau and next Governor '98-03; Gov. of Hypothec Bank of Japan '10; Minister of Agr. & Com. in '11-12; again in '13-14 and for the third time in '18-22. Add. Kami-Niban-cho, Tokyo.

Yamamoto, Teijiro, D. Ph.; Minister of Agr. and Forestry since Apr. '27 Chair. of board of directors of the Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., M.P.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken: studied at the Halle and Leipzig Univ. in Germany for eight years; returned to Parliament seven times; appointed to the present post on the formation of the Tanaka Ministry in Apr. '27. Add. Kami-Meguro Gohongi, near Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Gumpei, Lieut.-Commissioner of the Salvation Army in Japan; b. 1871 in Okayama-ken; raised himself from a printer's apprentice and studied at Doshisha, to enter Salvation Army in '95; travelled through Europe in '25-26; is known as an influencial preacher as well as an able social reformer. Has written a number of Christian works. Add. Salvation Army, Headquarters, Kanda, Tokyo.

Yamamuro, Sobun, Dir. and Mng. of Osaka Branch of Mitsubishi Bank; b. 1880 in Kumamoto-ken; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1907; studied in England and America for three years till 1919; entered the Mitsubishi Bank, on return home; manager of its New York Branch, 1917; manager of its London Branch, 1920-23; the present post since 1923. Add. Muko-gun, Miwage-machi, Hyogo-ken.

Yamanari, Kyoroku, Dir. of Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co.; b. 1873 in Okayama-ken; grad. '91 from the Accountant's School, formerly attached to Tokyo Higher Commercial School, and entered the 34th Bank to be made Mng. of its Keelung Branch; removed in '85 to the Bank of Taiwan and had charge of its Kobe and Osaka Branches; next Assistant-Chief of the Dept. of General Affairs of its Head Office and finally a Mng.-Dir. till 1920. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yamanashi, Hanzo, Gen. (retired), Gov.-Gen. of Chosen; b. 1865 in Kanagawa-ken, Sub-Lt., infantry, '86; Capt. '95; Major, 1900; Colonel, '09; Maj.-Gen. '15; in the meantime Instructor at the Military and Naval Colleges, Regimental and then Brigade Com., Section Chief of the Gen. Staff Office, and Chief of the Inspection Dept., Military Education Board in '16; Chief Staff of the Besieging Army of Tsingtao during the Great War; Lt.- Gen. and Vice-Min. of War under Gen. Tanaka in '17; Minister of War, '21-23; full Gen. '22; present post, Dec. '27. Add. Seoul, Chosen.

Yamanouchi, Ichiji, Crown Mem. House of Peers (nom. '14) and Lord-in-Waiting of the Kinkei Hall; b. in Kagoshima in 1865; grad. Law. Imp. Tokyo Univ. in '88; Secretary and next Section Chief of the Police Bureau, Home Office. Governor of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Aomori '02-4; Dir. of the R'ly Bureau '04-6; Vice-Pres. of the Imp. R'lys., and then Director of R'ly Adm. Dept., '09-12; Governor of Hokkaido, '12; Chief Secy. to the Cabinet in Yamamoto Ministry; Min. of Railways '23-24. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Kakusaburo, D.C.L., Lawyer, M.P.; grad. at Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1898; was Director of the Tokyo Court of Appeal, and then Vice-Minister of Justice. Add. Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo.

Yamanouchi, Shiro, ex-Consul-Gen. at Harbin (till '26); b. in Fukuoka, 1872; studied Law at Imp. Tokyo Univ.; passed Dip. Serv. Exam. and entered Foreign Office. Add. Foreign Office.

Yamanouchi, Toyokage, Marquis, Capt. of Infantry (ret.); b. in 1876 of the former fief of Tosa; graduated from the Military Cadet School in '00; sent to France for study '09 and returned home in '10; married in '03 Princess Sachiko (d. '19), eldest daughter of the late Prince Fushimi. Add. Yoyogi, near Tokyo.

Yamaoka, Juntaro, Chairman of Dirs. of Osaka Iron Works, ex-Pres. of Osaka Chamber of Commerce, b. 1866 in Kanazawa; official of the Dept. of Communications '92-98; entered O.S.K. '98; its Section Chief '99; Manager '08; Dir. and Vice-Pres., '14-20, combining several other posts. Add. Tennoji, Higashi-nari-gun, Osaka-fu.

Yamaoka, Mannosuke, D.C.L., Dir. Police Bureau (Home Office) since '27; b. 1876; grod from the Nippon Law Coll. '99; passed Judicial Service Exam. and long served as judge or procurator; in the meantime sent to Germany for study; was Director of Prison Bureau '25-26. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Kakujiro, D.L., Prof. at Coll. Economics, Imp. Tokyo Univ., Mem. of Imp. Academy; b. 1868 in Shizuoka-ken. Edu. at Economics Course, said Univ., class '89, and further at the Post-graduate course and in Germany till '95. Prof. at the Tokyo Higher Com. School, '97; assist.-Prof. at his alma mater, '02; full Prof., '06; Dean of the Economics Coll., '20-23. Works: An Economic Study of the English Cotton Industry, Principles of Economics, Principles of Banking, etc. Add. Koishikawa Hara-machi, Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Keiichi, Min. to Peru since '25; b. in Kanagawa-ken, '82; grad. from the Special Course of Tokyo Higher Commercial School and passed Dip. Service Exam. '05; Eleve-Con. the same year; Consul, Embassy Sec. and to Consul-Gen. in London and in Shanghai; Consul-Gen. in Honolulu '21-24. Add. Lima.

Yamasaki, Kiyoshi, Mng.-Dir. of Nippon Fire Ins. Co., Tokyo; b. in 1875 at Mito; grad. from the Post and Telegraph School '96; clerk in the Communication Department till '02 when he entered the present Co. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yamasaki, Naokata, D.Sc., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ. and Tokyo Higher Normal School, Mem. of Imp. Academy; b. 1870 in Hokkaido; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1895; studied geology in Germany, 1898-1901; present post since 1911; attended the Pan-Pacific Congress in Honolulu in the Summer of '27. Add. Koishikawa-ku Otsuka Kubo-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yamasaki, Shioroku, b. in 1868 at Saga; grad. from Imp. Tokyo Univ., Law '96, and at the same time passed the Higher Civil Service Exam.; Tax Inspector '97, attached to Nagasaki Taxation Office; transferred to Finance Dept. as its Sec. '00; Dir. of Finance Bur., then Debt Bureau, lastly Treasurer, Imp. Household. Add. Yoyohata, near Tokyo.

Yamashina, Reizo, ex-Vice-Pres. of Tokyo Chamber of Commerce, Dir. of Nippon Marine Eng. Co.; b. 1864, Hiroshima-ken; est. Yamashina Marine Eng. Office which was subsequently amalgamated with Mitsubishi Marine Eng. Dept.; toured abroad as representative of the Chambers of Commerce in Japan '18, and again in '22. Add. Kyobashi Kobikicho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Gentaro, Adm. (ret.) Supreme War Councillor; b. in 1863 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from the Naval Academy '83; 2nd Lieut. '85; Commander '98; Captain '06; Rear-Admiral '08; Vice-Admiral '12; President of the Naval Academy '10-14; Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff Board and Mem. of the Adm. Council in '14-15; Com-in-Chief of Saseho Admiralty, '15-17; Admiral and Com.-in-Chief of First Fleet '18; Chief of Naval Board of Command '20-24. Add. Koj. Hirakawa-cho, Tokyo.

Yamashita, Kamesaburo, Pres. of Yamashita Steamship Co., etc.; coming up to Tokyo while under 20, he became in '98 a small coal-dealer; started shipping business in '03, next lumber and warehouse business. The War and unusual activity of shipping business established his fortune. Add. Shiba Takanawa.

Yamawaki, Haruki, ex-Gov. of Aichi-ken; b. 1871 in Kyoto, adopted son and heir of the above; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. in '96; official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com.; Commissioner of Anglo-Japanese Exhibition in '10; Dir. of Monopoly Bureau, Formosa; chief Commissioner to Panama Exhibition in '14-15; Gov. of Yamanashi, Miye, etc. Add. Koj. Hirakawacho, Tokyo.

Yamaya, Tajin, Admiral (ret.); b. in 1866 in Tokyo; grad. from Naval Academy '86 and Naval Staff College '97; Captain '05; Chief of Staff to the 4th Squadron during the Russo-Japanese War; Rear-Admiral '09; Chief of the Bureau of Personnel '09-13; Pres. of Naval College '13-14; Com. of the 1st Fleet Aug. '15 and partook in the European war; Vice-Chief of Naval Staff Board, '15; Vice-Adm. and then Com.-in-Chief of the first Fleet, '18-20; placed on the retired list in '23. Add. Azabu Kogai-cho, Tokyo.

Yanagi, So-etsu, an authority on philosophy of religions; b. 1889 in Tokyo; edu. at Peers School and Imp. Tokyo Univ., Psycology, class '13. Works: Science and Life, William Blake, Truth about Religion, Miracles in Religion, etc. Add. Yoshida, Kyoto.

Yanagida, Kunio, Lecturer of the Keio Univ., editorial adviser of the Asahi Shimbun; grad. from Law, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; was once Chief Secretary of the House of Peers. Is an authority on folklore. Add. Keio Univ., Tokyo.

Yanagisawa, Yasutoshi, Count, Mem. House of Peers, Mem. of International Statistical Society, Hon. Mem. of Royal Statistic Society (England), etc.; b. 1870 in Niigata-ken; grad. at the Peers' College '94; further studied in Berlin, Vienna, Strasburg, Brussels and Paris, studyng statistics; returned home in '00; attended the International Statistical Conference six times as representative of Japan; Pres. of Yanagisawa Statistical Inves-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

tigation Office, founded by him. Add. Shiba Tamachi, Tokyo.

Yanagiya, Usaburo, Paym. Lieut. (ret.), Adviser to Yasuda Bank, ex-Vice-Gov. Hypothec Bank of Japan; b. in 1867 in Nagasaki-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '90; entered the Bank of Japan immediately after; travelled Europe in '96; Chief of the Issue Dep't, etc.; resigned '13; Dir. and later Vice-Gov. of the Hypothec Bank '13-27. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Fumio, Vice-Pres. of Osaka Mainichi Shimbun, author, and retired diplomat; b. 1850 in Oita prefecture; grad. from Keio Gijuku, '70; Secretary to the Treasury, '17; resigned in '81 and took charge of the Hochi Shimbun; took part in the formation of the Kaishinto (progressive party); made tour in Europe and America, '86-88; Master of Ceremonies and Chief of the Bureau of Imperial Tombs, '90-96; Minister to China, '97-98; placed on the retired list in '99. Works: "Keikoku Bidan", "Ukishiro Monogatari" (a marine novel); "New Society," etc. Add. Harajuku, Tokyo.

Yano, Tsuneta, Pres. and Mng.-Dir. of 1st Mutual Life Insur. Co.; b. 1865 in Okayama; grad. from Third High School in '89; entered Japan Life Insur. Co. and in '93 was made manager of the Kyosai Life Insur. Co.; attended the International Congress of Actuaries held in Sept. '95 in Belgium; entered a German Life Insur. Co. for business training; appointed an official in the Dep't of Agr. and Com. Add. Omori, near Tokyo.

Yashiro, Rokuro, Baron (cr. '16), Adm. (ret.), Privy Councillor since '26, ex-Mem. Sup. Mil. Council; b. 1860 in Aichi; Naval Ensign in '85; Captain in '01; Second in Command of the Yashima; commander of the Asama in Russo-Japanese War; Dir. of Naval Staff College, '12-13; Com. of Maizuru Admiralty; '13-14; Minister of Navy, '14-15; Admiral '16; Com. of 2nd Fleet '17; was once Attache to the Legation at Petrograd. Add. Azabu Kogaicho, Tokyo.

Yasuda, family, One of the business magnate families owning, running or controlling scores of big concerns such as banking, trading, building, insurance, etc., throughout Japan. **Zenjiro,** the late head of the family, sprang from obscurity; founded several banks besides financing many other useful undertakings; assassinated in Sept. '21 by a degenerate and spend-thrift in his residence at Oiso. Zenjiro (eldest) (the head of the family and Pres. of Yasuda Firm, etc.), **Zengoro** (2nd) (Dir. Yasuda Bank, Pres. of Teikoku Marine, Transport and Fire Ins., etc.) next **Zenshiro, Zen-ye** and **Zembei,** all relatives by blood, all take active part in the management of the Yasuda interests.

Yasugi, Sadatoshi, Prof. of the Tokyo School of Foreign Languages (in charge of Russian Language); edu. in Philology, Tokyo Imp. Univ., class 1901; then stayed in Russian to study the Russian language. Add. Nagasaki-mura, near Tokyo.

Yasui Tetsu, Pres. of the Tokyo Women's College; b. 1870 in Tokyo; grad. from the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School, 1890; studied in England, 1896; was Prof. of Tokyo Female Higher Normal School for many years. Add. Uyenohara, Nakanomachi, near Tokyo.

Yasukawa, Kei-ichiro, Baron, (c. '19), highest tax-payer, mine-owner, Dir. of several Cos.; b. 1819 in Fukuoka-ken; studied at Keiogijuku '72; has made a fortune in coal-mining;

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

founded single-handed the Meiji Semmon College in 1908 by contributing ¥3,000,000, and has been duly rewarded. The institution was transfered to the Gov't with all its properties in 1920. Add. Wakamatsu, Fukuoka.

Yasukawa, Yunosuke, Dir. of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; b. 1870 at Kashiwahara, Kyoto; grad. from Osaka Higher Commercial School in '89 and entered Mitsui Firm the same year; was promoted to Dir. '17, after having been Chief of one Branch or other. Add. Ushigome Tsukudo-Hachiman, Tokyo.

Yata, Chonosuke, ex-Min. to Siam '21-24; b. 1871 in Shimane-ken; grad. from Tokyo Higher Commercial School '95; passed Diplomatic Service Exam. '99; Eleve-Con. 1900; stationed at Tientsin, Mexico, Vancouver, etc. as consul and Legation Secretary; Consul-Gen. at Ottawa, and New York, '13-19. Add. Foreign Office.

Yatabe, Yasukichi, Minister to Siam since 1928; b. 1882 in Yamaguchi; grad. from special course, Tokyo Higher Com. School, 07; attache in Siam '08; Consul at Antung, Suchow, Sydney, etc., Sec. of Formosan Gov.-Gen. '17; Sec. of Foreign Office '19; attended the Seamen's Labor Conference held at Rome, '20 and '21; 1st Sec. at Rome the same year; Emb. Sec. at Washington '24; then Counsellor of Foreign Office and Sectional Chief of Intelligence Bureau; Consul-Gen. at Tsingtao '27-28. Add. Bangkok.

Yazu, Naohide, D. Ph. (Columbia Univ.), D.Sc., Prof. of Zoology, Tokyo Imp. Univ.; Director of Misaki Marine Biological Station; b. 1877 in Tokyo; grad. from Tokyo Imp. Univ. Add. Yotsuya Higashi-Shinano-machi, Tokyo.

Yokota, Hideo, D.L. (Japan); Pres. of Meiji Univ.; b. 1862 in Nagano-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '88; sat at Tokyo, Chiba and Hakodate District Courts, and Tokyo and Hakodate Appeal Courts, Judge of the Supreme Court, '01-24; was sent abroad on official mission '09; Pres. of the Supreme Court, '24-27. Add. Nakano, near Tokyo.

Yokoyama, Matajiro, geologist, D. Sc., Prof. of Imp. Tokyo Univ.; b. 1860 in Nagasaki; grad. Geology in Imp. Tokyo Univ.; an official at the Dep't of Agr. and Com. in '82; sent to Germany to prosecute further study in '86; appointed Prof. at his alma mater on returning home. Add. Ushigome Higashi-Gokencho, Tokyo.

Yoneda, Shotaro, Litt. D. Prof. at Imp. Kyoto Univ.; b. in 1873 in Naraken; edu. at General Theological Seminary (New York), Columbia and at some European Univs. specializing in sociology. Works; Investigation of Modern Social Thoughts, Contemporary Thoughts and Civilization, Philosophy of History by Rickert, etc. Add. Kyoto Univ.

Yoneyama, Umekichi, Pres. of the Mitsui Trust Co., est. in '24; b. 1869 in Tokyo; adopted into the present family as husband of its daughter; edu. at the Aoyama Gakuin and U.S.A. Entered the Bank '95 and toured abroad with Seihin Ikeda, the Pres., for inspecting banking '98; Manager of the Yokohama and then, Osaka Branch; Mng.-Dir. Mitsui Bank '04-24; second tour in Europe '13. Add. Aoyama-Minamicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Kan, Poet and Prof. at Keio Univ.; b. in 1873 in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kyoto; edu., common school, and studied poetry under the late Naobumi Ochiai and Surgeon-Gen. Mori; travelled in Europe '11-14. Works; collected poems. Add. Kojimachi-ku Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yosano, Akiko, wife of the above and a poetess; b. 1878 in Sakae where she finished a Girls school; has been with her husband a leader of new poetry movement and has a large number of poetical works to her credit; travelled abroad in '14. Add. Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Yoshida, Isaburo, Minister in Switzerland; b. in Kyoto-fu in 1878; grad. German Law, Tokyo Imperial Univ., class '03; passed Dip. and Con. Service Exam. '04 and appointed Eleve Consul at Hongkong the same year; diplomatic attache at Washington, '04; 3rd Embassy Sec. at Washington, '08; on service at the For. Office, '11; 2nd Embassy Sec. in London, '12; 1st Embassy Sec., '16; Mem. Peace Treaty Committee, '20; Embassy Counsellor and transferred to Peking, '21; Mem. Japan-China joint committee for the settlement of Shantung question and so forth; transferred in the capacity of Emb. Counsellor to Washington '24-25 and then to London. Add. Japanese Legation, Berne.

Yoshida, Kumaji, D. Litt., Prof. Tokyo Imp. Univ.; b. 1874 in Yamagata-ken; grad. from Lit., Tokyo Imp. Univ.; further studied in Europe and America, '04-07; Prof. of the Tokyo Female Higher Normal School '04; present post since 1916. Add. Koishikawa-ku Hakusangoten-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshie, Takamatsu, (penname Kogan), Prof. at Waseda from which he graduated in Literature, class '05; further studied in France '16-20. Works; Modern Civilization and Literature, Love and Art, Translation of Maupassant, etc. Add. Waseda Univ.

Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D., Chief of Internal Division of Japan Red Cross Society Hospital, Tokyo; b. 1873 in Fukuoka-ken. Edu. at Coll. Med., Imp. Tokyo Univ., class '97; assist. to Dr. Prof. Aoyama, head of the Internal Dep't, Univ. Hospital, '97-02; physician of the Red Cross Hospital, '03, which sent him to Germany to study Pathology and Pathological chemistry at Berlin, '06-09. Served in the Russo-Japanese War attached to the Red Cross Medical Corps. Add. Japan Red Cross Hospital.

Yoshimura, Manji, Director of the Imperial Fuel Research Institute, of Agr. and Com.; b. in 1882; grad. from Mining and Metallurgy in '06 at Tokyo Imp. Univ.; studied abroad '13-15; passed Higher Civil Service Examination. Add. Azabu Yamamotocho, Tokyo.

Yoshimura, Manjiro, Mng.-Dir., Furukawa Trading Co.; b. 1886 in Tochigi-ken; grad. from Keio in '02; further studied in the Halle and the Berlin Universities for 5 years. Entered Furukawa firm. 1915; married the sister of Baron Furukawa. Add. Shimo-shibuya, Tokyo.

Yoshino, Sakuzo, L.L.B., Political contributor to the Tokyo Asahi since '24, resigning the chair at the Tokyo Imp. Univ. which he graduated from Politics, class '04; b. 1878 in Miyagi-ken and further studied in Europe; for several years in the service of the Chinese Gov.; is a writer of socialistic leaning. Add. Komagome Shimmei-cho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Yoshioka, Yayoi, a lady physician, Principal of the Tokyo Female Medical Coll., Pres. of Tokyo Shisei Hospital; b. 1871 in Shizuoka-ken; grad. from the former Saisei Gakusha (a private medical school); established the Medical Coll. in 1904 and became its Principal. Add. Kojimachi-ku Iida-machi, Tokyo.

Yoshiuye, Sho-ichiro, P.M., leader of the Seiyu-kai; b. 1865 in Chiba; was for a long time in Hokkaido as editor of a local paper and for which he first entered House of Representatives but now for his native province; visited Chile years ago on Gov. commission to investigate condition of immigrants; Parl. Vice.-Min. of Com. & Ind. '27. Add. Akasaka Daimachi, Tokyo.

Yoshizawa, Kenkichi, Minister to China since '23; b. 1874 in Niigata-ken; grad. from Literature (English Lit.), Imp. Tokyo Univ. '99; passed Dip. Service Exam. the same year; attache at Seoul '99; Eleve-Consul at Amoy, Shanghai, London, etc. '00-06; 1st Secy. at London, 10; Consul-Gen. at Hankow; Sec. of Chinese Legation '16-19; Dir. Asiatic Bureau, '19.-23. Add. Peking.

Yu-asa, Kurahei, Mem. House of Peers (nom. '16); b. 1874 in Fukushima; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '99; Secy., Local Gov'ts; then Sec. and Dir. of Local Administration Bureau, Home Office; prefectural Gov.; Dir. of Police Bureau, Home Office '15-16. Add. Ushigome Akagishita, Tokyo.

Yuchi, Kohei, Mem. of House of Peers; b. in Miyazaki-ken, 1870; studied at Tokyo Normal Sch. and then Nippon Horitsu Gakko; passed Higher Civil Service Exam. '02; Prefectural officer for years and then transferred to the Metropolitan Police Board; was in charge of the Police of Formosa; Gov. of Fukui till '21; Dir. of the Police Affairs Bureau, Home Office, under the Seiyukai Administration. Add. Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.

Yugawa, Moto-omi, Dir. of Nippon Yusen Kaisha; b. in Shizuoka; grad. Law, Imp. Univ. '93; long connected with the Com. Dep't having been its Secretary, Dir. of Maritime Bureau, etc.; Dir. of Fujita Firm, Osaka for a time; Vice-Min. of Com. 1914-16. Add. Kami-Osaki, near Tokyo.

Yuhara, Gen-ichi, Dir. Tokyo High Sch. since its creation in '22; b. 1863 in Saga; first studied Medicine at Imp. Tokyo Univ., but left it without finishing in '84; held post of prof. at various Gov. Schools, Dir. of Middle Schools, Dir. Imp. Musical Academy '08-17, Dir. Tokyo Higher Girls Normal Sch. since '17. Add. Yoyogi Tomigaya, near Tokyo.

Yukawa, Gen-yo, M. D. (Japanese and German), Dir. of the Yukawa Gastro-enteric (private) Hospital, Osaka; b. 1867 in Wakayama; grad. from the Kyoto Prefectural School of Med., class '90; further at the Elective course, Imp. Tokyo Univ., '91-93, and lastly in Germany, '00-02, to study his speciality in digestive organs. Meanwhile he practised in Wakayama and served at the Nagayo Gastro-enteric Hospital; established his hospital on returning home. Add. Imabashi Sanchome, Osaka.

Yukawa, Kankichi, Mng.-Dir., Sumitomo Bank; b. 1868 in Wakayama-ken; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '90; Secretary to Dept. of Communications and next to Formosan Govt.; Principal of the Post and Telegraph School; represented Japan at the International Postal Conference held at Washington, '96; Dir. of the Communication Superintending Bureau; resigned

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

office '05 and entered Sumitomo Firm. Add. Sumitomo Bank, Osaka.

Yuki, Toyotaro,, Mng.-Dir. of Yasuda Holding Co. & Vice-Pres. Yasuda Bank since '22; b. in Yamagata-ken, 1877; grad. from Law, Imp. Tokyo Univ. '03; entering the service of the Bank of Japan was promoted to the Manager of Osaka Branch; studied banking in U.S.A., '06-09. Add. Yasuda Hozensha, Tokyo.

Zumoto, Motosada, ex-M.P., Journalist, Chairman of International Press Association; b. 1862 in Tottori; grad. from Sapporo Agr. Coll. '84; was long on the staff of the Japan Mail; entered civil service for a short while and was twice appointed Per. Sec. to the late Prince Ito when he was Premier; a resident correspondent of the London Standard during the Russo-Japanese War; started the Japan Times as the only English paper edited by Japanese in '97; conducted the Seoul Press, '06-09; started in '09 the Oriental Information Agency in New York City; but returned to Tokyo in '10 to resume control of the Japan Times, '10-14; started in '16 the Herald of Asia which was suspended after the Earthquake; was attached to the Siberian Expeditionary Army '22; Made a tour to U.S.A. with Baron Shibusawa in '15 and in '21. Add. Herald Office, Kojimachi-ku Uchisaiwaicho Itchome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX B

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

LEADING FIRMS AND BUSINESS HOUSES IN JAPAN: THEIR STATISTICS, NAMES OF DIRECTORS, ETC.

I. Banks and Trust Cos.
II. Brewery.
III. Sugar Mfg.
IV. Chemical Industry.
V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.
VI. Electricity and Gas.
VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers.
VIII. Exporters and Importers.
IX. Fishery and Marine Products.
X. Flour Milling and Confectionery.
XI. Glass and Ceramics.
XII. Insurance.
XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.
XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.
XV. Machinery, Machine Tools, etc.
XVI. Paper and Paper Wares.
XVII. Printing and Publishing.
XVIII. Shipping.
XIX. Shipbuilding.
XX. Railways and Tramways, steam and electric, (municipal undertakings excluded).
XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving.
XXII. Miscellaneous.

Abbrev. K.K.=Kabushiki-Kaisha (Joint Stock Company); Gm. K.=Gomei-Kaisha (Partnership unlimited); Gs. K.=Goshi-Kaisha (Partnership limited). Capital and other sums of money in unit of ¥1,000.

Figures for 2nd half, 1926, or later term when available.

Section I. Banks and Trust Cos.

(For details vid. Chap. Banks and Banking)

Aichi Bank, K.K., Tamaya-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. Mar., 1896. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,800 p.u.); res. ¥7,650; absorbed Tobi bank in '18. Pres., Y. Watanabe; Gen. Mng., M. Tajima.

Aichiken Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Aichi Prefecture), K.K., Shinsakae-cho, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. May 1898. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,381. Pres., H. Isogai; Vice-Pres., H. Kamiya; Dirs., S. Miyata, M. Takahashi, etc.

Ashikaga Bank, K.K., 3-chome Ashikaga. Est. Oct. 1895. Cap. ¥7,320 (¥5,070 p.u.): res. ¥1,720. Pres., M. Ogino; Mng-Dir., Y. Taguchi; Dirs., H. Takanashi, C. Tanaka, etc.

Bushu Bank, K.K., Urawa-machi, Saitama Prefecture. Est. Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥8,290.; res. ¥900. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs., J. Nagata, A. Shibata, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Chosen Ginko (Bank of Chosen), Ltd., K.K., Seoul, Chosen. Est. 1909. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥25,000 p.u.); res. 821. Gov., K. Kato; Deputy Gov. J. Yokobe; Dirs., J. Matsubara, Y. Katayama, etc.

Chushin Bank, K.K., Hara-machi, Ueda City, Nagano Prefecture. Est. Jan. 1923. Cap. ¥10,250 (¥5,032 p.u.); res. ¥915. Pres., S. Takizawa; Mng. Dir., ,T. Kamitsu; Dirs., G. Narusawa S. Tomizawa, etc.

Dai Hyakushijushichi Ginko (147th Bank), K.K., Kinsei-cho, Kagoshima. Est. Jan. 1897. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥12,201 p.u.); res. ¥2,535. Pres., S. Yuji; Dirs., K. Umeda, T. Fujiyasu, etc.

Dai Ichi Ginko (1st Bank), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. The first private bank in Japan. Est. July '73. Fused with the Tokai Bank in '27. Cap. ¥57,500 (p.u.); res. ¥58,450. Pres. Y. Sasaki; Gen. Mngs. K. Ishii, Y. Noguchi, Y. Sugita, etc.

Dai Ju Ginko (10th Bank), K.K., Tokiwa-machi, Kofu. Est. Mar. 1897. Cap. ¥5,200 p.u.; res., ¥1,078. Pres., E. Yajima; Mng.-Dirs., T. Hosoda, etc.

Dai Juku Ginko (19th Bank), K.K., Umino-machi, Ueda, Nagano Prefecture. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥5,850. Pres., Y. Iijima; Mng.-Dir., T. Kurosawa, etc.

Dai Rokujugo Ginko (65th Bank), K.K., Komamonoya-cho, Kobe. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,730. Pres., S. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., S. Miyagi; Dir., G. Takigawa.

Dai Shi Ginko (4th Bank), K.K., Higashihorimae-dori, Niigata. Est. Dec. 1873. Cap. ¥12,206 (¥10,506 p.u.); res. ¥4,670. Pres., H. Shirose; Mng.-Dir., T. Uono, etc.

Enshu Bank, K.K., Denma, Hamamatsu. Est. Mar. 1920. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,850 p.u.); res. ¥2,600. Pres., Y. Takabayashi; Mng.-Dir., H. Nakayama, etc.

Fujimoto Bill Broker Bank, K.K., 5-chome, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥7,029, branches at Kobe, Nagoya, Moji, Kyoto, Yokohama and Tokyo; world-wide connection. Chairman, I. Tanimura.

Furukawa Bank, K.K., Setomono-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917 by the Furukawa family with cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥1,440. Pres., Baron T. Furukawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Kono, etc.

Fujita Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Sept. 191[illegible]. Cap. ¥10,500 (¥5,375); res. ¥6,570. Pres., H. Fujita; Mng.-Dir., K. Suzuki; Dirs., H. Fujita, etc.

Hokkaido Takushoku Ginko (Colonization Bank of Hokkaido), K.K., Sapporo, Hokkaido. Est. April 1900. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. 7,237. Pres. S. Matsumoto, etc.

Hyogoken Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Hyogo Prefecture), K.K., Sakae-cho, Kobe. Est. July 1899. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥9,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres., N. Kawamoto; Dirs., Y. Mizumachi, C. Ito, etc.

Hyakugo Ginko (105th Bank), K.K., Marunouchi, Tsu City. Est. Dec. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,925 p.u.); res. ¥3,450. Pres., K. Kawakita; Mng.-Dir., K. Kumoi; Dirs., S. Kojima, H. Doi, etc.

Jugo Ginko (15th Bank), K.K., Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. May '77 and formerly called the Peers' Bank. Cap. ¥100,000

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(¥49,750 p.u.); res. ¥31,791. Was involved in the financial debacle of '27 and had to reorganize. Pres. M. Naruse; Mng.-Dirs., L. Sato, K. Aiko, etc.

Juhachi Ginko (18th Bank), K.K., Kizuki-cho, Nagasaki. Est. Nov. 1877. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥8,625 p.u.); res. ¥2,180. Pres., S. Matsuda; Mng.-Dir., T. Adachi; Dirs., S. Fujise, etc.

Kanda Bank, K.K., No. 26, Sakamoto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. April 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.); res. ¥4,600, chiefly deals in public loan bonds and debentures. Pres. R. Kanda, etc.

Kashima Bank, K.K., Tosabori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. by Mr. Kashima Nov. '17. Cap. ¥30,200 (¥18,875 p.u.); res. ¥6,820; reorganized in '17 with extended business. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Hoshino, etc.

Kawasaki-Daihyaku Bank, K.K., Yorozu-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar. '80 by the late H. Kawasaki. Fused with the Dai-hyaku Ginko (One Hundredth Bank) in '27. Cap. ¥19,722 p.u.; res. ¥3,500. Pres., A. Hoshino, etc.

Kobe Okazaki Bank, K.K., 56, Naniwa-cho, Kobe. Est. June '17. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥6,800. Pres., T. Okazaki; Mng.-Dir., T. Okazaki, etc.

Kojimachi Bank, K.K., Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1879. Cap. ¥10,100 (¥3,350 p.u.); res. ¥780. Pres., H. Kawasaki; Dir., K. Nonomura, etc.

Konoike Bank, K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. May 1877 by the Konoike family, as Gm. K., and reorganized into K.K. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,298. Pres., Z. Konoike; Mng.-Dir., H. Kato, etc.

Meiji Bank, K.K., Sakae-cho, Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. Aug. '96, amalgamated Seto and Nishio Banks in '18. The next year Tahara Shoko Bank. Oki Bank in '19, Yakitsu Bank in '20 and Kanoe Shogyo Bank. Cap. ¥14,050 (¥11,677.5 p.u.); res. ¥2,970. Pres., S. Ikoma; Mng.-Dir., J. Tomita, etc.

Mitsui Bank, K.K., Hon-Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Oldest, est. over 200 yrs. ago by Takatomi Mitsui in Tokugawa era; organized as Mitsui Bank, K.K., 1909. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥60,000 p.u.); res. ¥58,400. Pres., Gen-emon Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ikeda, U. Yoneyama, N. Kikumoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Bank, Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1895 and is conducted by the Mitsubishi Firm. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥30,000 p.u.); res. ¥29,900. Pres., M. Kushida, etc.

Nagaoka Bank, K.K., Hon-machi, Nagaoka. Est. Nov. 1896. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,790 p.u.); res. ¥1,175. Pres., S. Yamaguchi, Vice-Pres., K. Tsunekawa, etc.

Nagoya Bank, K.K. Denma-cho, Nishi-ku, Nagoya. Est. July 1882. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥13,498 p.u.); res. ¥7,850. Branch at Tokyo. Pres., K. Tsunekawa, etc.

Nippon Ginko (Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K., Honryogae-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1882. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥37,500 p.u.); res. 75,446. Gov., J. Inouye; Deputy Gov., H. Hijikata; Dirs., E. Fukai, C. Nagaike, etc.

Nippon Kogyo Ginko (Industrial Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K.,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥50,000 p.u.; res. ¥17,566. Gov., S. Suzuki; Deputy Gov., S. Matsumoto; Dirs., K. Matsumoto, L. Horai, etc.

Nippon Kangyo Ginko (Hypothec Bank of Japan), Ltd., K.K., Uchiyamashita-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1895. Cap. ¥94,000 (¥69,876 p.u.); res. ¥37,769. Gov., E. Baba; Deputy Gov., M. Ishii; Dirs., K. Otani, S. Ohashi. etc.

Nippon Shintaku (Trust) Bank, K.K., Imahashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1899. Cap. ¥17,500; res. ¥1,690; Mng.-Dir., M. Kawai, Dirs., T. Shima, etc.

Osaka Noko Bank (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of Osaka), K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1999. Cap. ¥7,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,700. Pres., S. Hirose; Dirs., M. Nakaya, etc.

Osaka Nomura Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (p.u.); res. ¥6,570. Branches at principal places at home and abroad. Pres., M. Nomura, etc.

Omi Bank, K.K., Bingo-machi, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1894. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥9,375 p.u.); res. ¥730 amalgamated Tokyo Bank in '18. Had to close its doors in the financial breakdown of '27. Pres., N. Yasui; Vice-Pres., H. Hori; Dirs., S. Asakura, K. Suda, etc.

Rokujuku Ginko (69th Bank), K.K., Omote-cho, Nagaoka. Est. '98. Cap. ¥10,500 (¥7,020 p.u.); res. ¥1,400 Branch at Tokyo, 1-chome, Shio-cho, Nihombashi. Pres. M. Nagabe, etc.

Sanjuhachi Ginko (38th Bank), K.K., Nishigofuku-machi, Himeji. Est. Nov. 1878. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥10,600 p.u.); res. ¥1,310; amalgamated Himeji Kujushi, and Shima Bank in 1917, and Jitsugyo Bank in 1926. Pres., C. Ito., Mng.-Dirs., K. Nonogami, etc.

Sanjushi Ginko (34th Bank), K.K., Koraibashi-dori, Higashi, Osaka. Est. '78. Cap. ¥52,200 (¥39,700 p.u.); res. ¥22,470. Pres. K. Kikuchi; Vice.-Pres., K. Ichinose, etc.

Shijusan Ginko (43rd Bank), K.K., Juichiban-cho, Wakayama. Est. Oct. 1878. Cap. ¥10,000. (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,900. Pres., K. Miyamoto; Dirs., I. Oe, H. Ishihashi, etc.

Showa Bank, K.K., Kanabuki-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1927 to consolidate the banking circles rudely shaken by the late banking crisis. Cap. ¥10,000. Pres. S. Ikuta; Mng.-Dirs., M. Tajima, etc.

Sumitomo Bank, K.K., 5-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1871 by the Sumitomo family; reorganized K.K., 1912. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥50,000 p.u.); res. ¥25,438. Pres., K. Yukawa, Mng.-Dir., N. Yashiro, etc.

Taiwan Ginko (Bank of Taiwan), Ltd., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Est. 1899. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥39.375 p.u.); res. ¥1,766. Gov., S. Shimada; Dirs., F. Takagi, T. Yoshida, etc.

Taiwan Shoko Ginko (Commercial and Industrial Bank), K.K., Yamato-machi, Taihoku, Taiwan (Formosa). Est. June 1910. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,180); res. ¥203. Pres., M. Koga; Mng.-Dirs., S. Sakamoto, J. Soga; Dirs., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Tokyo-Fu Noko Ginko (Agricultural and Industrial Bank of

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo), K.K., Motodaiku-machi, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1898. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,589. Pres., M. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir., T. Hashikawa; Dirs., T. Ito, etc.

Toyokuni Bank, K.K., Koami-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥10,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,910. Pres., S. Ikuta; Dirs., Y. Ito, etc.

Wakao Bank, K. K., Yokao-machi Kofu. Branches Moto-machi Nihombashi, Tokyo. & Namiki-cho, Asakusa-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1917. Cap. ¥5,000. Pres. K. Wakao; Vice-Pres., T. Inoue; Mng.-Dir., T. Wakao; Dir., I. Yamamoto, etc.

Yamaguchi Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Kawara-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. '17. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥11,600. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sasaki, etc.

Yasuda Bank, K.K., 2-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1864 by the late Zenjiro Yasuda and controlled by the Yasuda family; sub. capital ¥150,000 (¥92,750 p.u.); res. ¥57,650 having amalgamated in Nov. 1923 eleven syndicate banks; 160 branch offices. Connection world-wide. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Vice.-Pres., T. Yuki; Mng.-Dirs, H. Hyosu, etc.

Yokohama Shokin Ginko (Specie Bank), Ltd., K.K., Moto-machi-dori, Yokohama. Est. 1880. Cap. ¥100,000 p.u.; res. ¥96,500. Pres., K. Kodama; Vice-Pres., K. Takeuchi; Dirs., M. Odagiri, Baron K. Iwasaki, Baron Morimura, K. Tatsumi, F. Watanabe, etc. Tokyo branch, Honryogae-cho, Nihombashi-ku; Marunouchi Agency, I Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku.

Kansai Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,000. (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,115. Pres., K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir., K. Kato, etc.

Kashima Trust Co. K.K., Tosabori, Nishi-Ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1926 Cap. ¥20,000 (¥5,000 p.u.). Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir., Y. Hoshino.

Kokusai Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,070. Pres., S. Maeda; Mng.-Dir., S. Yamamoto; Dirs., S. Nishiwaki, K. Watanabe, etc.

Konoike Trust Co., K.K., Imabashi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. 1926. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥5,750 p.u.). Pres., Z. Konoike; Vice-Pres. G. Kashimoto; Man.-Dir., K. Hemmi.

Kyodo Trust Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. Aug. 1927. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥101. Pres., K. Kikuchi; Vice-Pres., K. Kitamura; Man.-Dir., H. Yoshida.

Kawasaki Trust Co., K.K., Kyoto. Est. 1927. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.). Pres., H. Kawasaki; Man.-Dir., I. Ikuta; Dirs., T. Inagaki, Count M. Hotta, etc.

Mitsubishi Trust Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1927. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥227. Pres., K. Kagami; Mng.-Dir., H. Tamura.

Mitsui Trust Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1924. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥3,400. Pres., U. Yoneyama; Dirs., T. Dan, Baron T. Mitsui, etc.

Oda Trust Co., K.K., Minamikayaba-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1920. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,700 p.u.); res. 420. Pres., S. Oda; Mng.-Dir., F. Kodaira.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Sumitomo Trust Co., K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1925. Cap. ¥20,000 (5,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,000. Pres. S. Yoshida; Mng.-Dirs., S. Imamura, S. Sato; Dirs., K. Sumitomo, etc.

Yasuda Trust Co., K.K, Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1926. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,100. Pres. Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dir., S. Hamasaki.

Section II. Brewery

Dai Nippon Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Meguro, Tokyo. Formed March, 1906 by amalgamating Ebisu, Sapporo and Asahi breweries. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥27,000 p.u.); res. ¥16,000. The foremost Co. in this line; annual output 900,000 koku. Brands, "Ebisu," "Sapporo," "Asahi," and "Munchenner" beers. Pres. K. Makoshi; Mng.-Dir., C. Uemura, etc.

Kirin Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Yamate-cho, Yokohama. Founded by some foreigners and reorganized in Feb. 1907 as K.K. with Japanese and foreign shareholders; brands, "Kirin," "Laher," "Pilsena," etc. Cap. ¥10,800 (¥8,300 p.u.); resi ¥3,664; annual output 120,000 koku. Pres., I. Itami, etc.

Nichi-Ei (Anglo-Jap.) Brewery Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. June '17 as joint enterprise of Japanese and Canadian capitalists, but the latter are no longer represented. Cap. ¥2,400 (¥1,900 p.u.); res. ¥5,400. Brand, "Cascade"; ice is also made. Pres. T. Kusumi, etc.

Nippon Beer Kosen Co., K.K., Ginza, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '96. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,644 p.u.); res. ¥1,280. Brand, "Union" Reorganized in 1821 amalgamating the Teikoku Mineral Water Co. and the Nippon Bottle Mfg. Co. Also produces various brands of table waters as "Hirano," "Mitsuya Cider," etc. Pres. K. Nezu, Mng.-Dir., T. Kameda, etc.

Teikoku Beer Brewery Co., K.K., Dairi-machi, Moji, Fukuoka Pref. Est. May, 1912. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥835. Have capacity to produce 65,000 koku a year. Pres., I. Sumida; Dirs., M. Miyamoto, S. Nishioka, etc.

Toyo Brewery Co., K.K., Tanaka-mura, Takata-gun, Shizuoka Prefecture. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,350 p.u.): Pres., N. Wakita; Dirs., Y. Miyazaki, etc.

Section III. Sugar Manufacturing

(Vid. Sugar, Chap. Industry)

Dai Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Suna-machi, Minami-Katsushika-gun, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1896. Capital ¥51,417 (¥34,749 p.u.); res. ¥14,043; factories at Tokyo, Osaka, Moji, Formosa, Korea producing 4,700 tons of sugar in '25. Pres., R. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs., S. Ibuki, etc.

Ensuiko Sugar Mfg. and Colonization Co., K. K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. Mar. 1907. Capital ¥25,000 (¥21,562 p.u.): res. ¥8,150. Manufactured 4,550 tons of sugar in 1924. The Co. amalgamated in 1914 with Taito Colonization Co. (est. Aug. 1912; cap. ¥2,250 p.u.). Pres., T. Maki; Mng.-Dirs., T. Kazuta, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Hokkaido Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tokachi, Kawanishi-gun, Hokkaido. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Pres. M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., K. Makiyama, etc.

Meiji Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Tainan, Formosa. Est. Dec. 1906. Capital increased to ¥37,500 (¥24,300 p.u.) in 1921 with the amalgamation of the Yamato Sugar Co., enlarging its capacity to 560,000 piculs of crude sugar in 7 factories in Fukuoka, Kanagawa, and Formosa. Has connection with Meiji Confectionary Co., (Cap. ¥5,000) and Boso Condensed Milk Co. (Cap. ¥1,100). Cap. ¥48,000 (¥24,300 p.u.); res. ¥5,550. Chairman, H. Soma; Mng.-Dirs., K. Arishima, etc.

Nan-Man (South Manchuria) Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Japanese Concession, Mukden, China. Est. Dec. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,500 p.u.); res. ¥582. Pres. T. Arai, Mng-Dir. J. Shiraishi, etc.

Niitaka Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Sentoho, Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct., 1909. Cap. ¥28,000 (¥10,750 p.u.); capacity 3,150 tons of sugar in '24. Pres, K. Okura; Mng.-Dir., Mataki, etc.

Tainan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taihoku, Formosa. Est. Feb. 1913. Cap. ¥8,278.7 p.u The Co. amalgamated in 1916 with Antai Co. and Giran Co. Capacity about 3,250 tons. Pres., U. Suzuki; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawakami, etc.

Taisho Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Minamikatsushika-gun, near Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1919. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥5,600 p.u.): res. ¥905. Producing 280 tons per day. Pres., K. Nakaide; Dirs., T. Tsutsumi, Y. Kobayashi, etc.

Taiwan Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Takao, Formosa. Formed Dec. 1900. Cap. ¥63,000 (¥38,100 p.u.) res. ¥8,488; gradually enlarged its capacity with amalgamation of minor Cos. since the war. Chairman, T. Yamamoto; Mng.-Dirs., N. Takechi, etc.

Teikoku Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Taichu, Formosa. Est. Oct. 1910. Cap. ¥18,000 (¥13,407 p.u.); res. ¥3,391, produced about 3,000 tons in '25. The Co. amalgamated in '16 with Minami-Nippon Sugar Mfg. Co. (Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.) Pres., M. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., S. Makiyama; Dirs. S. Yamaguchi, etc.

Toyo Sugar Mfg. Co., K.K., Kagi, Formosa. Est. Feb. 1907: absorbed several Cos. in the last decade with the expanded capital (¥12,550 in '21) and capacity, the latter being put at 4,300 tons of sugar besides 26,400 koku of alcohol, in 9 factories in Formosa and Okinawa. Cap. ¥36,250 (¥22,030 p.u.); res. ¥4,350. Pres., Yamanari; Mng.-Dirs., M. Oga, T. Tamura, etc.

Section IV. Chemical Industries

Aichi Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Atsuta-Higashi-cho, Minami-ku, Nagoya. Est. 1889; Cap. ¥3,000 (¥1,650 p.u.); res. ¥404; yearly output 360,000 barrels. Pres. K. Awoki, etc.

Asano Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Kiyosumi-cho, Fukagawa, Tokyo. Founded Oct. 1912 by Mr. Soichiro Asano, a millionaire merchant of Tokyo. Cap. ¥106,310 (¥45,012 p.u.) res. ¥4,731; yearly output about 10,000,000 barrels. Pres., S. Asano; Vice.-Pres. Y. Asano; Mng.-Dirs., R. Asano & K. Kaneko; Dirs., H. Okawa, M. Shiraishi, etc.

Dai Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

machi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥35,000 (¥25,550 p.u.); res. ¥955. output 63,895,000 kan in 1926 (1st half). Chairman, E. Tanaka; Mng.-Dirs., S. Futagami, I. Ishikawa, etc.

Electric and Chemical Industrial Co., K.K., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1915. Cap. ¥17,500 p.u.; res. ¥1,580; line of business, lime, carbonic lime, sulphate ammonia, etc. Chairman, S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Toyama; Dirs., S. Uemura, K. Makita, etc.

Japan Dye-Stuff Co., K.K., Kasugade-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Feb. 1916 under official protection which guarantees profit of 8%. Cap. ¥8,000 p.u. Line of business, aniline salts, aniline and alizarine dyes, carbolic acid, etc. Pres. J. Ikeda; Dirs., S. Ohashi, R. Fujiyama, C. Watanabe, etc.

Japan Match Mfg. Co., K.K., Arata-machi, Kobe. Est. June 1907. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥174; output is put at 80,000 cases. Pres. M. Naoki; Mng.-Dirs., T. Yamamoto, etc.

Japan Paint Co., K.K., Minami-Shinagawa, Tokyo. Est. June 1881 in Tokyo and organized as K.K., 1898. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,600 p.u.); res. ¥1,282; have factories at Osaka; annual output estimated at 60,000,000 lbs.; export to China, India and South-Seas. Pres. G. Obata; Mng.-Dirs., T. Ito; Dirs., Y. Nagara, etc.

Nippon Artificial Fertilizer Co. K.K., 1-chome, Kyobashi, Higashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥35,000 (25,500 p.u.); res. ¥955; has a monthly capacity of 16,650 tons. Pres., T. Takehara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Yoshida, etc.

Nippon Nitrogen Fertilizer Co., K.K., Tamae-cho, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. June 1906. Cap. ¥22,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,990. Mng.-Dirs., M. Noguchi, S. Ichikawa, etc.

Nippon Chemico-Industrial Co., K.K., Kameido, Tokyo. Est. Sept. '09. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,200 p.u.); res. ¥411; united Nippon Dye-stuff Mfg. Co. in Dec., '18. Pres., J. Kadono; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanahashi, etc.

Oita Cement Mfg. Co., Hon-cho, Oita City. Est. Dec. 1918. Amalgamated Asahi Cement K.K. in 1922; capacity 1,500,000 barrels. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,184 p.u.); res. ¥305. Pres., M. Kita; Mng.-Dir., T. Tagami, Dirs., O. Nagano, etc.

Onoda Cement Mfg. Co., K.K., Onoda, Asa-gun, Yamaguchi Prefecture. Est. 1893. Cap. ¥14,800 (¥11,010 p.u.); res. ¥2,347. Yearly output about 3,200,000 barrels. Dirs., S. Kasai, etc.

Osaka Alkali Co., K.K., 2-chome, Dojima, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1880, one of the pioneer manufacturers of chemical manures, oils, etc. Cap. ¥13,350 (¥12,294 p.u.); res. ¥283. Pres. K. Hasegawa; Dir., K. Yamaguchi, etc.

Rasa Island Phosphorus Ore Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1913. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,550 p.u.); yearly capacity 1,500,000 tons of phosphate manure in '24. Pres. K. Tsunefuji; Mng.-Dir., S. Hori; Dirs., M. Kuki, etc.

Sakura Portland Cement Co., K.K., 4-chome, Kitahama, Kitaku, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥1,600 p.u.; monthly output about 35,000-40,000 barrels. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., S. Murata; Dirs., T. Iwakura., etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Section V. Dry Goods, Knitted Goods, etc.

Daimaru Dry Goods Store, Shinsaibashi-suji, Minami-ku, Osaka. Founded 1716, and reorganized as partnership Ltd., is a pioneer department store in Kyoto-Osaka district. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥6,600 p.u.); res. ¥136. Tokyo Branch, Marunouchi Building. Pres., S. Shimomura, etc.

Matsuzakaya Gofukuten, K.K., Hirokoji, Uyeno, Tokyo. Est. March 1910. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.). Pres., M. Ito; Dirs., Kitamura, etc.

Matsuya Gofukuten, K.K., Ginza, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. March 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,000 p.u.). Pres., T. Furuya; Dirs., H. Naito, etc.

Mitsukoshi Gofukuten, K.K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading and the oldest dry goods store with a history of three hundred years and also pioneer department store. Reorganized as K.K. with capital ¥2,000, later to increase to ¥15,000 (¥9,000 p.u.), but reduced to ¥7,000 to liquidate Sept. damage. Branches: Osaka, Kyoto, Seoul and Dairen. Maintains a chain-store system in Tokyo. Awarded gold medals at foreign and domestic exhibitions. Mng.-Dirs., S. Kurachi, H. Oda, S. Saida, etc.

Shirokiya Dry Goods Store, Nihombashi, Tokyo. A leading dry goods and department store in Tokyo; founded 1662. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. Y535. Branch at Osaka. Pres. K. Nishino; Mng.-Dirs., S. Wakamori, K. Kimura, etc.

Takashimaya Gofukuten, K.K., Karasumaru-dori, Shimokyoku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥550. Pres., S. Iida; Mng.-Dirs., S. Iida, N. Tanaka; Dirs., C. Iida, Branch, Kyobashi

Section VI. Electricity and Gas

(For the Gas Industry and Electric Industry, vid. Chap. Industry and for Electric Railways, Chap. Railways)

Azumagawa Electric Power Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1922. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥7,962 p.u.) Pres., T. Usui; Vice-Pres., I. Nakahara; Mng.-Dir., Y. Isobe; Dirs., S. Urayama; T. Hirose, etc.

Chugoku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Kaminishikawa-cho, Okayama. Est. June 1916. Cap. ¥10,534 p.u.; res. ¥670. Pres., T. Sakano; Dirs., M. Ohara, etc.

Chuo Electric Co., K.K., Umade-machi, Takata city, Niigata Prefecture. Est. Aug. 1906. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥12,250 p.u.); res. ¥550. Pres., Y. Shimizu; Vice-Pres., G. Imai; Dir., S. Kunitomo, K. Takeuchi, etc.

Daido Electric Power Co., K.K., H. O. Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. B. O. Shichiken-cho, Higashi-ku, Nagoya. Amalgamation with Kiso Denki Kogyo K.K., Nihon Suiryoku Denki K.K., Osaka Soden, K.K., effected Feb. 25, 1921. Cap. ¥112,963, all p.u.; res. ¥1,743. Pres., M. Fukuzawa; Executive Dirs., M. Ota, S. Kondo; Dirs., M. Mine, etc.

Dainihon Mining Co., K.K., Tokyo Kaijo Building, 1-chome,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000, all p.u.; res. ¥196. Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., M. Masukawa; Dirs., K. Takeda, etc.

Denki Kagaku Kogyo (Electric-Chemical and Industrial Co.), K.K., Nichibei Shintaku Building, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. May 1915. Cap. ¥17,500 p.u.; res. ¥1,580. Pres., S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., T. Fujiyama, S. Agata; Dirs. C. Uematsu, T. Makita, G. Fujimura, K. Magoshi, T. Takahashi, etc.

Furukawa Electro-Industrial Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,425. Pres. S. Nakagawa; Mng.-Dirs., M. Ogino.

Hakusan Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojl., Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥155 Pres., M. Naruse; Mng.-Dir., T. Takagi; Dirs. J. Iba, etc.

Hiroshima Electric Co., K.K., Ote-machi, Hiroshima. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥26,250 p.u.); res. ¥966. Pres., S. Umezuka; Vice-Pres.,E. Kitagawa, Y. Mariya; Dirs., S. Taniguchi, etc.

Hokkaido Electric Light Co., K.K., Okawa-Tanaka Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. in 1919. Cap. ¥23,885 (¥23,260 p.u.); res. ¥364. Pres. Y. Anamizu; Mng.-Dir., K. Anamizu; Dirs., H. Okawa, etc.

Hokkaido Gas Works, K.K., H. O. Okawa-Tanaka Building, Tokyo. B. O. 373 Naiho-machi, Sapporo city, Hokkaido. Licensed, Sept. 1910. Began business, Sapporo in Sept. 1912; Otaru, Hakodate in Dec. 1912. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; res. ¥530. Pres., R. Kume; Mng.-Dir., H. Ota; Dirs., T. Suzuki, etc.

Izumo Electric Co., K.K., Matsue, Shimane Prefecture. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥10,600 (¥5,436 p.u.); res. ¥808. Pres., M. Ohara; Mng.-Dir., R. Suzuki; Dirs., R. Takahashi, S. Kiyohara, etc.

Kagoshima Electric Co., K.K., Muika-machi, Kagoshima. Est. Sept. 1897. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,480 p.u.); res. ¥276. Pres., S. Kitoin; Mng.-Dir., S. Nagai; Dirs., G. Yamashita, S. Miyake, etc.

Kanto Suiden (Kanto Hydro-Electric) Co., K.K., Urawa, Saitama Prefecture. Agent, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1919. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥3,750 p.u.) Pres., T. Fujiyama; Mng.-Dirs., K. Sakai; Dirs., S. Ohashi, G. Fujiwara, etc.

Kanto Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥4,250 p.u.) Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., R. Ito; Dirs., Z. Shimomura, G. Shiraishi, etc.

Keihin Electric Power Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. March 1920. Cap. ¥21,000 (¥9,000 p.u.); res. ¥189. Pres. I. Wakao; Vice-Pres., K. Ueno; Mng.-Dir., K. Sasaki; Dirs., F. Ozawa, etc.

Keijo Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1908. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,365. Pres., S. Ohashi; Mng.-Dir., R. Musha, S. Nakaya; Dirs., T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Kinugawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. 10. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥21,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,737. Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Vice-Pres., T. Nakano; Mng.-Dir., M. Kubo; Dirs., S. Kosone, etc.

Kobe Gas Works, K.K., Aioi-cho, Kobe. Est. June 1898.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,687 p.u.); res. ¥514. Pres., K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir., M. Kubo; Dirs., S. Kosone, etc.

Kumamoto Electric Co., K.K., Konyaima-cho, Kumamoto. Est. June 1909. Cap. ¥26,000 (¥16,400 p.u.); res. ¥2,754. Pres., S. Shifuji; Mng.-Dirs., T. Nagano; Dirs., N. Takahashi, Y. Kiyoura, etc.

Kyoto Electric Light Co., K.K., No. 25, Bizenjima, Takaya-koji-sagaru, Kawaramachi-dori, Shimo Kyoku, Kyoto. Licensed July 1889. Began business 1890. Cap. ¥52,000 (¥36,557 p.u.); res. ¥10,546, Dec. 31, 1925, supplied Lights 834,909. Power 38.892.75 h.p. Heating Power 1,220 k.w. Pres., Z. Osawa; Mng.-Dir., H. Tanaka; Dirs., S. Matsui, T. Inagaki, etc.

Kyushu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Business Office: No. 1, 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Head Office: Minami Shinmachi, Oita city. Est. 1911. Cap. ¥86,000 (¥48,800 p.u.); res. ¥4,306. Supplies lights, 925,528 h.p. to 3,539 customers. In large quantity, to 99 customers, using 73,955 k.w. Pres., K. Morimura; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanahashi; Executive Dirs., S. Umetani, S. Imai, K. Murakami, H. Kimura; Dirs., J. Otaguro, etc.

Kyushu Soden (Electric Power Transmission Co.), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. May 1925. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Mng.-Dir., H. Horiuchi; Dirs., T. Fujiyama, T. Tanaka, etc.

Niigata Electric Co., K.K., Okawamae-dori, Niigata. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,825 p.u.); res. ¥385. Pres., H. Saito; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nakano, T. Iimura; Dirs. K. Hoshino, K. Nakano, etc.

Nippon Electric Power Co., K.K., H.O. No. 1, Soze-cho, Kita-ku (Osaka Building), Osaka City. B.O. Tokyo, Nagoya, Gifu and Toyama. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥15,800. Pres., J. Yamaoka; Mng.-Dir., Y. Ikeo; Dirs., S. Ichikawa, etc.

Okazaki Electric Light Co., K.K., Kagota-machi, Okazaki. Est. April 1907. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,022 p.u.); res. ¥252. Pres., G. Sugiura; Mng.-Dir., B. Takaishi; Dirs., Z. Ota, J. Kondo, etc.

Osaka Gas Works, K.K., No. 1, 3-chome, Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct., 1896. Cap. ¥17,000 p.u.; res ¥715,000 Pres., N. Kataoka; Mng.-Dirs., K. Shimomura, H. Maeta; Dirs., S. Kishi, etc.

Oyodogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres., T. Fujiyama; Dirs., I. Owada, etc.

Sanyochuo Hydro-Electric Co., Amase, Okayama. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥10,587 p.u.); res. ¥171. Pres., S. Hiraga; Mng.-Dir., N. Shizuno; Dirs., T. Inoue, etc.

Shikoku Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Tadotsu, Nakatado-gun, Kagawa Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1898. Cap. ¥13,000 (¥6,347 p.u.); res. ¥491. Pres., T. Samukawa; Dirs., F. Goda, etc.

Shin-etsu Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Sakuradahongo-cho, Shiba, Tokyo. Est. May 1919. Cap. ¥32,000 p.u.; res. ¥235. Pres., A. Kanbe: Executive Dir., Y. Yamaki; Dirs., M. Okazaki, S. Wakao, etc.

Taiwan (Formosa) Electric Power Co., K.K., Taihoku, For-

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

mosa. Agent: Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. July 1919. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥28,200 p.u.); res. ¥562. Pres., T. Takagi; Dirs., O. Okoshi, etc.

Takushoku Suiden Kogyo (Colonial Hydro-Electric and Industrial) Co., K.K., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. June, 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,550 p.u.); res. ¥4. Pres., S. Suzuki; Mng.-Dir., K. Iwaki; Dirs., K. Hayashi, Y. Nakasu, etc.

Tamagawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashiku, Tokyo. Est. July 1922. Cap. ¥7,500 (¥1,875 p.u.) Pres., N. Tatsuzawa; Mng.-Dir., M. Nakashima, M. Horie, Dirs., K. Yamasaki, etc.

Tamikawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Koriyama, Fukushima Prefecture. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,668 p.u.); res. ¥41 Pres., M. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kawachi, T. Imaizumi; Dirs. S. Hatta, H. Harase, etc.

Teikoku Electric Light Co., K.K., H. O. No. 11, 9-chome, Kobiki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. B. O. Kyoto, Hokkaido. Est. 1912. Cap. ¥57,360 (¥53,884.200 p.u.); res. ¥2,155. Pres., Y. Sashida; Spec.-Mng.-Dir., S. Nagahashi; Mng.-Dirs., R. Aoyama, T. Uetake, N. Kawara. Dirs., T. Moto, T. Dan, etc.

Tobu Electric Power Co., K.K., Kitamaki-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Cap. ¥29,100 (¥22,440 p.u.); res. ¥1,028. Pres. M. Hashimoto; Vice-Pres. H. Maejima; Mng.-Dirs. K. Nishiyama, etc.

Toho Electric Power Co., K.K., (Tokyo Kaijo Building) No. 1, 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo. In 1889, the Nagoya Dento K.K., was organized with a capital of ¥75,000, and began business Dec. 15th, the same year. This was the parent of T.E.P. Co. Est. 1887; amalgamated many elec. Co.'s Capital amount to ¥144,321,200 (¥125,512,712 p.u.); res. ¥4,321; Lamps 2½ millions; power supplied, 180,000 h.p. Pres., Y. Itami; Mng.-Dir., T. Tanaka; Executive Dirs., M. Tsunoda, M. Kurushima; Dirs., T. Kamiya, K. Goto, etc.

Toho Gas Works, K.K., Naka-ku, Nagoya. Est. June, 1922. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥10,120 p.u.); res. ¥99. Pres., S. Okamoto; Dirs., M. Nagataki, K. Fujimoto, etc.

Tokogawa Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1919. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.) Dirs., S. Asano, Y. Ikeo, etc.

Tokyo Electric Power Co. K.K., Eiraku Bldg. Marunouchi Eiraku-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1925 by fusing Gumma, Hayakawa, and later Shizuoka Power Cos. Cap. ¥62,250 (¥47,250). Lamps 523,686; power 153,641 h.p.; heating 3,330. Pres. T. Tashima; Vice-Pres. Y. Matsunaga. Amalgamation parley with the Tokyo Electric Light Co. effected early in 1928.

Tokyo Electric Light Co., K.K., No. 22 Sakurada-Hongo-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo. Est. 1883. Began business '86, amalgamated many elec. Cos. and at present is almost sole Co. supplying light in Tokyo City and environs (Supply Lights 4,811,666 to 1,242,073 customers; Power 128,648 h.p. to 41,863 customers, and 212,755 k.w. to 6,354 customers), besides supplied 62,000 h.p. by Inawashiro Co. Cap. ¥345,724 (¥345,699 p.u.); res. ¥17,800. Pres. Baron S. Go; Vice-Pres., S. Wakao; Dirs., I. Wakao, K. Nezu, etc.

Tokyo Gas Works, K.K., No. 1 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koji-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

machi, Tokyo. Est. '85. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥58,750 p.u.); res. ¥5,023. The only gas Co. in Tokyo City having amalgamated newly opened rivals; total supply 1,624,592,400 c.f.t. Pres., K. Watanabe; Vice-Pres., S. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dirs., S. Sugiura, T. Suzuki; Dirs., R. Watanabe, I. Nakajima, etc.

Toshin Electric Co., K.K., 1-chome, Minami-Demma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥31,750 (¥16,187 p.u.); res. ¥733. Pres., S. Suzuki; Dirs., T. Kawasaki, N. Mori, etc.

Ujigawa Electric Power Co., K.K. Osaka Building, Sozemachi, Kita-ku, Osaka. B. O. Yamato, Kumano. Organized Oct. 25, 1906. Licensed Dec. 1907. Began business Aug. 1, 1914. Cap. ¥92,500 (¥70,775 p.u.); res. ¥4,945; supply power to Osaka Elec. Light Co., Kyoto Elec. Light Co. and Osaka Municipal Trams. Pres., Y. Hayashi; Dirs., M. Asami, T. Noguchi, etc.

Yahagi Hydro-Electric Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. March 1919. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥8,875 p.u.); res. ¥259. Pres., K. Inoue; Vice-Pres., K. Fukuzawa; Mng.-Dir., S. Sugiyama; Dirs., T. Kawasaki; S. Katagiri, etc.

Section VII. Exchanges and Stock Brokers

Chuka Torihikishijo (an exchange of China), K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1921. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥23. Pres., Y. Minagawa; Dirs., J. Nogami, T. Kamiya, etc.

Dairen Exchange, K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥403. P res., S. Koizumi; Dirs., S. Kadota, Y. Mori, etc.

Dairen Torihikijo Shintaku, (Dairen Exchange Trust Co.), K.K., Dairen, Manchuria. Est. June 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥23. Pres., M. Harada; Dirs., K. Fukuda, etc.

Kyoto Exchange, K.K., Higashidoin-dori, Shimokyo-ku, Kyoto. Est. Aug. '83. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,500 p.u.); res. ¥455. Pres., S. Sono; Mng.-Dirs, N. Ito, etc.

Nagoya Exchange, K.K., Minami-Ise machi, Nakaku, Nagoya. Est. Dec. '93. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,375 p.u.); res. ¥622. Pres. H. Takahashi; Mng.-Dir. J. Murase, etc.

Nomura Securities Co., K.K., Nichome, Adzuchi-machi, Osaka. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Pres., O. Kataoka; Dirs., M. Nomura, W. Shibayama, J. Matsushima, S. Hashimoto.

Osaka Dojima Exchange, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1876. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,244. Chairman I. Hayashi, etc.

Osaka Kabushiki Torihikijo (Osaka Stock Exchange), K.K. Kitahama, Osaka. Est. June '78. Cap. ¥45,000 (¥29,500 p.u.). Chairman, T. Shima, etc.

Osaka Sampin Torihikijo (Osaka Exchange of Raw Cotton, Cotton Yarns and Fabrics), K.K., Kita-Kyutaro-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. Est. Dec., 1843. : Cap. ¥5,000 (2,750 p.u.). Chairman, S. Watanabe; Dirs., S. Iwata, K. Kishi, etc.

Shanghai Exchange, K.K., Shanghai, China. Est. June 1918 Cap. ¥15,000 (¥7,500 p.u.); res. ¥586. Pres., T. Morimoto, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo Beikoku Shohin Torihikijo (Rice and Produce Exchange of Tokyo), K.K., Kakigara-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. First formed in '76 with capital ¥100 increased to ¥1,500 in '08 when the Tokyo Produce Exchange was amalgamated; now ¥6,500 (¥4,750 p.u.); res. ¥641. Chairman, S. Hoshino, etc.

Tokyo Kabushiki Torihikijo (Tokyo Stock Exchange), K.K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. May 1878. Capital ¥47,000 (¥33,540 p.u.); res. ¥5,522. Chairman, K. Okazaki, etc.

Yamaichi Securities & Finance Co., Gs. K., Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1926. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,500 p.u.) Pres., K. Sugino; Mng.-Dir., D. Hiraoka, Branches at Osaka, Nagoya, Okayama, Yokohama, Niigata, Hamamatsu, etc.

Yokohama Torihikijo (Yokohama Exchange of Raw Silk, Tea, Fabrics, Marine Products, Sugar, Grains and Stocks), K.K., Minami-Nakadori, Yokohama. Est. May, '94. Cap. ¥6,500 p.u.; res. ¥52. Chairman, K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir. S. Matsuura, etc.

Section VIII. Exporters and Importers

Chugai Boeki (Foreign and Domestic Trading) Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Kitaku, Osaka, general exporters and importers. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥2,000 (½ p.u.) Pres. M. Kita; Mng.-Dir. K. Sugiyama, etc.

Chuka (China) Enterprise Co., K.K. 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,255 p.u.); engaged in investment in and management of various enterprises in China; has a branch at Shanghai. Pres. S. Fujita, etc.

D. Nagase & Co., Hirano-cho, Higashi-ku, Osaka, general exporters and importers; line of exports,—general Japanese produce, drugs, oils, chemicals, manufactured goods, etc.; line of imports—chemicals, dyes, drugs, etc.; branches at Kobe, Kyoto and Tokyo, and London (65 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Pres. D. Nagase, etc.

E. H. Hunter & Co., Hirano-cho, Kobe. Formed 1868, by E. H. Hunter; first engaged in rice export business but have since begun to import machinery and also engaged in antimony refining business; have special connection with Osaka Iron Works. Prop. Ryutaro Hunter.

F. Kanematsu & Co., K.K., Ito-machi, Kobe. Est. 1888, exporters and importers of artificial fertilizers, textile fabrics, etc.; broking business in general. Cap. ¥4,000 p.u. Branches at Tokyo (1/1 Yuraku-cho, Koj.), Sydney, etc. Dirs., T. Kitamura, U. Mayeda, etc.

Fujita-Gumi, Gm. K., Dojima, Osaka. Producers and exporters in electrolytic copper, electrolytic zinc, ferro alloys, etc. Est. 1893, as a private enterprise of Mr. Heitaro Fujita, the president. Dirs., Hikosaburo Fujita, N. Saka, etc.

Furukawa Trading Co., K.K.,—Vid. Sect. Mining.

Gosho Goshi Kaisha, K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. 1905. Cap. ¥25,000 (¥20,000 p.u.); res. ¥2,050 in '21; manufacturers and exporters of raw cotton, cotton yarn, underwear, etc.; branches at Tsingtao, Bombay, Shanghai, Calcutta, Tientsin, etc. Chairman, I. Abe; Mng.-Dir., S. Nose, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Horne Trading Co., K.K., Takiyama-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. '18. Cap. ¥600 p.u.; chiefly deal in machinery, tools and material goods. Pres. T. G. Nee; Dirs. F. W. Horne, J. D. Lobb, etc.; Auds., E. W. W. Oustin, J. L. Kaufmann.

Iwai Shoten, K.K., 4-chome, Kitahama, Osaka. Est. 1912; engaged in trading in general. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥7,000 p.u.) Pres. K. Iwai, Mng.-Dir., Y. Yasuno, etc.

Kuhara Trading Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded by Mr. Fusanosuke Kuhara, a leading merchant of Osaka. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.); res. ¥34,840. Pres. F. Kuhara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Takeuchi, S. Nakayama, etc.

Meidi-ya, K.K., Importers and dealers in groceries, provisions and agents of Kirin Beer, Nunobiki Tansan Mineral Water, Buchanan's Whisky, J. Brown's Scotch Whisky, etc. Head Office, Honcho, Yokohama. Est. 1885 by late Mr. H. Isono; limited liability company May '11. Warranted purveyers to the Imperial Household and the Imperial Navy. Capital ¥500. Branches: Tokyo, Osaka, Kobe, Moji and Seoul. Pres., C. Isono; Mng.-Dir., N. Yonei; Dirs., S. Sano, etc.

Mitsubishi Firm, Ltd., Gs. K., Carries on shipbuilding, Banking, Mining, Iron Works, Trading, Warehousing and Insurance business each as independent company. Trading Co. as organized in 1918 is backed with capital ¥15,000, p.u.; res. ¥3,847. Pres., M. Miyakegawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Yamagishi; Dirs., K. Iwasaki, etc.

Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, K.K., General importers and exporters, Surugacho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. One of the oldest establishments in this line. Reorganized in Oct. '09 as Joint Stock Co. with other enterprises, all practically owned by the 11 branches of the Mitsui family; capital ¥100,000 p.u.; res. ¥35,200. Pres., M. Mitsui; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Yasukawa; Dirs., K. Fukui, M. Fujise. Branches: London, New York, etc.

Mitsui & Co., Gm. K., Suruga-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1893 with capital ¥60,000 in 1920. Controlling centre of all the undertakings run by the Mitsui. Pres. Baron Hachiroemon Mitsui, etc.

Nichibei Silk Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1919, with the object of exporting silk to U.S.A., etc. Capital ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Mng.-Dir., S. Hoshino, etc.

Nippon Shoji Kaisha (Japan Trading Co., Ltd.), K.K., Kitahama, Higashi-ku, Osaka, and Kabuto-cho, Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1917. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥750 p.u.); general exporters and importers. Pre. Y. Kashima; Mng.-Dir., M. Sugimoto, etc.

Okura-gumi, K.K., General exporters and importers, Ginza, Tokyo. The firm organized as a partnership with Baron Kihachiro Okura, well known merchant in the country, president, in 1873. Reorganized as a joint stock Co.. in Dec. '11. Capital ¥10,000. In 1918 the mining and engineering dep'ts. were each formed into an independent company, the former with capital of ¥20,000 (Baron and Mr. Okuras, President and Vice-Pres. and J. Kadono (Mng.-Dir.) and the latter with capital of ¥2,000 and with T. Tokumi as managing director.

Suzuka Firm, Importer, exporter and mfr. of fertilizers, reorganized as K.K. in '20; ¥50,000 fully paid up; 1-chome, Saga-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cho, Fukugawa, Tokyo; connection world-wide. Pres. J. Suzuka.

Suzuki & Co., unltd., Kaigandori, Kobe. Est. Mar. 1887. Capital ¥50,000 p.u. General merchants, manufacturers and shipowners with world-wide connection. In 1927 the Co. was brought to the state of insolvency from undue expansion at the time of the war boom, and is undergoing liquidation and complete reorganization.

Uchida Trading Co., K.K., Naka-cho, Kobe. Est. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u; general exporters and importers. Pres. T. Yagi; Dirs. S. Uchida; T. Murakami, etc.

Yasuda Trading Co., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥7,840 p.u.); carries on various enterprises in which the Yasuda family is solely interested, those being Nail works in Tokyo and Edamitsu (Kyushu), Iron-works at Osaka, godown and transport business, etc. Pres., Zenjiro Yasuda, etc.

Yonei & Co., General importers and exporters, Ginza, Tokyo. Est. in 1887; reorganized as K.K. in 1921; contractors to Government; agents for many foreign Cos.; Branches: Osaka, Kobe, Seoul, etc. Prop. N. Yonei.

Yu-asa Firm, Takakura Higashi-iru, Gojo, Kyoto. Importers and exporters; dealers in metal wares, etc. Prop. Shichizaemon Yu-asa.

Z. Horikoshi & Co., Tori-hatago-cho, Nih., Tokyo. General exporters and importers. Est. 1893; mfrs. of and dealers in silks, silk and straw goods, pearl buttons, rugs, etc. Connection, world-wide. Pres., K. Horikoshi, etc.

Section IX. Fishery and Marine Products

Meiji Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. July 1913. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥392 p.u.); res. ¥75. Pres., K. Fujita; Vice-Pres., I. Yamanaka, etc.

Nichiro Fishery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1914. Cap. ¥17,000 (¥16,993 p.u.); res. ¥1,574; amalgamated Food Stuff Co. and Kamchatka Fishery Co. in 1921. Engaged in fishing in Maritime Provinces. Pres., S. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dir. J. Hiratsuka, etc.

Nippon Fishery Co., K.K., Honminato-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. July 1906. Cap. ¥5,000. (3,573 p.u.). Pres., I. Kato, etc.

Toyo Whaling Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-cho, Nishi-ku, Osaka Est. May. '09. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,276. Pres. I. Yokoyama, etc.

Section X. Flour Milling and Confectionery

Manchuria Flour Milling Co., K.K., Kyobashi Minami Kinroku-cho, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1906. Cap. ¥5,750 (¥3,275 p.u.); res. ¥582. Loss ¥245 carried to next account (1st half, 1925). Pres., T. Yoshimura, etc.

Meiji Confectionary Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1916. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥2,600 p.u.); res. ¥7. Pres., H. Soma, etc.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Morinaga Confectionary Co., K.K., Mita, Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1910, succeeding Mr. Morinaga's confectionery business. Capital ¥15,000 (¥11,400 p.u.); res. ¥1,201. Pres., T. Morinaga; Gen. Mng.-Dir., H. Matsuzaki.

Nippon Flour Milling Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥12,300. Capacity in 24 hours put. at 11,400 barrels in '24 at its 9 shops. Pres. S. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir., T. Takemura, T. Takagi, etc.

Nisshin Flour Milling Co., K.K., Suyehirogashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Mar., 1907. Cap. ¥12,330 (¥7,938 p.u.); res. ¥4,200. Capacity 15,600 barrels in 24 hrs. in '27. Pres. T. Shoda; Mng.-Dirs., T. Ishijima, T. Hoshino, etc.

To-a Flour Milling Co., K.K., Oshima-machi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1906. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; Daily milling capacity 3,500 barrels. Dir. Fujita; Mng.-Dir. M. Tonoki.

Section XI. Glass and Ceramics

Asahi Glass Mfg. Co., K.K., 1-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1909. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥6,875 p.u.); res. ¥3,300; manufacturers of plate glass; run by the Iwasaki family; branch-shops at Amagasaki, Hyogo-ken, etc. Pres., T. Iwasaki; Mng.-Dir., H. Tamura, S. Yamada, etc.

Shinagawa White Brick Mfg. Co., K.K., Kita-Shinagawa, Tokyo-fu. Est. 1875 and organized as K.K., in 1903. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥3,021 p.u.); res. ¥308; yearly output estimated at 30,000,000 fire-proof, and 15,000,000 decorative; have a factory at Osaka and 3 in Fukuoka prefecture. Pres., N. Nishimura; Dirs. M. Yamano-uchi, etc.

Section XII. Insurance

(For details vid. Chap. Insurance)

Aikoku Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1897. Cap. ¥300 (¥75 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., K. Hara, etc.

Asahi Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kyo-machi, Kobe. Est. Aug. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥206. Pres., S. Kusaba; Dirs., T. Okazaki, etc.

Chiyoda Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Minamidenma-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. July 1913. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,042. Pres., I. Kadono; Dirs. M. Naruse, T. Masuda, etc.

Chuo Fire and Accident Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1911. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥523. Pres., K. Morumoto; Dirs., G. Ayukawa, K. Kaijima, M. Fujita, etc.

Daido Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yedobori, Osaka. Est. July 1902; Cap. ¥300 p.u.; res. ¥300. Pres., K. Hirooka; Mng.-Dir., M. Matsui, etc.

Daiichi Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1917. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥178. Pres., S. Yanagi; Dirs., O. Watanabe, N. Shiga, etc.

Jinju Life Assurance Co., K.K., No. 3, 1-chome Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

¥250. Pres., T. Shimogo; Dires., H. Yoshimura, T. Tamaki, etc.

Kobe Kaijo Unso Fire Ins. Co. (Marine, Transit & Fire Ins.), K.K., Akashi-cho, Kobe. Est. May 1907. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥3,750 p.u) res. ¥8,092. Pres., T. Okazaki; Vice-Pres., S. Tanaka; Mng.-Dir., S. Miki; Dirs., C. Ito, K. Kishmoto, etc.

Kyodo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Sonezaki, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1906. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res ¥1,740. Pres., Y. Tadokoro; Mng.-Dir., K. Hirose; Dirs., S. Morimoto, H. Hiromi, etc.

Kyosai Life Ins. Co., K.K., 33 Yoroigashi, Nih., Tokyo. Est. Jan. '80. Cap. ¥30,000 (¥75 p.u.). Pres., Zenshiro Yasuda, etc.

Meiji Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1901. Cap. ¥1,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,250. Pres. K. Kagami, etc.

Meiji Life Ins. Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. One of the leading and earliest ins. Co. Est. 1881. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥375. Pres., T. Takeichi, etc.

Mitsubishi Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koji-machi, Tokyo. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥363. Pres., K. Kagami; Dirs., K. Iwasaki, etc.

Nippon Fire Ins. Co., K.K. Ginza, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Apr. 1892. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,000 p.u.); res. ¥12,659; combines Accident, Marine, and Burglary as subsidiary business. Pres. H. Kawasaki; Mng.-Dirs. K. Yamazaki, T. Kurosawa, etc.

Nippon Life Ins. Co., K.K., Imabashi, Osaka. Est. 1889. Cap. ¥3,000; res. ¥6,630. Pres. K. Yamaguchi; Mng.-Dir. S. Hirose, etc.

Nippon Kyoritsu Fire Ins. Co., K.K., 1-chome, Ginza, Kyo-bashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,300 p.u.); res. ¥125. Pres., K. Hara; Dirs., J. Kadono, S. Ota, etc.

Nippon Marine Ins., Co., K.K., Edobori, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. March 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,650 p.u.); res. ¥3,659. Pres., G. Ukon; Vice-Pres., W. Ukon; Mng.-Dir., F. Ukon, G. Yasoshima; Dirs., S. Yagi, S. Nakamura, etc.

Nisshin Life Ins. Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1904. Cap. 2,000 (¥500. p.u.); res. ¥19,118. Pres. R. Ikeda; Mng.-Dir. K. Harada; Dirs. E. Yamada, G. Masuda, etc.

Osaka Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Kawaguchi-machi, Nishi-ku, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,790 p.u.); res. ¥310. Pres., G. Tarao; Mng.-Dir., U. Iga; Dir., M. Kita, K. Kimura, etc.

San Francisco Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1917. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,800. Pres., M. Ogura; Dirs., S. Niikura; Dirs., T. Matsumoto, etc.

Shin Nippon Fire and Marine Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥9. Pres., Y. Yanagiwara; Dirs., S. Tamura, M. Yokoyama, etc.

Taihei Fire Ins. Co., Yazaemon-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1921. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); Pres., Y. Shida; Dirs., S. Nagahashi, J. Kosaka, etc.

Taihei Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Uchisaiwai-cho, Koj., To-kyo. Est. April 1919. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥19. Pres., T. Murai; Vice-Pres., M. Sauda; Mng.-Dir., J. Okamoto; Dirs., G. Uchino, E. Shibakawa, etc.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Taisho Marine and Fire Ins. Co., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥75. Pres., K. Nanjo; Mng.-Dir., G. Iikawa; Dirs., T. Hara, S. Odagaki, etc.

Teikoku Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '18. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥1,360. Pres. T. Ohara, etc.

Teikoku Kaijo Kasai (Marine & Fire) Ins. Co., K.K. Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1893. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥5,980. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Vice-Pres., T. Nagamatsu; Mng.-Dir., T. Iwasaki, K. Miyake; Dirs., R. Furukado, H. Chijiwa, etc.

Toho (Eastern) Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1911. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥414. Dirs., K. Makoshi, T. Seo, etc.

Tokyo Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. 1887. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,500 p.u.); res. ¥9,330. Pres., Zengoro Yasuda; Vice-Pres., Baron A. Nagamatsu; Mng.-Dirs. R. Komatsu, K. Minami, etc.

Tokyo Marine and Fire Ins. Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1879. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥6,000. Pres., K. Kagami; Mng.-Dir., R. Kimura; Dirs., M. Suenobu, Z. Kirishima, etc.

Yokohama Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Ltd., Honcho, Yokohama. Est. July 1897. Cap. ¥12,500 (¥3,125 p.u.); res. ¥6,900. Pres., K. Isaka; Mng.-Dir., U. Nishikido, etc.

Section XIII. Leather, Leather Goods, Belting, etc.

Japan Leather Co., K.K., Senju, Tokyo-fu. Est. April 1907. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,734; factory at Tokyo, Osaka, Hokkaido, Shanghai and Tientsin. Chairman, Baron T. Ito; Dir. K. Okura, etc.

Meiji Leather Co., K.K., Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1911. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.); res. ¥113; is the sister company of the Sakura-gumi, K.K. Branch in Osaka. Pres. M. Nonaka; Dirs., J. Sekido, G. Uchino, etc.

Section XIV. Metals, Mining, etc.

(For output of Metals, Petroleum Oils and Coal, vid. Chap. Mining)

Asahi Oil Refinery Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1921 with Cap. ¥9,600 (¥9,300 p.u.); res. ¥3,809 absorbed in April 1922 the Teikoku Oil Co., K.K., increasing its capital to ¥9,600 (¥9,300 p.u.); Pres., K. Matsukata; Mng.-Dir. S. Okamoto; Dirs., M. Naruse, etc.

Dai-Nippon Colliery Co., K.K., Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. 1916. Cap. ¥10,500 p.u. Pres. S. Koga, Dirs., Y. Hara, M. Matsumoto, etc.

Hokkaido Tanko Kisen Kabushiki Kaisha (Hokkaido Colliery and S.S. Co.), Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889 and were first engaged in coal mining and railway, but with the railway nationalization in Oct. '06, expanded the colliery work, shipping

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

service; also undertake the manufacture of coke and forestry business. In conjunction with Messrs. Armstrong and Vickers, the Co. opened a steel foundry styled the Nippon Seikosho. Also work their own Wanishi Iron Foundry. Cap. ¥70,000 (¥39,625 p.u.); res. ¥8,100. Chairman T. Dan: Mng.-Dirs. T. Isomura, Executive Dir., K. Akabane; Dirs., K. Takashiro, etc.

Ibaraki Anthracitic Colliery Co., K.K., I-chome, Eiraku-cho, Koji., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896; Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥137,297. Pres. G. Abe; Mng.-Dirs. M. Okabe, etc.

Iriyama Colliery Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April '95. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥4,250 p.u.); res. ¥958; have coal mine in Fukushima prefecture. Dirs., H. Hirose, H. Okura, K. Watanabe, etc.

Iwaki Colliery Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '84. Cap. ¥10,750 (¥9,100 p.u.); res. ¥ 1,919. Chairman, S. Asano; Mng.-Dirs., R. Watanabe, K. Kurata, etc.

Kuhara Mining Co., K.K. Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Branch Office at Higashi-ku Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1912. Cap. ¥75,000 (¥4,125 p.u.); res. ¥33,270; reorganized 1915 as Ltd. Co., increasing cap. from ¥10,000 to ¥30,000; then again to ¥75,000 (¥41,250 p.u.) in 1918; res. ¥36,046; mining chemical-industry and machine making relating to mining, etc., possess Hitachi mines and 339 other metallic leases, 92 coal and 21 miscellaneous leases. In 1917 established big refineries at Mukden and Fushun, South Manchuria. Pres., F. Kuhara; Mng.-Dirs. Takeuchi and Nakayama, Dirs., K. Saito, etc.

Mitsubishi Mining Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. April 1918. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,050; owns gold, silver, and coal mines. Pres., I. Mitani (Vid. Mitsubishi Firm, Section VIII).

Nippon Oil Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. May 1888. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥56,000 p.u.); res. 15,054. Pres. K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dirs., J. Tanaka, M. Tsushimo, T. Nakano; Dirs., K. Nakano., etc.

Osaka Electric Copper Refinery Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. 1883. Cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,750 p.u.); res. ¥1,554. Pres. S. Suzuki; Dirs., S. Yoshida, etc.

Yamashita Mining Co., K.K., Gofuku-cho, Nih., Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥20,000 (½ p.u.); combined with Yamashita S.S. Co. in '20. Pres. K. Yamashita, etc.

Section XV. Machinery, Machines, Tools, etc.

Asano Kokura Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Motohi-machi, Kokura. Est. Dec. 1918. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥6,000 p.u.); res. ¥28. Pres., S. Asano; Mng.-Dir., T. Yokoyama; Dirs., M. Shiraishi, T. Asano, etc.

Kawakita Denki Kigyo (Elec. Enterprise) Co., K.K., Dojima-Hama, Osaka. Est. April 1913. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥5,400 p.u.); res. ¥393; manufacture elect. motors and apparatus. Pres. E. Kawakita; Mng.-Dir. Yamura, etc.

Kisha Seizo Kaisha (R'ly Rolling Stock Mfg. Co., Ltd.), K.K., Nishi-ku Shimaya-machi, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1896; cap. ¥2,700 (fully p.u.); reserves ¥4,656. Pres., Dr. S. Hasegawa; Dir., S. Imamura, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kyushu Seiko Co. (Steel Mill), K.K., Yawata-shi, Fukuoka Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1917. Cap. ¥10 000 (¥5,000 p.u.) Pres., K. Yasukawa; Mng.-Dir., K. Matsumoto, Dirs., S. Yasukawa, S. Murata, etc.

Mitsubishi Nainenki Seizo Kaisha, Ltd., (Internal Combustion Engine Mfg. Co.), Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. May 1920. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; line of business is manufacture of aeroplanes and parts, etc. Pres., K. Funakoshi; Mng.-Dir., Y. Shibuya; Dirs., K. Kimura, H. Takada, etc.

Mitsubishi Denki Kabushiki Kaisha (Electric Engineering Co.), K.K., Yayesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1921 with cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,500 p.u.) Produces internal combustion engines and flying machine motors, etc. Both are run by the Iwasaki family and have their branches at Kobe.

Mitsubishi Seitetsusho (Iron Foundry), K.K., Yaesu-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1917. Cap. ¥25,000 p.u.; res. ¥4,800. Pres., H. Takeda; Mng.-Dir., S. Miyoshi; Dirs., K. Imasaki, etc.

Kobe Seikosho (Kobe Steel Works) K.K., Yakihama-cho, Kobe. Est. Sept. 1905. Cap. ¥20,000 (¥12,500 p.u.); res. ¥4,637. Pres., O. Ito; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yorioka, M. Matsuda; Dirs., I. Suzuki, etc.

Niigata Tekkosho (Engineering Works), K.K., No. 1-chome, Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. June 1910. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥3,640 p.u.); res. ¥359. Mfg. steam engines, pumps, oil well machineries, etc. Pres., K. Hashimoto; Mng.-Dir., K. Sasamura, etc.

Nippon Seikosho (Japan Steel Works), Hon-Kawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Factory at Muroran (Hokkaido). Est. Nov. 1907. Cap. ¥36,000 p.u. res. ¥7,901; Japanese and British; controlled by the Mitsui family. Manufacturing steel, ordnance, etc. Pres., Count A. Kabayama; Dirs. M. Kawabe, Douglas Vickers, etc.

Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kabushiki Kaisha, (Japan Car Manufacturing Co.), K.K., Atsuta, Nagoya. Est. Oct., 1896. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res ¥1,340; manufacture railway carriages, wagons; locos, and also contract various buildings and structures. Pres. T. Taki; Mng.-Dir., S. Amano; Dirs., K. Morimoto, K. Kiwa, etc.

Nippon Steel Pipe Co., K.K., Kawasaki, Kanagawa-ken. Est. June 1912. Cap. ¥21,100 (¥15,225 p.u.); res. ¥701; annual output estimated at 25,000 tons of pipes and 90,000 tons of iron rod, etc. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., M. Shiraishi, etc.

Oshima Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Oshima-machi near Tokyo. Cap. ¥6,000 (¥3,500 p.u.); res. ¥125. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir., T. Hasegawa; Dirs., E. Tanaka, etc.

Shibaura Engineering Works, K.K., Shiba, Tokyo. Est. July 1875. Cap. ¥20,000 p.u.; res. ¥2,377; gradually enlarged since 1891, when the works came into possession of the Mitsui family; reorganized in 1904 as K.K. Pres. K. Iwahara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kishi, etc.

Sumitomo Seikosho (Steel Mill), K.K., Shimaya-cho, Osaka. Est. Dec. 1915. Cap. ¥12,000 (¥9,000 p.u.); res. ¥420. Pres., K. Nakata; Mng.-Dirs., J. Matsumoto, E. Kato; Dirs., K. Yukawa, J. Kawada, etc.

Toyo Seitetsu Co. (Iron Works), K.K., Zenigame-cho,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1917. Cap. ¥40,000 (¥34,000 p.u.) Pres., S. Go; Mng.-Dirs., K. Nakajima, K. Nishino; Dirs., S. Ohashi, R. Toyama, etc.

Tokyo Steel Material Works, K.K., Oshima-machi near Tokyo. Est. April 1917. Cap. ¥400 p.u.; res. ¥30. Pres., T. Hayashiya; Dirs., M. Hattori, K. Nonaka, etc.

Section XVI. Paper and Paper Wares

(For details vid. Paper, Chap. Industry)

Fuji Paper Mill. Co., K.K., Sanjikkembori, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1887. Cap. 77,700 (¥58,903 p.u.); res. ¥8,389; amalgamated Nippon P.M. Co. in 1911 and Asahikawa Electric Cos. in '16, Hokkaido Kogyo Co. in '19, Yokkaichi Tokyo P. Mfg. Cos. in '20, Nippon Chemical Paper-stuff Co. in '22 and Umezu and Kumano P. Mfg. Cos. in 1924; own 10 mills in Shizuoka-ken, Hokkaido and Osaka; 3 branches in China; annual product 408 million lbs. Pres. H. Okawa; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Anamizu, etc.

Karafuto Industrial Co., K.K. Tomarie-machi, Karafuto. Branch, Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Dec. 1913. Cap. ¥33,617 (¥32,917 p.u.); res. ¥1,145, engaged in manufacture of pulp and also in supply of electric power. Pres., H. Okawa; Dirs., E. Tanaka, etc.

Kyushu Paper Mill. Co., K.K., Kumamoto, Kyushu. Est. in July 1903. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥691. Pres., H. Okawa; Mng.-Dir. T. Hasegawa, etc.

Mitsubishi Paper Mill. Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Founded and run by the Iwasaki family as Gm.k.; reformed in 1918 as such. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥8,000 p.u.); res. ¥4,800. Pres. T. Tawara; Dirs., K. Kimura, E. Fujino. The Co. runs two mills, one styled **Takasago Mill** at Takasago, Hyogo-ken, est. 1900, and the other **Nakagawa Mill** in Tokyo, est. 1917, etch with annual output of about 16,000 tons.

Oji Paper Mill. Co., K.K. General office; Kita-Toshima-gun near Tokyo. Founded in 1873. Cap. ¥65,916. (¥45,511 p.u.); res. ¥16,720. Mills at Tomakomai and 9 other places. Subsidiary concerns; Chosen Paper Mfg. Co., Karafuto Industrial Co., etc. Annual output: Paper—154,677,544 kin. Pres., G. Fujihara; Mng.-Dirs., K. Takashima, etc.

Section XVII. Printing and Publishing

Nisshin Insatsu Co., Ltd., Enoki-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. April 1907. General printing: Cap. ¥1,000 (¥725 p.u.) Pres., K. Ichijima; Mng.-Dir. S. Kokuye, etc.

Shuyeisha Printing Co., Ltd., Kaga-cho, Ushigome, Tokyo. Est. Jan. 1894. General printing. Cap. ¥4,000 (¥2,500 p.u.) Pres. Y. Sugiyama; Mng.-Dir., H. Aoki; Dirs., R. Suzuki, etc.

Toppan Printing Co., K.K., Nicho-machi, Shitaya, Tokyo. Est. June 1923. Cap. ¥3,000 (½ p.u.) Pres., G. Inoue; Mng.-Dir., T. Nakanishi; Dirs., K. Hosaka, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Section XVIII. Shipping

Chosen Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Seoul, Korea. Est. April '12. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u.; rés. ¥932; own 34 vessels and 29,571.18 tons gross. Pres. D. Onda; Dirs. J. Nomura, T. Oike, etc.

Japan-China Steamship Co.=Nisshin Kisen Kaisha.

Kinkai Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1923. Cap. ¥7,000 (4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,410. Pres., A. Shimamura.

Kokusai (International) S.S. Co., K.K., Kaigan-dori, Kobe. Est. July 1919 with the combination of several prominent ship-owners. Cap. ¥80,000 (¥70,720 p.u.); res. ¥2,938. Tokyo Branch in the Kaijo Building, Marunouchi, Koj. Pres. S. Kurokawa; Dirs., N. Kaneko, M. Abe, etc.

Nippon Yusen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Cap. ¥106,250 (¥64,250 p.u.); res. ¥42,062; 124 vessels, 528,019 tons. Pres., T. Shirani; Mng.-Dirs., N. Otani, R. Takeda; Dirs. T. Kikuchi, etc.

Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, (Japan-China S.S. Co.), K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1907. Cap. ¥16,200 (¥10,125 p.u.); res. ¥4,850. Pres., B. Mori; Mng.-Dir., B. Tsunoda; Dirs., K. Hori, etc.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha, K.K., 64-Yashiki, Tomishima-cho, Minato-ku, Osaka. Est. May 1874. Cap. ¥100,000 (¥62,500 p.u.); res. ¥36,854. Pres., K. Hori; Vice-Pres., R. Fukao; Mng.-Dirs., S. Murata, etc.

Tokyo Bay S. S. Co., K.K., Shin-Funamatsu-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1889. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,400 p.u.); res. ¥695. Pres., R. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., S. Inaki, etc.

Toyo Kisen Kaisha, K.K., Eiraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. July 1896. Cap. ¥32,500 (¥22,750 p.u.) Pres., S. Asano; Dirs., H. Okawa, etc.

Section XIX. Shipbuilding

(See Shipbuilding, Chap. Shipping, etc.)

Ishikawajima Dockyards, K.K., Tsukuda-jima, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Shipbuilding and Engineering Works; one of the oldest private establishments; reorganized in Jan. 1887 as K.K. with expanded business. Cap. ¥3,000 p.u. Mng.-Dir. Uchida, Dirs., K. Kurita, etc.

Kawasaki Dockyard Co., K.K., Higashi-Kawasaki-machi, Kobe; founded in 1878 by Mr. Shozo Kawasaki; reorganized in '96 as K.K.; cap. ¥90,000 (¥63,000 p.u.); res. ¥29,083. Started 1917 marine transportation business and its iron works newly built at suburbs of Kobe have begun to manufacture iron plate. Pres., Kojiro Matsukata; Dirs., G. Nomoto, etc.

Mitsubishi Shipbuilding Co., K.K., 1-chome, Yaesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo; formerly part of the Mitsubishi Firm; reorganized in 1918 as an independent joint stock company with the nominal capital of ¥50,000; (see the Mitsubishi Firm under Sec. VIII.)

Osaka Iron Works, K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. March 1914 as K.K., ¥12,000 (¥10,500 p.u.) Pres. H. Tsumura, Dirs. B. Iijima, etc.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Uraga Dockyard Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho, Kojimachi, Tokyo. Est. June 1897. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥4,375 p.u.); res. ¥1,645. Pres., J. Imaoka; Dir. N. Murakami, etc.

Yokohama Dockyard Co., K.K., Nagasumi-cho, Yokohama. Est. June 1891. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,562. Pres., H. Fujishima, Mng.-Dir., K. Ikuno, Dirs., K. Hara, etc.

Section XX. Railways and Tramways, Steam and Electric (Municipal Undertakings Excluded)

Chichibu Railway Co., K.K., Kumagaya-machi, Saitama. Est. Nov. 1899. Cap. ¥5,550 (¥3,650 p.u.); res. ¥241. Pres., K. Morol; Dirs., K. Yoneyama, etc.

Chosen Railway Co., K. K., Keijo, Seoul. Est. April 1916; capital ¥54,500 amalgamating six Railway Co's.; ¥17,650 p.u.; res. ¥235. Pres., H. Okawa; Vice-Pres., T. Fukuhara; Dirs., T. Hasegawa, etc.

Chugoku Railway Co., K.K. Kami-Ifuku, Okayama. Est. April 1896; cap. fully p.u., ¥4,300; res. ¥850. Pres., I. Sugiyama; Dirs., K. Kondo, etc.

Fuji-Minobu Railway Co., K.K., Kita-Inari-cho, Shitaya, To-Kyo. Est. April 1912. Cap. ¥16,000 (¥4,600 p.u.); res. ¥200. Pres., R. Horiuchi. Dirs., K. Nezu, K. Takemura, etc.

Geibi Railway Co., K.K., Kaniya-cho, Hiroshima. Est. April 1912; capital ¥6,000 (¥5,050 p.u.); res. ¥143. Pres., K. Imada; Dirs., M. Nakamura, etc.

Hanshin Kyuko Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kadota-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Oct. 1907 with a capital of ¥32,000 and fused Inawashiro Hydraulic Electric Railway Co. in 1921. Cap. ¥30,000 p.u.; res. ¥3,351. Pres., I. Kobayashi; Dirs., T. Hayami, etc.

Hanshin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Omono-mura, Osaka B. O. Umeda, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. 1897; Cap. ¥30,000 (¥28,750 p.u.); res. ¥2,399. Pres., S. Misaki; Dirs., K. Kosone, T. Shima, etc.

Hakata Bay Railway Co., K.K., Nishi-Tozaki, Kasuya-gun, Fukuoka. Est. June 1900; cap. ¥6,330 (¥3,481 p.u.); res. ¥232. Pres., K. Ota; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, T. Yamaguchi, etc.

Ina Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shintomi-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1907; cap. ¥25,000 (¥15,500 p.u.); res. ¥937. Pres. K. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., G. Ihara, Dirs., A. Yamaguchi, etc.

Iyo Railway Co., K.K., Minato-machi, Matsuyama. Est. Dec. 1886; cap. ¥28,312 (¥21,064 p.u.): res. ¥2,307. Pres., K. Inoue; Vice-Pres., M. Abe; Dirs., I. Shinno, E. Okamoto, etc.

Keihan Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hirakata-machi, Kawachi-gun, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1906; capital ¥75,000 (¥46,944 p.u.); res. ¥3,710. Pres., M. Ota; Dirs., K. Watanabe, K. Hamazaki, etc.

Keihin Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kawasaki-machi, Kanagawa. Est. Mar. 1905. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥10,050 p.u.); res. ¥1,395. Pres., M. Aoki; Mng.-Dir., M. Handa; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, etc.

Keio Electric Railway Co., K.K., Hatagaya-mura, near Tokyo. Est. Sept. 1910; cap. ¥12,000 (¥7,125 p.u.); res. ¥588. Pres., T. Inouye; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Kanamitsu, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Keisei Electric Railway Co., K.K., Oshiage-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. July 1909; cap. ¥20,000 (¥10,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,341. Pres., T. Honda; Dirs., J. Toshimitsu, etc.

Meguro-Kamata Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est. 1922; cap. ¥5,000 (¥4,624 p.u.); res. ¥76. Pres., M. Ichihara; Mng.-Dir., K. Goshima, Dirs., K. Oaki, etc.

Musashino Railway Co., K.K., Ikebukuro, Tokyo. Est. June 1912; capital ¥6,000 (¥2,700 p.u.); res. ¥57. Pres., I. Ishikawa; Dirs., M. Kobayashi, G. Takahashi, etc.

Nankai Electric Railway Co., K.K., Minami-ku, Naniwa, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1895; cap. ¥70,000 (¥38,600 p.u.); res. ¥3,367. Pres., C. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir., I Okada, Dirs., Otsuka, etc.

Odawara Electric Railway Co., K.K., Odawara, Kanagawa Prefecture. Est. Sept. 1888; cap. ¥6,600 (¥4,932 p.u.); res. ¥88. Pres., T. Nakane; Vice-Pres., K. Mori; Mng.-Dirs., K. Kiyooka, Y. Kikuchi, etc.

Odawara Kyuko Electric Railway Co., K.K. Yuraku-cho 1-chome Koj., Tokyo. Est. 1923; Cap. ¥13,500 (¥2,700 p.u.), Pres. T. Toshimitsu; Mng.-Dirs., K. Yoshimura, R. Ito, etc.

Oji Electric Railway Co., K.K., Sugamo-machi, near Tokyo. Est. 1910; cap. ¥14,000 (¥8,375 p.u.); res. ¥818. Pres., T. Uemura; Mng.-Dirs., Y. Kodaira; Dirs., K. Hirohashi, M. Miyamoto, etc.

Osaka Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-machi, Tennoji, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1910; cap. ¥40,000 (¥18,000 p.u.); res. ¥1,028. Pres. T. Otsuki; Mng.-Dirs., M. Kanamori, Dirs., J. Nagata, etc.

Tamagawa Electric Railway Co., K.K., Shibuya-machi near Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1903; cap. ¥12,500 (¥7,250 p.u.); res. ¥761. Pres., O. Tsuda; Dirs., S. Aoyama, etc.

Tobu Railway Co., K.K., Komme-Kawara-machi, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. 1897. Amalgamated Tojo Railway Co. in 1920. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥18,300 p.u.); res. 3,749. Pres. K. Nezu; Mng.-Dirs., D. Yoshino, K. Hara, etc.

Tokyo Subway Railway Co., K.K., Eiraku-cho 2-chome, Koj., Tokyo; the only subway undertaking under official charter and contemplates construction of about 9 miles in Tokyo. Work licensed in 1924 and its first section (Uyeno-Asakusa, about 1½ m.) open to traffic Dec. 1927. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥3. Pres., R. Nomura; Dirs., T. Hayakawa, etc.

Tokyo-Yokohama Electric Railway Co., K.K., Kami-Osaki near Tokyo. Est. June 1910; cap. ¥5,000 (¥3,515 p.u.); res. nil. Pres., T. Yano; Mng.-Dirs., K. Goshima; Dirs., M. Ichihara, etc.

Section XXI. Silk-reeling, Spinning and Weaving

Dai-Nippon Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Bingo-machi, Higashi-ku, Osaka. The Amagasaki and Settsu Cotton Spinning Cos. were amalgamated to create this Co. in '18. Cap. ¥52,000 p.u.; res. ¥26,500. Pres., K. Kikuchi, etc.

Fuji Gassed Yarn Spinning Co., K.K., Nihombashi-ku, Tokyo. Founded Sept. 1896. Cap. ¥45,500 (¥34,000 p.u.); res. 8,120. Originated Fuji Pongee. Oragigawa Menpu Co. was amalgamated in '06 and Tokyo Gas Yarn Spinning Co. in next year. Pres., K. Mori-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

mura; Mng.-Dir., T. Mochida; Dirs., S. Miyamoto, Y. Shikamura, etc.

Fukushima Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., 2-chome, Tamae-cho, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. Aug. 1892. Cap. ¥8,000 (¥5,600 p.u.); res. ¥6,200. Pres., S. Yatsushiro, etc.

Godo Keori (Woollen Weaving) Co., K.K., Nakatsu-hon-cho, Higashi Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. Mar. 1927 by the merger of Mosurin Boshoku (Muslin-de-Laine Spin. Co.) and Tokyo Keori (Wool Spin. Co.). Cap. ¥36,000 (¥25,000 p.u.); res. ¥250. Pres. K. Inabata; Mng.-Dirs. Y. Kanehara, etc.

Hinode Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Hidaka, Wakayama Prefecture. Est. May 1912. Cap. ¥10,500 (½ p.u.) Pres., C. Ito; Mng.-Dir., E. Okawa; Dirs., K. Yonezawa, etc.

Nisshin Spinning Co., K.K., Kameido near Tokyo. Est. '07; rings 66,322, throwings 242,120. Cap. ¥27,000 (¥16,125 p. u.); res. ¥4,155. Pres., S. Miyajima; Mng.-Dir., Y. Murata, etc.

Kanegafuchi Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Sumida, near Tokyo. Est. June '87. Cap. ¥60,000 (¥28,596 p.u.); res. ¥30,938. Chairman of Dirs., Y. Muto; Mng.-Dir. R. Nagao, H. Yamaguchi; Dirs., M. Fuji, etc.

Katakura Raw Silk Mfg. Co., K.K., Tatami-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Yokohama Office, 1998 Yamashitacho; also branches at Kobe & Osaka. Est. 1877. Cap. ¥52,750 (¥26,375 p.u.); res. ¥14,000. Annual production 5,500,000 lbs. Pres., K. Katakura; Vice-Pres., G. Imai, etc.

Kishiwada Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kishiwada, near Osaka. Est. Nov. 1892. Cap. ¥9,750 (¥6,186 p.u.); res. ¥9,837; rings 148,161 and looms 350. Pres., J. Terada, etc.

Kurashiki Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Kurashiki, Okayama-ken. Est. '87; total rings 88,984. Cap. ¥17,200 (¥12,350 p.u.); res. ¥5,100. Pres., M. Ohara; Dirs., S. Hara, etc.

Naigai Cotton Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Sept. 1887. Cap. ¥2,500 (¥1,250 p.u.); res. ¥14,034. Pres., A. Takei; Dirs., H. Abe, S. Amagi, etc.

Nippon Cotton Trading Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka. Est. '92. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥26,000 p.u.); res. ¥19,751. Chiefly engaged in wholesale of cotton. Branches at Tientsin, Dairen, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bombay, Texas and New York. Pres. M. Kita; Vice-Pres. B. Yamada.

Nippon Linen Co., K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. '14. Cap. ¥15,000 p.u.; own 19 linen factories in Hokkaido and 2 factories near Tokyo. Pres. K. Kambe; Dirs. T. Yamaboshi, etc.

Nippon Seifu Co., Mokojima, Kii-gun, near Kyoto. Mfrs. of cotton yarn, fabrics, and dyeing, etc. Est. Nov. '96. Cap. ¥3,000 (¥2,250 p.u.) Pres., M. Ono; Mng.-Dir., S. Mizutani, etc.

Nippon Silk Throwing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. Dec. 1902. Cap. ¥3,375 (¥3,075 p.u.). Throwing Mills at Kiryu, Yonezawa, Fukushima and Hodogaya. Spindles, 79,000; patent processes for crape fancy yarns. Pres., Y. Mayebara, etc.

Nippon Woolen Fabrics Co., K.K., Nishide-machi, Kobe. Est. Dec. 1896: have factories at Tokyo and Kakogawa, and have begun 1917 for the first time in Japan to manufacture thin woolen

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

cloth. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥27,500 p.u.); res. ¥16,794. Pres., S. Kawanishi; Mng.-Dir., K. Tsukawaki, etc.

Osaka Godo Cotton Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Osaka. Est. Jan. 1900. Cap. ¥18,750 (¥16,562 p.u.); res. 15,100. Pres., F. Taniguchi; Vice-Pres., H. Akiyama; Mng.-Dir., K. Sumita, etc.

Osaka Woolen Spinning Co., K.K., Toyosaki-machi, Nishinari, Yodogawa-ku, Osaka. Est. April 1891. Cap. ¥3,500 (¥2,000 p.u.); res. ¥997; manufacture and deal in woolen goods. Pres. E. Shibakawa; Mng.-Dir. Y. Hirata, etc.

Ryomo Weaving and Finishing Co., K.K., Kiryu, Gumma-ken. Est. Mar. 1912. Cap. ¥2,000. Mfrs. of silk crape, taffeta, and cotton fabrics. The finishing machines loaned by the government. Pres., T. Kaneko; Mng.-Dir., H. Iizuka, etc.

Teikoku Linen Co., K.K., Uragashi, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est July 1907. Cap. ¥31,750 (¥18,850 p.u.); res. ¥1,015. Pres., Z. Yasuda; Mng.-Dirs., J. Sakamoto, etc.

Tokyo Muslin, K.K., Minami-Katsushika, near Tokyo. Est. Mar. 1896. Cap. ¥30,512 (¥19,262 p.u.); res. ¥2,152. Pres., G. Aoki; Mng.-Dir., H. Tosaka, etc.

Tokyo Orimono (Textile) Co., 3-chome, Senju, Tokyo. Est. 1902. Cap. ¥7,000 (¥3,750 p.u.) Dyer and printer; mfr. all kinds of cotton piece goods. Pres. Y. Shioda; Mng.-Dirs. S. Takamura and K. Esaki.

Toyo Muslin Co., K.K., Cap. ¥11,160 (¥10,075 p.u.); res. ¥120. Pres. K. Wakao; Dirs. I. Wakao, T. Kambe, etc.

Toyo Spinning Co., K.K., Dojima, Kita-ku, Osaka. Est. June 1914. Cap. ¥51,850 (¥36,850 p.u.); res. ¥39,650. Owns 22 factories. Pres. T. Saito; Vice-Pres., F. Abe, etc.

Section XXII. Miscellaneous

Akita Timber Co., K.K., Noshiro, Akita. Est. March, '07, amalgamating with the Noshiro Hanzai, Akita Seizai and Noshiro Zaimoku Cos. Cap. ¥11,000 (¥7,400 p.u.) Pres., S. Kikuchi; Mng.-Dirs., J. Aizawa, E. Shimizu; Dirs, E. Takemura, etc.

Asahi Shimbun, Tokyo and Osaka, K.K. Est. 1892 and reorganized as such in Aug. 1919 with cap. ¥1,500 p.u. President R. Murayama, former proprietor.

Hakone Real Estate Co., K.K., Marunouchi, Tokyo. Est. April 1920. Cap. ¥22,000 (¥5,500 p.u.); res. ¥228 Pres., Y. Tsutsumi; Mng.-Dirs., S. Yakao, etc.

Hoshi Seiyaku Kabushiki Kaisha, Gotanda, near Tokyo. Cap. ¥13,000 p.u.; res. ¥1,849; patent medicines, Pres., H. Hoshi; Dirs., S. Kurisu, K. Yahata, etc.

Imperial Hotel, Uchiyamashita-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1890. Cap. 6,000 (¥4,500 p.u.): res. ¥176. Pres., Baron K. Okura: Mng.-Dir. T. Kobayashi.

Keihan Real Estate Co., K.K., Funadaiku-cho, Osaka. Est. Nov. 1918. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥5,800 p.u.): res. ¥307. Pres., K. Watanabe: Dirs., M. Ota, M. Muraki, etc.

Mitsubishi Warehousing Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Koj., Tokyo. The Tokyo Warehousing Co., est. 1916, assumed the present name

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

in March '18, with extended business and increased capital to ¥10,000 (p.u. full); have branches at Kobe and Osaka. Pres. I. Tanimoto, etc.

Nitto Seihyo Co., K.K., Nakanogo, Honjo, Tokyo. Est. June 1919; own 114 factories and capacity is 4,203 tons. Cap. ¥30,459 (¥23,193 p.u.); res. ¥2,450. Pres., H. Wago; Mng.-Dir. T. Takagi, etc.

Osaka Asahi Shimbun Co., K.K., Nakanoshima, Osaka, Est. 1879. Cap. ¥4,000; run also the Tokyo Asahi Shimbun. Pres. R. Murayama.

Osaka Electric Bulb Co., K.K., Nishinari-gun, Osaka. Est. 1907. Cap. ¥2,000 (¥1,250 p.u.) Pres. S. Watanabe; Mng.-Dir. K. Tamura; Dir. K. Kimura, etc.

Osaka Mainichi Shimbun Co., K.K., Osaka. Est. Dec. 1893; reorganized as K.K. in 1898. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; run also the Tokyo Nichi-Nichi. Pres., H. Motoyama.

Shochiku Cinema Co., K.K., Uneme-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1920. Cap. ¥6,875 p.u. Pres., Shirai, Mng.-Dir., T. Otani; etc.

Tamagawa Water-Works Co., K.K., Irarai-machi, near Tokyo. Est. Feb. 1918. Cap. ¥5,000 p.u.; res. ¥162. Pres., K. Kurihara; Mng.-Dir., C. Noguchi; Dirs., K. Takibana, W. Nakahara, etc.

Teikoku Cold Storage Co., K.K., No. 12 Akashi-cho, Kyobashi, Tokyo. Est. March 1907. Cap. ¥4,765 (¥2,275 p.u.); res. ¥159. Pres., T. Takahashi; Dirs., E. Shirai, etc.

To-a Kogyo (Industrial) Co., K.K., Yayesu-cho, Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1919. Cap. ¥20,000 (012,888 p.u.); res. ¥1,450; supplies funds for undertakings in China. Mng.-Dir., R. Shiraiwa; Dirs., J. Kadono, etc.

Tokyo Building Co., K.K., 1-chome, Gofuku-cho, Nihom., Tokyo. Est. Aug. 1896. Cap. ¥10,000 (¥6,250 p.u.) Building contractors; loaners on and brokers in real estates; branches at Yokohama, Seoul, Tientsin, etc. Pres., I. Yabuta; Mng.-Dir., H. Nagataki; Dirs., Z. Yasuda, etc.

Tokyo Rubber Industry Co., K.K., Ochiai-machi near Tokyo. Est. April 1917. Cap. ¥2,500 p.u.; res. ¥115. Pres., K. Fujita; Mng.-Dirs., S. Nagai, Y. Saito; Dirs., T. Yoshimura, H. Tatsumi, etc.

Tokyo Taxi-Cab Co., K.K., Shitaya Inari-cho, Tokyo. Est. 1918. Cap. ¥8,450 (¥5,930 p.u.); intended for the present to run 180 taxies, 100 goods-waggons and 100 auto-cars on hire in Tokyo. Mng.-Dir. R. Horiuchi, N. Sagimoto; Dirs. S. Wakao, T. Suzuki, etc.

Toshin Warehouse Co., K.K., Honkawaya-cho, Nihombashi, Tokyo. Est. Oct. 1919. Cap. ¥15,000 (¥11,500 p.u.); res. ¥2,330. Pres. T. Mitsui; Man.-Dirs. H. Okumura & R. Kadono.

Toyo Takushoku Kaisha (Oriental Development Co.), K.K., Yuraku-cho, Koj., Tokyo. Est. Nov. 1908. Cap. ¥50,000 (¥35,000 p.u.); res. ¥5,045. Pres., K. Watanabe, etc.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX C

LEARNED AND SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Agricultural Association, Japan. — Founded 1881; publishes monthly organ "Dai Nippon Nokai-ho," and maintains Tokyo Agricultural College (private) in Tokyo as its educational institution; mem. 38,000. Hon. Pres. H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres. Marq. K. Matsudaira; Vice-Pres., Count M. Hotta; Dir., Dr. S. Sawamura. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Founded 1924; issues Journal of the Agricultural Chemical Society of Japan, in Japanese, (abstract in European languages), monthly; mem. 1280; Pres. U. Suzuki, D. Agr. Office, Inst. of Agr. Chem., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

America's Friends Society (Beiyu-Kyokai).—Est. 1906 by Japanese who have stayed in America and by Americans staying in Japan, with the object of promoting friendly relation between the two countries; mem. about 300. Add. 3 Shibaguchi I-chome, Tokyo.

Anthropological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1884; issues The Anthropological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 450; Chief Secretary A. Matsumura, D. Sc. Office, Anth. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Architectural Society, Japan.—Founded 1917; publishes an organ, entitled "Architecture and Society"; mem. 1,200. Pres. Y. Kataoka. Add. Dojima Bldg., Osaka.

Architectural Society, Tokyo.—Mem. 3,000; Pres., T. Sone, Dr. Eng. Office, Kojimachi Yaesucho, Tokyo.

Asiatic Society of Japan.—Pioneer association of the kind in Japan and was est. about 1880 by the late Sir Earnest Satow and others in Japan for studying and investigating Japanese customs, history, literature, etc. Meeting held monthly and proceedings published occasionally and distributed to members gratis. Pres. Dr. W. H. Solf; Vice-Pres. Rev. A. K. Reischauer & G. B. Sansom; Treasurer. N.K. Roscoe. Office. Osaka Bldg., Koj. Uchisaiwai-cho I-chome, Tokyo.

Association for Japanese Geographers.—Est. 1923; publishes The Geographical Review of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 64. Pres. N. Yamasaki, D. Sc. Office, Geog. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Association of Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1817; publishes The Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 862. Pres. T. Takamatsu, D. Eng. Office, 5 Higashi-dori, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Association of Patent Attorneys.—A foundation est. April, 1922, as an advisory body in legal matters; mem. 700. Dirs., K. Inomata, S. Horie, etc. Add. Patent Bureau, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Association of the Research on the Gastro-enterology, The.—

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Est. 1926; publishes The Journal of Gastro-enterology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1270. Pres. I. Matsuo, M.D. Office, Univ. Hosp., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Astronomical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1908; publishes The Astronomical Herald, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Chairman, K. Sotome, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Ast. Obs., Mitaka-mura, Tokyo-fu.

Aviculture Society, Japan.—Established '20; associated with National Association of Audubon Society, America (Pres. Dr. T. Y. Pearson). Representatives, K. Iwabuchi and S. Washizuka. Office, Care Y. Yanagisawa, Yoyogi Sanya, Tokyo.

Bankers' Association, Osaka.—Founded 1897; mem. 60 banks. Add. Kitaku Nakanoshima, Osaka.

Bankers' Association, Tokyo.—Founded 1880; fund consists of subscriptions in proportion to the capital paid up of the associated banks; mem. 78 banks. Pres., M. Kushida. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Barristers' Society, Japan.—Founded June, 1896; issues a monthly periodical, mem. 2,700. Dirs., C. Iwata, K. Ishii, S. Uzawa, etc. Add. Kojimachi Nishi-Hibiya, Tokyo.

Belgo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1889; mem. about 74 comprising only those who have studied in Belgium. Secy., Mr. S. Akasaka. Add. Azabu Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Botanical Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes a monthly Botanical Magazine. Pres. Dr. J. Matsumura; Mng.-Dir. Dr. K. Shibata. Add. Botanical Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

British Society,—Founded 1908 as a sister Society of the Japan Society of London. Mixed Japanese and British membership of about 250. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Chichibu. Honorary Secretary; Mr. A. W. Medley. Office, No. 1. Enokizaka-machi, Akasaka-ku, Tokyo.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Division of Economics and History, Japanese Committee.—Est. in July, 1912 in accordance with the International Conference of Economists held in 1911 in Berne. The result of investigation is published at the head office in New York, U.S.A. Pres. Baron Y. Sakatani; Secy. Y. Yamamoto. Office at Senshu Daigaku, Kanda, Tokyo.

Cellulose Institute, The.—Est. 1924; publishes The Cellulose Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 450. Office, Kami Fujimae-cho, Hongo-ku, Tokyo.

Central Sanitation Association.—Est. about 20 years ago. A semi-official organ to investigate into general sanitation affairs under the control of the Home Minister. Organized with a standing committee of 30 and a number of prominent medical and sanitation experts. Pres. Home Minister. Add. Home Office, Kojimachi-ku Otemachi, Tokyo.

Central Charity Association.—Created in Tokyo in 1908, at the instance of Viscounts Shibusawa and Kiyoura, and a large number of leading men either in or out of Government service. The object aimed at is to inquire into the modus operandi and condition of charity and relief works at home and abroad; to place charity bodies on a definite system and to bring them into harmonious relation; to bring charity bodies into closer touch

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

with the general public, and to extend guidance and encouragement to charitable works and help their conduct. Chair. Viscount Shibusawa. Office, Kanda Hitotsubashi-dori, Tokyo.

Ceramics Association, Japan.—Founded 1892; issues a magazine; mem. 963. Pres. Visc. K. Kaneko. Add. Fukagawa Mannencho, Tokyo.

Chemical and Physical Research Institute.—Vid. Chapter on Education.

Chemical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1878 as the Tokyo Chemical Society; changed to the present name, 1921; publishes The Journal of the Chemical Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1289; Pres. Y. Shibata, D. Sc. Office, Chem. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Chikyu Gakudan (Association of Geographers & Geologists).—Est. 1924; issues "Chikyu" (The Earth), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Chairman, T. Ogawa, D. Sc. Office, Geo. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Chosen Medical Society.—Est. 1911; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1000; Pres. K. Shiga, M.D. Office, Gov.-Gen. Hos., Renkendo, Keijo.

Civil Engineering Society.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Civil Engineering Society, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 2510 Pres. B. Kusakabe, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Dai Nihon Butokukai (Japan Martial Virtue Ass'n).—Founded 1898; mem. 2,167,376. Pres. Adm. R. Yashiro. Add. Heian Shrine, Kyoto.

Daito Bunka Kyokai (Great Eastern Cultural Ass'n.).—Issues a magazine, "Daito Bunka." Pres. Dr. K. Hiranuma. Office, Kojimachi Fujimicho, Tokyo.

Eiraku Club.—Formed in 1914 by graduates and friends of Waseda University as social organ; mem. about 800; Pres. Dr. S. Takata; Secy. S. Tamura. Add. Kojimachi Eirakucho, Tokyo.

Electric Association, Japan.—Founded 1912; subscription ¥6 a year. Chief Secy., K. Uyeno. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Emigration Society, Japan.—Founded 1914; publishes a bulletin and books; mem. 1,000. Vice-Pres., Dr. J. Soyeda. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Engineering Society.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Engineering Society, in Japanese, The History of the Industry of the Meiji Era, in Japanese, partly issued. Mem. 12. Pres., Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng.; Office, Kojimachi-ku Yaesu-cho, Tokyo.

Esperanto Society, Japan.—Mem. 654; Representative Mem., K. Kosaka. Add. Ushigome Shin-Ogawamachi, Tokyo.

Ex-Service Men's Association.—Founded 1910; mem. 3,000,000. Pres. Gen. K. Kawamura. Add. Ushigome Haramachi, Tokyo.

Fishery Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; and reorganized into a corporation in 1909; issues a monthly organ; mem. 500. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Fushimi. Pres. S. Maki. Add. Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Foreign Trade Association, Japan.—Founded 1886; mem. 620. Holds meetings monthly and publishes its organ, "International Trade" in Japanese monthly. Pres. Baron K. Morimura, Vice-Pres. T. Ishii; Secy. T. Ide. Add. Kyobashi Sojurocho, Tokyo.

Forestry Association, Japan.—Founded 1882; mem. 6,450. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres. Z. Kawase. Add. Akasaka, Tameike, Tokyo.

Franco-Japanese Society.—Founded 1886; mem. over 300. Patrons, Prince Kan-in and French Ambassador; Chief Dir. Baron K. Furuichi, Dr. Eng. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Fuel Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; publishes The Journal of the Fuel Society of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1774; Pres. M. Yoshimura. Office, The Imp. Fuel Res. Inst., Kawaguchi, Saitama.

Geographical Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1879; publishes Geographical Magazine "Chigaku Zasshi," in Japanese, monthly; mem. 272; Pres. Marquis M. Hosokawa. Office, Kobiki-cho 9-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Geological Society of Tokyo, The.—Est. 1893; publishes The Journal of the Geological Society of Tokyo, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 553; Pres. N. Kanehara. Office, Geo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Historical Society.—Mem. 1,000; Pres. Dr. K. Tsuboi. Add. Historical Compilation Committee, Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Hokkaido Coal Mining Association.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Hokkaido Mining Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 51; Pres. T. Takasu. Office, Kita Sanjo, Nishi 2-chome, Sapporo.

Hokkaido Medical Society.—Est. 1922; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 500; Pres. B. Hata, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med. Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Horticultural Association of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues The Journal of the Horticultural Ass'n. of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 150; Pres. H. Hara, D. Agr. Office, Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Horticultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1889; publishes a monthly magazine. Vice-Pres., Visc. T. Fujinami. Add. Shibuya-machi, Tokyo.

Hoseikai.—Founded 1914: the central association in control of the societies for discharged prisoners. Add. Justice Dept., Tokyo.

Illuminating Engineering Society of Japan.—Issues Journal of the Illum. Eng. Soc. of Japan, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1226; Pres. T. Nomura. Office, Denki Club, Yuraku-cho, Koji-machi-ku, Tokyo.

Imperial Academy.—Founded in 1879 and now subject to control of Minister of Education; joined 1906 the International Association of Academies. Members limited to 100 elected from among learned scholars of literature and humanity (1st Dept.), and science pure and applied (2nd Dept.), and are nom. by the Emperor. Pres. is elected by mutural vote for a term of 3 years; undertakes translation and research works; publishes proceedings. Pres. Dr. Sakurai; Manager, Dr. Anesaki. Loc. Uyeno Park, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Imperial Academy of Arts.—(Vid. Chapter on Arts and Crafts).

Imperial Aviation Association.—Founded 1914; mem. 5,000. Patron, H.I.H. Gen. Prince Kuni; Vice-Pres., Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Mitsubishi Building, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Imperial Railway Association.—Founded 1898; publishes as organ Teikoku Tetsudo Kyokai Kwaiho; mem. 2,400. Honorary members confined to those who have rendered distinguished services to railway business. Rep. Mem. K. Watanabe. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Indo-Japanese Association.—Founded 1903; publishes a magazine; fused the Japan-Dutch Society; mem. 1,100. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa; Vice-Pres. Marq. N. Okuma. Add. Kyobashi Tsukiji 3-chome, Tokyo.

Industrial Club, Japan.—A corporation founded in 1917 by manufacturers for investigating various industrial problems, encouraging invention, promoting industry, etc.; mem. totals 710. Chairman, Dr. T. Dan; Mng.-Dir., S. Ohashi, etc. Add. Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Industrial Society, Japan.—Founded 1806; publishes a monthly journal: mem. 1,181. Pres., K. Uchida. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Institute of Electrical Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1888; issues The Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, in Japanese, monthly and The Selected Papers from the Journal of the Inst. of Elec. Eng. of Japan, annually; mem. 5521; Pres. S. Inada. Office., 21 Mitsubishi Bld., Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Institute of Japanese Architects, The.—Founded 1886; issues Journal of Architecture, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4712; Pres. T. Yokoyama, D. Eng. Office, Marunouchi Building, Tokyo.

Institute of Telegraph and Telephone Engineers of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Journal of I.T.T.E.J., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 1784; Pres. Y. Yonezawa. Office, Bureau of Tech. Affairs, Com. & Ind. Dept., Tokyo.

International Educational Society.—Founded 1921; mem. 180. Pres. Count H. Hayashi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

International Law Association.—Publishes a magazine: mem. 340. Pres. Visc. H. Fukuoka. Office, Hongo Akebonocho, Tokyo.

International Press Association.—Founded 1920; Mem. roll about 50. A social organ of prominent Japanese and foreign journalists, foreign press correspondents, etc. Pres. M. Zumoto. Office, Shimbun Rengo Sha, Uchisaiwai-cho Itchome, Tokyo.

International Peace Association.—Est. in 1914 "for breaking down prejudices and antipathy between nations for the sake of justice and humanity and for contributing to world's peace and welfare, etc." Dirs., Dr. M. Niida, J. Okabe, G. Kasuya, N. Seki, etc. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Invalided Soldiers' Home.—Was first started in 1906 at Shibuya, a suburb of Tokyo, and was removed in June '08 to the present site at Sugamo which was presented by the Mitsui family. Only about 80 are at present living in the Home, all the sixteen thousands of invalids, being still at their own homes, partly because the pension for invalided soldiers was somewhat

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

raised soon after the War and also because family ties are very strong in Japan. It has a fund of over ¥440,000 of which ¥100,000 was donated by Mr. I. Morimura.

Iron and Steel Institute of Japan, The.—Est. 1915; issues The Iron and Steel, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1308; Pres. T. Kawamura, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japan-Italian Society.—Founded 1888; mem. 94. Patron, H. I.H. Prince Nashimoto; Pres. Marq. N. Nabeshima. Add. Aoyama Kitamachi, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society.—Founded 1917; mem. 540. Pres. Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Rm. No. 101, Imp. Hotel, Tokyo.

Japan-American Society of Kobe.—Founded 1919; Rep. Mem. S. Tamura. Office, 680 Onozukadori, Kobe.

Japan-China Business Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 200. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Japan Economic Federation.—Est. '13. An associated body of leading business organizations in Japan: Object to investigate various economic problems; joined the International Chambers of Commerce League. Rep. Dr. J. Inouye. Office, Marunouchi Bldg., 7th Floor, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Japan-Germany Society.—Founded 1922; mem. 296; Patron, H.I.H. Prince Kuni; Pres. Dr. Y. Sata. Add. Kitaku Dojima Hamadori, Osaka.

Japan-Mexico Society.—Founded 1927; mem. about 50. Pres. Vice-Adm. Keizaburo Moriyama.

Japan-Siamese Association, The.—Est. in Dec. 1927 with the object to promote friendly relations between Japan and Siam. Mixed membership of Japanese and resident Siamese. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Chichibu; Hon. Pres. the Siamese Minister.

Japanese Association for Advancement of Science.—Est. 1925; issues Report of the annual meetings, in Japanese; mem. 1500; Pres. T. Araki, M.D. (Dir. Kyoto Imp Univ.) Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Association for Tuberculosis, The.—Est. 1923; issues "Kekkaku" (Tuberculosis), in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1400; Pres. T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Tokyo Municipal Sanatorium, Nakata-machi, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Association of Hygiene, The.—Est. 1903; issues Journal of Hygiene and Infectious Diseases, bimonthly; mem. 1100; Pres. C. Yokote, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg. and Bact., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Association of Textile Industry.—Est. 1885; issues The Journal of Fabric Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1500. Office, Shinbori-cho, Shiba-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Ceramic Association.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Ceramic Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1300; Pres. Viscount K. Kaneko. Office, Tohoku Building, Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Dermatoiogical Association, The.—Est. 1901; issues Japanese Journal of Dermatology and Urology, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 2500; Pres.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

K. Doi, M.D. Office, 45 Shimo Niban-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Genetic Society.—Est. 1920; issues Japanese Journal of Genetics, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 428; Chief Secretary, S. Ikeno, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Agr. Exp. Station, Nishigahara, Tokyo.

Japanese Gynecological and Obstetrical Association.—Est. 1902; issues Journal of Japanese Gynecological and Obstetrical Association, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1500; Pres. S. Kinoshita, M.D. Office, Gyn. and Obs. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Microbiological Society.—Est. in 1904; issues Journal of the Japanese Microbiological Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2000; Pres. K. Kiyono, M.D. Office, Mic. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Neurological Society, The.—Est. 1901; issues Neurological Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1200; Superintendent, S. Kure, M.D. Office, Neur. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Ophthalmological Society, The.—Est. 1897; issues Journal of the Japanese Ophthalmological Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 800; Pres. Y. Onishi, M.D. Office, Ophth. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ.

Japanese Pathological Society.—Est. 1911; issues Journal of the Japanese Pathological Society, in Japanese, annually; issues Translation J.P.S., in European; mem. 754; Pres. M. Nagayo, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Pediatric Association.—Est. 1896; issues Pediatric Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3,007; Pres. T. Hirota, M.D. Office, 60 Omote-cho, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society for the Study of Diseases of Digestive Organs.—Est. in 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 3200; Pres. K. Hirayama, M.D. Office, Hosp. of Dig. Org., Uchisaiwai-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Anatomy.—Est. in 1893; mem. 111; Pres. Koganei, M.D. Office, Inst. of Ana., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Brewing.—Est. 1906; issues The Journal of the Japanese Society of Brewing, in Japanese monthly; mem. 14,266; Pres. H. Kuroda. Office, Government Inst. of Brewing, Takinogawa, Tokyo-fu.

Japanese Society of Cancer Research, The.—Est. 1908; issues The Journal of Cancer Research, in European languages, annually, and The Japanese Journal of Cancer Research, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 298; Pres. T. Honda, M.D. Office, Path. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Dental Surgery, The.—Pres. N. Takahashi. Office, 9 Nishiki-cho 3-chome, Kanda-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Internal Medicine.—Est. 1903; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2360; Pres. Dr. K. Tsuji. Office, 11 Tsukiji 3-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

Japanese Society of Laryngology, Otology and Rhinology.—Est. 1893; issues Journal of Japanese Society of Lary., Oto. & Rhinology, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1160; Pres. W. Okada, M.D. Office, Inst. of Lary., Oto. & Rhi., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Japanese Society of Preventive Medicine.—Est. 1923; issues "Hygiene," (in Japanese), monthly; Pres. S. Toda, M.D. Office, Inst. of Hyg., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Surgery, The.—Est. 1899; publishes Journal of the Japanese Society of Surgery, in Japanese; mem. 2000; Pres. R. Torikata, M.D. Office, Institute of Surg., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Society of Veterinary Science.—Est. in 1921; issues Journal of the Japanese Soc. Vet. Sci., quarterly; mem. 317; Pres. N Nitta, D. Vet. Office, Inst. Vet. Sci., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Japanese Urological Association, The.—Est. 1912; issues The Journal of the Japanese Urological Association, in Japanese; mem. 805; Pres. K. Hirokawa, M.D. Office, Derm. & Uro. Inst., Keio Gijuku Univ., Tokyo.

Jishu Kwai.—Est. 1921; publishes The Sky and Waters, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 38; Pres. T. Okada, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Marine Obs., Kobe.

Journalists' Association.—Founded 1920; mem. 600. Rep. mem., T. Nozawa. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Jurisprudence Society, Kyoto.—Organized by University men. Kyoto. Add. Law Coll., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Jurisprudence Society.—Founded 1694; mem. 4,100; publishes an organ. Pres. Dr. S. Hozumi. Add. Law Coll., Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kaikosha (Military Club).—Founded 1877; military officers' club with mem. of 3,000. Pres. Marshal Visc. K. Kawamura. Add. Kudanzaka, Tokyo.

Keimei-kai.—A foundation est. in 1918 with a fund of ¥1,000,000 contributed by Mr. T. Akaboshi, a millionaire, for facilitating special researches, investigations, compilations and invention; translates foreign works; holds lecture meetings; issues publications, etc. Dirs., N. Hirayama (Chairman), S. Tsurumi (Mng.-Dir.), etc. Add. Kaijo Bldg., Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Keio Medical Society.—Est. 1920; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 500; Pres. Baron S. Kitasato, M.D.; Vice-Pres. T. Kitashima, M.D. Office, Keio Univ. Hospital, Yotsuya-ku, Tokyo.

Kiitsu Kyokai (Association Concordia).—Organized about 1900 by leading thinkers and religionists for discussing problems of religion and thoughts. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Koishikawa Hakusan-Gotenmachi, Tokyo.

Kinki Gynecological Society.—Est. 1915; issues "Kinki Fujinkwa Gakkwai Zasshi," in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 1250; Secretaries, H. Okabayashi, M.D., J. Ogata, M.D. Office, Gyn. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kodokan.—Founded 1898; object, promotion of moral and physical culture through practice of "Judo"; mem. 20,000. Pres. J. Kano. Add. Koishikawa Sakashitamachi, Tokyo.

Kojunsha.—Social club; Founded 1879 by graduates of and others connected with Keio University. Mem. over 1,000. Pres., E. Kamada; Chief Dirs., J. Kadono, K. Ishikawa. Add. Kyobashi Nabecho Nichome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kokka Gakkai (Political Science Society).—Issues a magazine; mem 2,000. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Law College. Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Kokubo Gikai (National Defence Association).—Est. about '17 by those interested in the defence problems. Rep. members. Vice-Adm. Kamiizumi and Dr. Matsunami. Office, Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Kyoto Dermatological Society.—Est. 1923; issues Acta Dermatologica, partly in European languages, monthly; mem. 1500; Pres. S. Matsumoto, M.D. Office, Derm. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kyoto Medical Society.—Est. 1904; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1100; Pres. A. Fujinami, M.D. Office, Faculty of Med., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Kyushu Medical Society.—Est. 1907; issues the Journal, mostly in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1400; Pres. I. Kubo, M.D. Office, L.O.R. Inst., Kyushu Imp. Univ.

Latin American-Japanese Society.—Created by Japanese interested in Central and South Americas, or peoples of these republics connected with this country; mem. 120. Add. Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

League of Nations Association.—Founded 1920; issues a monthly entitled "International Knowledge" and pamphlets; mem. 2,000. Pres. Visc. E. Shibusawa. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Librarian's Association, Japan.—Est. 1892; reorganized in '06 for investigating matters concerning library management, etc.; publishes reports; mem. 1,024. Add. Azabu Gazembo, Tokyo.

Life Assurance Society.—Founded 1908; mem. 36 life ass. cos.; publishes a quarterly bulletin; Dirs. Y. Fukuhara, T. Yano, D. Shimogo, etc. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Life Boat Association.—Established in 1889, has at present 72 stations throughout the country with 54 branches, granted ¥15,000 by the Imp. Court in '16. Act. Pres. Viscount T. Hanafusa.

Mammo Bunka Kyokai (Manchuria and Mongolia Cultural Ass'n.).—Founded 1920; mem. 1,942. Pres. T. Kawamura. Add. Dairen City.

Manchuria Medical Association.—Est. 1912; issues Oriental Medicine, monthly; mem. 625; Pres. G. Todani, M.D. Office, Manchuria Med. Col., Hoten.

Mathematical Association of Japan for Secondary Education, The.—Est. 1919; publishes Journal of Math. Ass. Jap., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 1,619; Pres. T. Hayashi, D. Sc. Office, Tokyo Higher Nor. Sch. for Women.

Medical Association of Formosa, The.—Est. 1902; issues The Journal, in Japanese (abstracts in European languages), monthly; mem. 1000; Pres. T. Horiuchi, M.D. Office, Higher Med. Sch., Taihoku.

Medical Association of the Japanese Government Railway, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1921; Pres. S. Sato, M.D. Office, Tokyo Rly Hosp., 903 Sendagaya, Tokyo.

Medical Society, Tokyo.—Publishes an organ; mem. 1,200. Pres. Dr. S. Sato. Add. Med. College, Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Meteorological Society, Japan.—Founded 1882; publishes monthly magazine; mem. 336. Pres. Dr. K. Nakamura. Add. Central Meteorological Observatory, Tokyo.

Military Surgeon Corps, The.—Est. 1909; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 5500; Pres. K. Yamada, M.D. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., War Dep't., Tokyo.

Minakata Botanical Laboratory.—Organized in 1922 for supporting Dr. Kumakusu Minakata, a noted scientist specializing in moss and lichens; fund ¥100,000; publishes reports. Add. Tanabe, Wakayama-ken.

Mining Institute of Japan, The—Est. 1885; publishes The Journal of the Mining Institute of Japan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,186; Pres. A. Matoba, D. Eng. Office, 15 Kaga-cho, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo

Mining Society of Chosen, The.—Est. in 1917; publishes Japanese bulletin, The Mining Society of Chosen, monthly and The Journal of the Mining Society of Chosen, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 243; Hon. Pres. H. Ikeda; Pres. K. Kuroki. Office, Minami Yonekura-cho, Keijo.

Mining Society of Taiwan, The.—Est. 1912; publishes The Journal of the Mining Society of Taiwan, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 205; Pres. Y. Komatsu. Office, Akashi-cho, Taihoku.

National Research Council.—As gazetted on Nov. 26, 1920 it consists of 2 Departments, General Affairs and Scientific; has in maximum 100 scientists as its members. It comprises 8 branches of investigation, physics, chemistry, geography, biology, medicine, engineering, astronomy and geophysics, and cooperates with the International Research Council formed by the late Allied States. It will also serve as a coordinating medium for various scientific associations at home. The first general meeting was held in Dec. 1920. Pres. Dr. Baron K. Furuichi; Vice-Pres. Dr. J. Sakurai.

National Society of Medicine (Kokka-Igaku-kai).—Members, 3,500; dues, ¥4.80. Add. Medical Jurisprudence Dept., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

National Society of Physiology, The.—Est. 1924; issues The Physiological Studies, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 2623; Pres. H. Ishikawa, M.D. Office, Physiological Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Naval Medical Association, The.—Est. 1887; issues The Journal, in Japanese, quarterly; Pres. I. Hirano, Surgeon Vice-Admiral. Office, Bureau of Med. Aff., Navy Dep't., Tokyo.

Nihon Kodokai.—Founded 1876; object, promotion of national morality; mem. 8,100. Pres., Count S. Tokugawa. Add. Kanda Nishiogawamachi, Tokyo.

Nihon Teiyen Kyokai (Japan Garden Society).—publishes a monthly magazine the Teiyen (Garden). Pres., Dr. S. Honda. Add. Shimototsuka, Tokyo.

Nippon Club.—Est. 1888 by Japanese; is a non-political institution. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Nippon Jindokai (Japan Humane Society).—Created in June 1914 by a number of Japanese and foreign ladies in Tokyo.

Oriental Association (formerly called Taiwan Kyokai).—Founded 1898, for developing resources in Formosa, Korea and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Manchuria. Has established schools in Tokyo, Seoul, Dairen, etc. bringing up students to devote themselves to colonization work; issues monthly magazine, Toyo Jiho; mem. 3,000. Pres. Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Oriental Medical Association, Kyoto.—Est. 1926; issues Oriental Journal of Diseases of Infants, in Japanese, quarterly; mem. 700; Pres. T. Suzuki, M.D. Office, Ped. Inst., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Ornithological Society of Japan, The—Est. '13; mem. about 100. Associated with the National Association of Audubon Society of America (Pres. Dr. T. G. Pearson); Issues a bulletin twice a year, also publishing books and pamphlets concerning ornithology and holding periodical meetings thrice a year. Pres. Prince Takatsukasa; Dir. Dr. N. Kuroda. Office, Zoo. Inst., Science Coll., Imp. Tokyo Univ.

Pan-Pacific Society.—Founded '23 by those interested in the Pacific problems. Holds occasional meetings. President Prince I. Tokugawa. Office: Imperial Hotel, Tokyo.

Peers' Club.—Est. '74 as a social body of the titled class. Mem. about 900. Pres. Prince I. Tokugawa. Add. Toranomon, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

Pharmaceutical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1881; issues Pharmaceutical Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4006; Pres. N. Nagai, D. Sc., D. Phar. Office, Shimo Miyabi-cho, Ushigome-ku, Tokyo.

Philosophical Society, Kyoto.—Organized by the professors and graduates of Philosophical Course, Kyoto Imp. Univ. Add. Kyoto Imp. University.

Philosophical Society, Tokyo.—Issues a magazine; mem. 1,000. Pres. Dr. T. Inouye. Add. Lit Coll., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1879, as Mathematical Society of Tokyo; changed to the present name, 1919; publishes Proceedings of the Physico-Mathematical Society of Japan, in Japanese; mem. 713; Chairman, K. Terasawa, D. Sc. Office, Phy. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Physiological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1922; mem. 100; secretary in charge, K. Hashida, M.D. Office, Phys. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Phytopathological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1917; issues Annals of the Phytopathological Society of Japan, partly in English; mem. 300; Pres. S. Kusano, D. Sc. Office, 12 Hara-machi, Koishikawa-ku, Tokyo.

Protection of Animals, Kanagawa-ken Society for.—Founded in 1906 mostly by foreigners, later expanded and joined by many Japanese members, having the Prefectural Governor as President. Office, at the prefectural office, Yokohama.

Protection of Animals, Kobe Society for.—Founded in 1908 by Japanese and foreign residents in the port city.

Protection of Animals, Tokyo Society for.—Organized in 1904 under the promotion of several Unitarian ministers and members. Office, Azabu Hommuracho, Tokyo.

Red Cross Society of Japan.—Started in 1877, Japan having joined the Geneva Convention in 1886. The Society's hospital is reputed in accommodation and general arrangement as being

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

the best in the Far East. It attends to training of nurses, the course of study extending over three years. Every local branch of the Society also maintains a similar service, of three year course.

The latest statistics returned at the end of 1924-25 fiscal year read as follows: hospitals, 20; hospital ships, 2; medical corps, 148; doctors and pharmacists, 258; nurses and helpers, 4,484. The total membership of the society was 2,320,000 including foreigners. The in-patients at the hospitals totalled 938,647 in number of days treated, and out-patients 2,594,236. Expenditure in 1924-25 amounted to ¥51,493,511; total property assessed at ¥50,321,364.

Hon. Pres., H.H. Marshal Prince Kan-in; Pres., Baron N. Hirayama. Office, Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Roentgen Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1923; issues Journal of the Roentgen Society of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year; mem. 410; Pres. Y. Tashiro, M.D. Office, Inst. of Ortho. Surg., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Rotary Club, Tokyo.—Established 1920; social and cultural society of Japanese and foreign businessmen resident in Tokyo; membership 50. Chairman, S. Ichinomiya.

Russo-Japanese Society.—Founded 1906; mem. 465; Patron, H.I.H. Prince Kan-in; Pres., Visc. S. Goto. Add. Kojimachi Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.

Sapporo Natural History Society.—Est. 1891; issues Translations of the Sapporo Natural History Society, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 196; Pres. K. Miyabe, D. Sc. Office, Botanical Inst., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Sapporo Society of Agriculture and Forestry, The.—Est. 1908; issues Journal of the Society of Agriculture and Forestry, in Japanese; mem. 521; Pres. T. Minami, D. Agr. Office, Faculty of Agr., Hokkaido Imp. Univ.

Scientific Agricultural Society, The.—Est. 1887; publishes Journal of the Scientific Agricultural Society, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1,583; Pres. K. Aso, D. Agr. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Scientific Fishery Association, The.—Est. 1915; issues Proceeding Sci. Fish. Association, semi-annually; mem. 114. Office, Fac. of Agr., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Seamen's Rescue Society.—Gives training at the institutes in Shinagawa, Kobe and Nagasaki to 299 higher class seamen and 3,400 ordinary hands; gives employment through society's intermediation to officers and men, care for at its hospitals a number of decrepit sailors or aids families of deceased sailors. Patron, H.I.H. Prince Fushimi; Pres. Adm. Baron Uchida.

Sericultural Society, Japan.—Founded 1892; publishes a Japanese monthly and a French Bulletin as its organ. Reliable information is supplied on application to foreigners abroad. Mem. 242,788. Patron, Prince Kan-in; Pres, Count T. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Shipbuilding Association.—Founded 1897; issues a magazine; mem. 1,700. Rep. mem. K. Yamamoto. Add. Engineering College. Tokyo Imp. Univ., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Society for Promoting Scientific Knowledge.—Organized in Jan. 1921; publishes its organ, "Kagaku-chishiki"; holds lecture meetings. Add. 1, Yaesucho I-chome, Marunouchi, Tokyo.

Society for the Propagation of Roman Alphabets.—Publishes its organ in Romanized Japanese; mem. 3,000. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Society of Astronomical Friends, The.—Founded 1920 issues The Heavens, in Japanese, monthly and English bulletin, occasionally; mem. 1500; Chief Secretary, I. Yamamoto, D. Sc. Office, Inst. of Cos. Physics, Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Society of Chemical Industry, The.—Est. 1898: issues The Journal of the Society of Chemical Industry, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 3848; Pres. I. Fujino. Office, Inst. of App. Che., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Society of Forestry, The.—Est. 1914; issues The Journal of the Society of Forestry, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 2765: Pres. H. Hirasawa, D. For. Office, For. Exp. Station, Meguro, Tokyo.

Society of Heating and Refrigerating Engineers.—Issues The Journal of S. H. R. E., in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 503; Pres. S. Chujo. Office, Imp. Rly Asso., Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Mechanical Engineers, The.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Society of Mechanical Engineering, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 4175; Pres. Baron C. Shiba, D. Eng. Office, Yuraku-cho, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Society of Naval Architects of Japan.—Est. 1897; issues The Journal of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, twice a year; The Miscellany of the Soc. of Nav. Arch. of Japan, in Japanese, bimonthly, and issued A Study of Ancient Ships of Japan, in English, etc.; mem. 1742; Pres. K. Yamoto, D. Eng. Office, Kojimachi Yuraku-cho, Tokyo.

Society of Ordnance and Explosives, The.—Founded 1905; issues Journal of the Society of Ordnance and Explosives, in Japanese, bimonthly; mem. 418; Pres. U. Tanekoda. Office, Inst. of Tech. Ord., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Society of Oto- Rhino- and Laryngological Clinic, The.—Est. 1925; issues The Oto- Rhino- and Laryngological Clinic, mostly in European languages, bimonthly; mem. 500; Pres. S. Hoshino, M.D. Office, Inst. of Oto.-Phino-Lary., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Society of Social Medicine, The.—Est. 1887; issues Journal of Social Medicine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 980; Pres. S. Mita, M.D. Office, For. Med. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

South Seas Association.—Founded 1915; publishes three organs; mem. 1,650, Pres. Baron K. Den. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Statistical Society, Tokyo.—Founded 1878; publishes monthly magazine styled Tokei Shushi, and also issues the Imperial Japanese Statistic Annual and a number of statistics; mem. 868. Pres., Dr. Baron Y. Sakatani. Add. Kyobashi Yamashitacho, Tokyo.

Stock-Breeding Association, Japan.—Founded 1915; issues a

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

magazine as an organ; mem. 8,600. Pres. S. Hirayama. Add. Ushigome Agebacho, Tokyo.

Suikosha (Naval Club)—Founded 1872; naval officer' club with mem. of 10,000; publishes a bulletin. Pres. Adm. H. Takarabe. Add. Kyobashi Tsukiji, Tokyo.

Suiyo Kwai (The Kyoto Association for Mining and Metallurgy).—Est. 1900; publishes The Journal of Mining and Metallurgy, Kyoto, in Japanese, three times a year; mem. 361. Pres. D. Saito, D. Eng. Office, Inst. of Min. and Met., Kyoto Imp. Univ.

Teikoku Hatsumei Kyokai (Society for Protecting Industrial Property).—A corporation founded in 1905; mem. 2,125. Pres. Baron Sakatani. Add. Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.

Teikoku Kyoikukai (Imp. Educational Society).—Est. 1882; and unofficial advisory body in educational matters; publishes books and magazines; awards honor to those of meritorious services to education; mem. 4,000. Pres. Count H. Hayashi. Add. Kanda Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

Teiyu Rinrikai (Ethical Society).—Founded 1870; publishes series of moral lectures; mem. 300. Pres. Dr. T. Nakajima. Add. Hongo Nishikatamachi, Tokyo.

Toa Dobunkai.—Founded 1899; maintains schools at Shanghai, Tientsin and Hankow, chiefly devoted to the education of Chinese and Japanese desiring to work in China; mem. 2,200. Pres., Count N. Makino. Add. Kojimachi Yurakucho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Botanical Society, The.—Est. 1882; issues The Botanical Magazine, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 400; Pres. M. Miyoshi, D. Sc. Office, Imp. Univ. Bot. Garden, Koishikawa, Tokyo.

Tohoku Medical Society.—Est. 1916; issues The Journal, in Japanese, 5 per year; mem. 1020; Pres. G. Fuse, M.D. Office, Fac. Med., Tohoku Imp. Univ., Sendai.

Tokyo Club.—Est. 1885 by Japanese and foreigners; membership about 420. Pres. H.H. Prince Kan-in; Vice-Pres. The German Ambassador and Marquis Inouye; Acting Hon. Secy. Mr. A. W. Medley; Hon. Treas., Viscount H. Akimoto. Clubhouse, Kojimachi-ku Sannen-cho, Tokyo.

Tokyo Entomological Society.—Est. 1917; publishes "Konchu" (The Insect), in Japanese; mem. 126; Pres. C. Sasaki, D. Sc. Office, For. Exp. Station, Meguro, Tokyo.

Tokyo Medical Society.—Est. 1886; issues The Journal, in Japanese, monthly; mem. 1200; Pres. T. Irisawa, M.D. Office, Phy. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

University Graduates' Society.—Founded 1886; admits graduates of Imperial Universities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Kyushu, Tohoku and Hokkaido, and others having connection with the above institutions; publishes monthly bulletin; comprises 18 committees and 1 chief secretary. Add. Kanda Nishikicho, Tokyo.

Volunteer Nurse Society.—As an adjunct of the Red Cross Society (which see), this philanthropic body of women possesses over 18,900 members throughout the country. The chairman is Dowager Marchioness Nabeshima. Add. Shiba Park, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Women's Association, National.—Founded 1899; aims at promoting women's culture. Pres. Utako Shimoda. Add. Jissen Jogakko, Shibuya, Tokyo.

Women's Patriotic Society.—The Society owes its inception to an old woman and its present prosperity to her single-hearted devotion to the cause, Madam Okumura (d. 1907). The principal aim of the Society is to give relief to invalided soldiers and the families of those who were killed in war. The Society also looks after the schooling of orphans of soldiers killed in war. It keeps a workhouse for disabled soldiers, their families or families of those killed in war. Since 1918 the Society has attended also to relief works in general. Mem. 1,391,791; expenditure (from beginning to '23) ¥1,465,568; fund ¥2,000,213. Hon. Pres. H.H. Princess Dowager Higashi Fushimi; Chair. Mrs. Utako Shimoda. Office, Kudan, Tokyo.

Young Men's Association, Japan.—Founded 1922; consists of local young men's ass'ns. all over Japan. Pres. Prince F. Konoye. Add. Kojimachi Otemachi, Tokyo.

Zoological Society of Japan, The.—Est. 1877; publishes The Zoological Magazine, in Japanese, monthly, and Annotationes Zoologicae Japonenses, in European languages, occasionally; mem. 538; Pres. A. Oka, D. Sc. Office, Zoo. Inst., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Zootechnical Science Society of Japan.—Est. 1924; issues Japanese Journal of Zootechnical Science, quarterly; mem. 350; Pres. R. Iwazumi, D. Agr. Office, Inst. Vet. Sc., Tokyo Imp. Univ.

Zymurgy Society of Osaka.—Est. 1910; publishes The Journal of Zymurgy, in Japanese, twice a month; mem. 4500; Pres. Y. Nishikawa. Office, Osaka Higher Tech. Sch.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX D

LEGAL, MEDICAL, SHOPPING AND GASTRONOMIC DIRECTORY

This Directory is a new feature and is intended to give guidance to those foreigners, especially tourists, who are obliged by circumstance to engage the service of lawyers, patent attorneys or medical practitioners; who wish to go on shopping without the aid of so-called guides, or are inclined to make comparative study of their gastronomic experience and knowledge. The list is far from being final, especially for cities other than Tokyo, but as it stands the information it conveys will be found useful. The names given are picked ones in the respective lines.

Lawyers

For civil cases the regular rate of fee as adopted in Tokyo and Osaka is between 20 and 50% of the sum under dispute, though of course this standard is by no means exacting. Fee for criminal cases has, it is needless to say, no standard to go by.

Name	Office (or private residence)
Aoki, Tetsuji, D.L.	Maruno-uchi Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Arima, Chuzaburo	Maruno-uchi Yurin Blg., Tokyo.
Baba, Genji, D.L.	No. 87 Azabu Hiro-o, Tokyo.
de Becker, J. E., D.C.L.	Meikai Building, Akashi-machi, Kobe.
Eldridge	Naka Sango-kwan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Gadeby, John, Bar.-at-Law.	Shichigo-kan, Nakadori, Maruno-uchi, Tokyo.
Hanaoka, Toshio, D.L.	Kyobashi Minami-Konyacho, Jitsugyo Blg., Tokyo.
Hara, Kado, D.L.	Kojimachi-ku Iidamachi 3-chome, Tokyo.
Horie, Sen-ichiro, D.L., M.L.	Maruno-uchi Building (Marubil), Tokyo.
Ichimura, Tomihisa, D.L.	Korai-bashi 3-chome, Osaka.
Iwata, Chuzo, D.L.	Kojimachi-ku Yayesucho, Mitsubishi 26 Blg., Tokyo.
Ito, Juji	Uyeno Yanaka Kami-misaki, Tokyo.
Ikeda, Takuji	Kyobashi Hiyoshicho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Imai, Kako, D.L.	Dojima Building (Dobil), Osaka.
Keto, Katsumoto, D.L.	Dojima Uramachi 2-chome, Osaka.
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.	Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Kiyose, Ichiro, D.L.	Kita-ku Kinugasacho, Osaka.
Kobayashi, Ichiro, Bar.-at-law	Maruno-uchi, Kaijo Blg., Tokyo.
Masujima, Rokuichiro, D.L., Bar.-at-law	Azabu Zaimokucho, Tokyo.
Miyaoka, Tsunejiro, Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-law	Maruno-uchi, Yuraku Blg., Tokyo.
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.	Kyobashi Tsukiji 3-chome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nakahara, Tokichi, (claims on rly's a specialty)—Gofukucho, Empress Blg.,Tokyo.
Ni-ida, Masutaro, D.L.—Maruno-uchi Building, Tokyo.
Okada, Shosaku—Maruno-uchi Hibiya Blg., Tokyo.
Sugawara, Kenji, D.L.—Higashi-ku Uchi Awajicho, Osaka.
Takane, Gijin, D.L.—Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Terada, Shiro—No. 61 Asakusa Komakata, Tokyo.
Vogt, Karl, D.L. (legal adviser to German Embassy, Tokyo, & Hon. Representative of Messe, Leipzig, Germany)—Seiyukai Bldg., Uchiyamashita-cho, Tokyo.
Yoshizaki, Kamenosuke—Kita-ku Dojima Hama-dori, Osaka.

Patent Attorneys

Regulation Tariff of Patent Attorneys for Foreign Applicants

	¥
Patent—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	120
Registration of utility model—Including translation of detailed statement (within 1,000 words) and appended papers, and official fee	80
Registration of design—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	65
Registration of trade-mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Registration of mark—Including translation of appended papers and official fee	55
Protestation—Not including translation and official fee	100
Plead for protest—Not including translation	50
Trial—Not including translation and official fee	300
Trial on appeal:	
Dissatisfaction with examination—Not including translation and official fee	50
Others—Not including translation and official fee	300
Translation—Into Japanese—Per 100 words and fraction....	2
Translation—Into a foreign language—Per 100 words and fraction	4

Name	Address

Cahusac, A. F., B.A.—Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo.
de Becker, J.E., D.C.L.—Akashi-machi, Meikai Building, Kobe.
de Havilland, W. A.—Maruno-uchi Yayesucho 1-chome, Tokyo.
Eldridge—Naka Sango-kwan, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.
Gadsby, John, Bar.-at-Law—Maruno-uchi Naka-dori 7-go Kan, Tokyo.
Iida, Haruhiko—Maruno-uchi Building 11-ku, Tokyo.
Ishi, Daijiro—Maruno-uchi Building 561-ku, Tokyo.
Kai, Hideo—Maruno-uchi Yurakukan Building, Tokyo.
Kauffman, James, B.A., L.L.B.—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.
Kishi, Sei-ichi, D.L.—Maruno-uchi Kaijo Bldg., Tokyo.
Kusama, Kuzuwo—33 Azabu Ilgura 5-chome, Tokyo.
Miyaoka, T., Dr. Jur., Counsellor-at-Law—Maruno-uchi Yurakukan, Tokyo.
Nagashima, Washitaro, D.L.—Tsukiji Sanchome 14, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Nakamatsu, Morio—Maruno-uchi Nakadori, 21 Bldg., Tokyo.
Okamoto, Yoshijiro—79 Ushigome Haramachi Sanchome, Tokyo.
Okushima, Seitaro—Maruno-uchi Building 717-ku, Tokyo.
Smith, C. C., Litt. B., L.L.B.—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 12-go Kan, Tokyo.
Soga, Kiyo-o—Maruno-uchi Building 756-ku, Tokyo.
Uchimura, Tatsujiro—Maruno-uchi Nakadori 2-go Kan, Tokyo.
Watanabe, Kogoro—Kyobashi Hon-hatcho-bori 4-chome Okaya Building, Tokyo.
Yu-asa, Toichiro—Maruno-uchi Building 819-ku, Tokyo.

Medical Service

Regulation tariff

Consultation ¥1-5. Visit ¥2-20. Prescription ¥1-2, Examination of discharge ¥1-5. Medicine, either internal or external, for one day 30 sen-¥1. Hypodermic injection ¥1-3. Serum treatment ¥3-10. Fee for operation differs according to its nature. Then the fee to a veteran physician who examines only a limited number of patients on special introduction may be not less than ¥50.

Physicians

Name — Speciality — Address

Hashimoto, Sosai, M.D.—Internal—Dir., Koishikawa Hos., Tokyo.
Hirayama, Kinzo, M.D.—Digestive organs—Uchisaiwaicho, Tokyo.
Inada, Ryukichi, M.D.—Internal—Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hospital.
Irisawa, Tatsukichi, M.D.—Internal—Physician-in-ord. at Court.
Kikkoji, Shaku, M.D.—Gastro-enteric—Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Kimura, Tokuya, M.D. — Respiratory organs—Izumibashi Hos., Tokyo.
Kitazato, Shibasaburo, M.D.—Bacterio-pathology—Pres., Keio Med. Coll. and Dir., Keio Hos., Tokyo.
Manabe, Kaichiro, M.D.—Internal and Physico-med.—Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hos.
Minami, Daiso, M.D.—Gastro-enteric—Dir., Minami Gastro-enteric Hos., Kobikicho, Tokyo.
Miura, Kinnosuke, M.D.—Internal—Surugadai, Tokyo.
Niki, Kenzo, M.D.—Internal—Komagome Hos., Tokyo.
Nukada, Yutaka, M.D.—Internal—Dir., Nukada Hospital, Azabu, Tokyo.
Sasa, Rempei, M.D.—Heart, Kidney, etc.—Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sasaki, Ryuko, M.D.—Internal—Dir., Kyoundo Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sato, Tsunemaru, M.D.—Internal—Dir., Japan Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.
Shimazono, Junjiro, M.D.—Internal — Imp. Tokyo Univ. Hos., Tokyo.
Takata, Ko-an, M.D.—Respiratory organs—Nankoin Hos., Tokyo and Chigasaki, Tokaido.
Yoshimoto, Seitaro, M.D. — Internal — Deputy-Pres., Japan Red Cross Hos., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Surgeons

Name — Profession & Address

Hayashi, Akira, M.D.—Pres. Tsukiji Hospital, Tokyo.
Kondo, Jihan, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and in charge of the Kondo Ward.
Mogi, Kuranosuke, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
Sato, Sankichi, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. Juntendo Hospital.
Shiota, Hiroshige, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Takagi, Kikan, M.D.—Prof., Jikeikai Univ. Hospital.

Childrens Diseases

Hirota, Nagashi, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ.
Karasawa Kotoku, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
Kuriyama, Shigenobu, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Miwa, Shintaro, M.D—Pres., Miwa Enjudo Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.
Segawa, Masayo, M.D.—Pres., Segawa Hos., Kanda, Tokyo.

Obstetrics & Gynecology

Higuchi, Shigeji, M.D.—Dir., Higuchi Hos., Tamuracho, Tokyo.
Iwase, Yuichi, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Kawazoi, Masamichi, M.D.—Prof., Keio University.
Kinoshita, Seichu, M.D.—Dir., Kinoshita Hos., Kojimachi, Tokyo.
Obata, Isei, M.D.—Dir., Hamada Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Sakaki, Junjiro, M.D.—Dir. Sakaki Hos., Sambancho, Tokyo.

Skin Diseases

Akutsu, Soburo, M.D.—Dir. Akutsu Hos., Kanda Awajicho, Tokyo.
Doi, Keizo, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Pres., Japan Der'cal Society.
Nakano, Hitoshi, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Okamura, Teruhiko, M.D.—Dir., Okamura Der'cal Hospital, Kanda, Tokyo.

Eye-diseases

Inouye, Nobuo, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Akasaka Tameike, Tokyo.
Inouye, Tatsuji, M.D.—Dir., Inouye Eye Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Shinobu, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Komoto, Jujiro, M.D—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ. and Dir. Komoto Eye Hospital.

Ear, Nose, Throat Diseases

Chiba, Shin-ichi, M.D.—Dir., Chiba Hos., Asakusa, Tokyo.
Kanasugi, Eigoro, M.D.—Dir., Kanasugi Hos., Surugadai, Tokyo.
Masuda, Inji, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Okada, Waichiro, M.D.—Emeritus Prof., Imp. Tokyo Univ., Dir., Okada Hos., Sambancho, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mental Diseases

Kure, Ken, M.D.—Prof., Imp. Tokyo University.
Kure, Shuzo, M.D.—Emeritus Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Miyake, Koichi, M.D.—Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Sata, Yoshihiko, M.D.—Dir. Sata Brain and Nerve Hos., Shiba Nishikubo, Tokyo.
Shimoda, Kozo, M.D.—Prof. Keio University.

Dentist

Chiwaki, Morinosuke, D.M.D.—Pres. Tokyo Dental Coll., Kanda, Tokyo.
Ishihara, Hisashi, M.D.—Prof. Imp. Tokyo University.
Osaki, Marezo, D.M.D.—Kojimachi Hanzomon, Tokyo.

Where and What To Buy

TOKYO

CURIOS

Hayashiya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-sayacho.
S. Nakamura—Kyobashi-ku Nakabashi Hirokoji.
Tamonten—Nihombashi-ku Shin-emoncho.

CULTURE PEARLS

Mikimoto—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Miyamoto Shoko—Kyobashi-ku Yazaemoncho.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Matsuya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Matsuzakaya—Kyobashi-ku Ginza.
Mitsukoshi—Nihombashi-ku Surugacho.
Shirokiya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

CLOISONNE

Ando—Kyobashi-ku Motosukiyacho Shichome.

COLOURED PRINTS

Shimbi Shoin—Kyobashi-ku Shin-sakanacho.

BOOKSELLERS

Maruzen Co.—Nihombashi-ku Tori Sanchome.
Kyobun-kwan—Kyobashi-ku Ginza Shichome.

IVORY CARVINGS

S. Nakamura—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.
Tsyama & Co.—Nihombashi Hon-shirokanecho Itchome.

SILKS & EMBROIDERIES

S. Nishimura—Kyobashi-ku Yamashitacho.
Takashimaya—Kyobashi-ku Minami-demmacho.

LACQUER WARES

Kiya—Nihombashi-ku Muromachi Nichome.
Kuroeya—Nihombashi-ku Tori Itchome.

PORCELAIN

Sangin—Kyobashi-ku Minami-kinrokucho.

YOKOHAMA

DEPARTMENT STORES

Echizenya—Isezaki-cho.
Nozawaya—Isezaki-cho.
Tsuruya—Isezaki-cho.

IVORY CARVINGS

Nakayama—Benten-dori.
Watanabe & Co.—Benten dori.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Goto Sobey—Benten-dori.
N. Yamamoto—Benten-dori.
Nikko House—Benten-dori.
Okii—Benten-dori.
S. Matsuya—Benten-dori.

TORTOISE SHELL

Y. Yezaki—61 Benten-dori.

GOLD & SILVER WARES

Asahi Shoten—Benten-dori.
Sakuma—Benten-dori.

LACQUER WARES

Kameda—Benten-dori.

PORCELAIN

K. Tashiro—Benten-dori.

CURIOS

Samurai Shokai—Honcho-dori.

KYOTO

BRONZE & SILVER WARES

Kuroda—Teramachi Shijo Minami.
S. Nogawa—Shijo Otabicho.

CLOISONNE

Kin-un-ken—Shirakawabashi Sanjo-dori.
T. Kato—Shinmonzen.

CURIOS, BROCADES & BEADS

S. Hayashi—Shinmonzen.
Yamanaka Art Gallery—Awata.
K. Yokoyama—Nawate.

DAMASCENE WARES

O. Komai—Furumonzen.
S. Komai—Shinmonzen.
Ohayo—Shinmonzen.

DOLLS & TOYS

Namikawa—Shijo Otabicho.

LACQUER WARES

H. Nishimura—Okazaki Park.
T. Yasuda—Shinmonzen.

PORCELAIN

Kinkozan Pottery—Awata.
Satsumaya—Furumonzen.
Yasuda—Sanjo Shirakawa.

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & KIMONOS

Daimaru—Shijo-dori.
Daimaruichi—Shinmonzen.
S. Nishimura—Karasumaru Sanjo-dori.
S. Nomura—Shinmonzen.
Takashimaya—Karasumaru.

BAMBOO WARES

S. Yoshida—Shinmonzen.

KOBE

SILKS, EMBROIDERIES & SCREENS

Nikko House—Motomachi.
Takashimaya—Motomachi.

CURIOS & BRONZE WARES

Harishin—Motomachi.

DAMASCENE & SILK WARES

C. Sakata—Kita-nagasa-dori.

IVORY CARVINGS

M. Koshiishi—Motomachi.

POTTERY & CLOISONNE

R. Okamoto—Motomachi.
Y. Taniguchi—Motomachi.

What to Eat and Where to Eat

Just as in other matters of daily life foods in Japan may broadly be divided into native and European-style as to preparations, with a minor division of Chinese foods completing the whole field of operation open to the ingenuity of Japanese cooks.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The native diet may again be roughly subdivided into the Tokyo and the "Kamigata" (Kyoto-Osaka) style, the latter more delicately prepared and aimed at utilizing to best advantage the inherent taste of stuffs used, while in the former which orginally satisfied the less fastidious taste of the Kanto warriors of Kamakura and Yedo, sugar is more freely used, and also greater importance is attached to appearance than in the other style. It is significant to note that the "Kamigata" cooking is growing more and more popular in Tokyo and that the traditional Tokyo style is gradually losing ground. Then foreign-style restaurants are steadily acquiring greater favour, in that they are served more readily, perhaps less costly and look more up-to-date.

As to expense there is not much to choose between restaurants of the two divisions, the geisha-girl fee being a conspicuous item in the bill of one and the liquor item in that of the other. We are speaking of full dress banquet. In either case one must be prepared to spend per capita ¥20, tips included. Chinese dinner is more moderate, and so is the native dinner when the professional girls' service is dispensed with. Of course the a la carte meal at chop-houses is least expensive, and it is at those Nawa-no-ren eating shops that the best of delicacies and of sake such as please dilettants are served.

Japanese-style Restaurants—High-grade

Name	Feature	Address
Chuka-tei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Kiwaradana, Tokyo.
Fukagawa-tei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Fukui-ro	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Hachi-shin	Kamigata	Kakigaracho, Tokyo.
Hyotei	Kamigata	Near Man-sei Bridge, Tokyo.
Jisho-ken	Kamigata	Tabata at rear of Uyeno Park.
Kagetsu	Mixed	Shimbashi, Tokyo.
Kame-sei	Tokyo	Ryogoku, Tokyo.
Kasuga	Kamigata	Near Maruzen Book-store, Tokyo.
Kinsui	Kamigata	Tsukiji, Tokyo.
Koyo-kan	Tokyo	Shiba Park, Tokyo.
Okitsu-an	Kamigata	Azabu Hommura, Tokyo.
Yamato	Tokyo	Nihombashi Himonocho, Tokyo.
Yaozen	Tokyo	Tsukiji Shintomicho, Tokyo.

Nawa-neren Chop-houses

Maru-ume	Kamigata	Yotsuya Arakicho, Tokyo.
Maru-hana	Tokyo	Nihombashi Muromachi, Tokyo.
Jimbei	Tokyo	Nihombashi Hiramatsucho, Tokyo.
Yedokko Ryori	Tokyo	Uyeno Hirokoji, Tokyo.

Specialized Eating-houses

(A) Kabayaki or Broiled Eels

Chikuyo (5 Branch shops)	Tsukiji Sanchome, Tokyo.
Kandagawa	At foot of Kanda Myojin, Tokyo.
Jubako (also catfish, carp, etc.)	Asakusa Sanya, Tokyo.
Komatsu-ya	Near Kyobashi, Tokyo.
Owada	Azabu Roppongi, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

(B) Tempura, or Fish, Vegetables, etc. fried

Hanacho	Nihombashi Hamacho, Tokyo.
Hashi-zen	Shibaguchi, Tokyo.
Daishin	Ginza Nichome, Tokyo.
Mochiku	Kyobashi Izumocho, Tokyo
Ten-kin	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Momiji	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.

Fowl and Beef Chop-houses, either specialized or combined

Name		Address
Bozu Shamo	Fowl	Opposite Eko-in, Ryogoku.
Daikin	Fowl and other dishes	Behind Asakusa Park.
Imayo	Both served	Kanda Ogawamachi, Tokyo.
Kawatetsu	Fowl	Ushigome Kagurazaka, Tokyo.
Matsu-ki	Both served	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Mikawaya	Beef	Yotsuya-mitsuke, Tokyo.
Sue-hiro	Fowl	Nihombashi Kami-makicho, Tokyo. Nihombashi Gofukucho, Tokyo.
Tori-yasu	Fowl	Ryogoku Yonezawacho, Tokyo.
Toyokuni	Both served	Hongo Sanchome, Tokyo.

Other special dishes a la japonaise are snapping-turtle, sushi or (a boiled rice sandwich), soba (backwheat spaghetti) and udon (vermicelli), shiruko (sweetened red-bean soup), Loach soup, etc.

Chinese-cooking

Bansui-ken	Outside Toranomon, Tokyo.
Chuka-dai-ichi-ro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Kaihoro	Kanda Jimbocho, Tokyo.
Kairaku-sn	Koishikawa Denzu-in-maye, Tokyo.
Shanghai-tei	Ginza Owaricho, Tokyo.
Toto-tei	Near Hibiya Park, Tokyo.

Foreign-style Restaurants

Chuotei	Marunouchi Nakadori, Tokyo.
Empress	Sankyo Bldg., opposite Mitsukoshi.
Fugetsu-do	Kyobashi Minami Nabecho, Tokyo.
Grill Ginza	Ginza Yariyacho, Tokyo.
Imperial Hotel	Near Hibiya Park.
Seiyo-ken	Marunouchi Bldg., 7th floor, opposite Tokyo Station.
Uyeno Seiyoken	Uyeno Park.
Yamato	Minagawa Bldg., Ginza 2-chome, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

APPENDIX E

BIBLIOGRAPHY

I. Arts & Crafts.
II. Biography & History.
III. Diplomacy & Politics.
IV. Language.
V. Law.
VI. Literature & Translation.
VII. Religion & Science.
VIII. Civilization & Education.
IX. Economy, Finance & Commerce.
X. Social Life & Customs.
XI. Travels & Guide Books.
XII. Miscellaneous.
XIII. Korea, Formosa & Manchuria.

I. Arts and Crafts

Allen, M. F.—Japanese Art Motives (Illustrated).

Ameden, D.—The Heritage of Hiroshige; Impressions of Ukiyo-ye, 1905.

Anderson, Wm.—The Pictorial Arts of Japan, 1886 (rare); Japanese Wood-Engravings, 1906.

Audsley, Geo. A.—Oriental Art of Japan, 2 vols. 1885; Gems of Japanese Art and Handicraft.

——— and L. J. Bowes.—Keramic Art of Japan, 1881.

Binyon, L.—Painting in the Far East, 1908; Drawings from the Old Masters of Japanese Arts, 1907.

——— and O'Brien Sexton—Japanese Color Prints, London, 1928.

Bowes, J. L.—A Vindication of the Decorated Pottery of Japan, 1891; A History of the Art of Lacquer Working; Notes on Shippo, 1895.

Bowie, H. D.—On the Laws of Japanese Painting, 1911.

Brackbaus, A.—Netsuke, 1906.

Brinkley, Capt. F.—The Art of Japan, 2 vols., 1901.

Conder, Josiah—The Floral Art of Japan; the Flowers of Japan and the Art of Floral Arrangement, 1899; Landscape Gardening in Japan, 1893; Ditto, Supplement, 1893.

Cram, B. A.—Impressions of Japanese Architecture and the Allied Arts, 1905.

Dawe, W. C.—Kakemonos, 1897.

Du Cane, Florence.—The Flowers and Gardens of Japan, Black.

Edward, Thos. A. H.—Kakemono, 1906.

Fenellosa, E. F.—Review of the Chapter on Painting in Gonse's L'art Japonais, 1885; The Masters of Ukiyo-ye, 1896; A History of Japanese Art, 2 vols., 1911.

Flecher, J. G.—Japanese Prints. Illustrated, 1918.

Gonse, Louise—L'Art Japanese. 2 vols. (Rare) 1883.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Japanese Art, Artists and Artisans, 1883.

Hamony, Miss D.—Musical Japan, 1897.

Hiroshige's.—Masterpieces, a Collection of.

Hokusai.—The Old Man Mad with Painting.

Hope, R. C.—The Temples and Shrines of Nikko, 1894.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Imperial Household Museum, The (Japan).—The History of Japanese Arts. 3 vols.
Japan-British Exhibition, 1910, Shepherd's Bush, London—An Illustrated Catalogue of Japanese Fine Arts, 1910. (very scarce).
Jolly, H. L.—Japanese Sword-mounts, 1910; Japanese Sword Fittings, 1912.
McNeil, M.—Hiroshige, the Artist of Mist, Snow, and Rain, 1901.
Migeon, G.—In Japan. Pilgrimages to the Shrine of Art. Tr. from the French by F. Simmonds.
Millet, J. B.—Japanese Paintings and Modern Wood Prints, 1899.
Morrison, A.—The Painters of Japan, 2 vols. 1911.
Okakura, K.—The Japanese Spirit, 1905; Book of Tea, 1912; The Awakening of Japan, 1904.
Piggott, Sir F. T.—Principle in Tunings of the Modern Japanese Koto, 1892; The Music and Musical Instruments of Japan, 1909; Studies in the Decoration Art of Japan, 1910.
Pointing, H. P.—The Japanese Studies, 1906.
Seidlitz, W. de.—History of Japanese Colour-Prints, 1910.
Stewart, B.—Japanese Colour Prints and the Subjects they Illustrate, 1920, Dodd.
Strange, Ed. F.—Colour Prints of Japan, 1904.
Tokyo Academy of Music—Collection of Japanese Koto Music.
Toyo Bijutsu Taikwan.—(Masterpieces Selected from the Fine Art of the Far East), 15 vols.

II. Biography and History

Abbott-Brown, Capt. C.—The War in the East, 1904.
America-Japan Society, The—The First Japanese Embassy to the United States of America, 1880. 1920.
Asakawa, Dr. K.—The Russo-Japanese Conflict.
Ballard, Adm. G. A.—The Influence of the Sea on the Political History of Japan, 1921, E. P. Dutton and Co., New York.
Balton, W.—William Adams, the First Englishman in Japan, 1875.
Bancroft, H. H.—The New Pacific, 1900.
Bertin, Louis Emile.—Les Grandes Guerres Civiles du Japon, 1894. E. Lerou, Paris.
Brinkley, Capt. F.—Japan and China, 12 vols. 1903; Japan Described and Illustrated by the Japanese, 10 vols. 1897-8; Oriental Series; Japan and China, their History, etc., etc. 12 vols. 1901-2; A History of the Japanese People, 1914, New York.
Brooke, M. G.—An Eye-Witness in Manchuria, 1905.
Brown, S. R.—A Maker of the New Orient, 1902.
Cassel's.—History of the Russo-Japanese War, 5 vols.
Clement, E. W.—A Short History of Japan, 1915, Chicago.
Coleman, F.—Japan Moves North: The Inside Story for Siberia, 1919; The Far East Unveiled, 1918, Cassell & Co. Ltd., London.
Cowen, J.—The Russo-Japanese War, 1905.
Dautremer, Joseph.—Chez Nos Alliés Japonais, Esquisse Historique; passé-évolution-présent, 1918, Garnier Frères, Paris.
Davis, J.D.D.D.—A Maker of New Japan; The Life of Niishima.
Davis—Japan, from the Age of the Gods to the Fall of Tsingtao.
Diosy, A.—The New Far East, 1904.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Gowen, H.H.,D.D.,F.R.G.S.—An Outline History of Japan. 1927. D. Appleton & Co.

Green.—A New Eng'ander in Japan, 1927.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Dux Christus, An Outline Study of Japan, 1905; The Mikado's Empire, 2 vols.; Japanese Nation in Evolution; Hepburn of Japan, 1918; Millard Fillmore, 1918, Japan, 1923, Globe Print'g Co., New York; Japan in History, folk lore and art, 1892, Houghton Mifflin & Co., Boston; The Mikado; institution & person, 1915, Princeton Univ. Press.

Grousset, Rene.—Histoire de l'Asie, 1921-22, G. Cres & Cie, Paris.

Gubbins, J. H.—The Making of Modern Japan, 1922, Seeley, Service & Co. Ltd., London.

Gulick, S. L.—Evolution of Japanese, 1903; The White Peril in the Far East, 1905.

Hamilton, Sir J.—A Staff Officer's Scrap-Book during the Russo-Japanese War, 2 vols., 1907.

Hara, Prof. Katsutaro.—An Introduction to the History of Japan, 1921 (by G. P. Putnam & Son, N.Y.)

Harrison, E. J.—The Fighting Spirit of Japan, 2 vols., 1912.

Hildreth, Richard.—A Handbook of Old Japan, 1906, A. C. McClurg & Co., Chicago; Japan as It Was and Is. 2 vols., 1906.

Hishida, Seiji George.—The International Position of Japan as a Great Power, 1905, The Macmillan Company, New York.

Imperial Japanese Commission to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition.—Japan in the Beginning of the 20th Century, 1904.

Iseki, K. R. and Mogami, U.—Who's Who in Hakushi: Biographies & Research Works of Prominent Scholars of Japan. Vols. 1 (Jurisprudence), 2 & 3 (Medicine), 1926, Hattensha, Tokyo.

Japan, Dep't. of Education.—History of the Empire of Japan, 1893, Printed at Japan Mail Office, Yokohama; Japan from the Japanese Government, 1916, P. F. Collier & Son, New York.

Johnson, Julia E.—China and Japan, 1922, H. W. Wilson Company, New York City.

Klado, Capt. N.—The Battle of the Sea of Japan, An Authorized Tr. from the Russian, by G. H. Dickinson and F. P. Marchant, 1906.

Knapp, A. M.—Feudal and Modern Japan, 1906.

Kuropatkin, Gen.—The Russian Army and the Japanese War, Tr. by Capt. A. Lindsay, 2 vols., 1909.

La Mazeilière, Antoine Rous.—Le Japon, Histoire et Civilization, 1907, Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris.

Lanman, Charles.—Leading Men of Japan, 1883, D. Lothrop & Company, Boston.

Lathourette, K. S.—The Development of Japan, New York, '18, The Macmillan Company, New York; Japan: suggested outlines for a discussion of, 1921, Japan Society, New York.

Lewis, R. E.—The Japanese Conquest of the Far East, 1903.

Linthicum, R.—War between Russia and Japan, 1905.

Longford, Joseph Henry.—The Evolution of New Japan, 1913, University Press, Cambridge; Japan, 1923, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston; The Story of Old Japan, 1910, Chapman & Hall, Ltd., London.

Madden, Maude Whitmore.—Women of the Meiji Era, 1919, F. H. Revell Company, New York.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

McCaul, F.—Under the Care of the Japanese War Office, 1904.
Mclaren, Walter Wallace.—A Political History of Japan During the Meiji Era, 1916, F. G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.
Montgomery, K. B.—The Empire of the East.
Morris, I.—Makers of Japan, 1906.
Murdoch, J.—A History of Japan, vols. I, II, III & IV, (originally issued by Asiatic Society of Japan).
Murray, D.—Japan, 1920; The Story of Japan (General History), 1905; The History of Japan.
Mutsu, Countess.—Fact and Legend of Kamakura, 1918.
Nishimura, Shinji.—A Study of the Ancient Ships of Japan, 4 vols., 1917-25.
Nitobe, Dr. I.—The Japanese Nation, 1912; The Intercourse between Japan and U.S.A., 1891.
Noguchi, Y.—Lafcadio Hearn in Japan, 1913.
Okakura, Kakuzo.—The Awakening of Japan, 1921, special edition for Japan Society, New York. The Ideals of the East, 1903, J. Murray, London.
Okuma, Marquis Shigenobu.—Fifty Years of New Japan (Kaikoku Gojunen Shi) English Version, ed. by Marcus B. Huish, 2 vols., 1909, Smith, Elder & Co., London.
Oliphant, Laurence.—Narrative of the Earl of Elgin's Mission to China and Japan in years 1857, '58, '59, 1860, Harper & Bros., New York.
Ostwald, Paul.—Japan's Entwicklung zur Modernen Weltmacht, 1922, K. Schroeder, Bonn und Leipzig.
Peery, R.B., A.M., Ph.D.—The Gist of Japan: The Islands, their People and Missions.
Pitkin, Walter B.—The Political and Economic Expansion of Japan, 1921, Inst. of International Education, New York.
Porter, R. P.—The Full Recognition of Japan, 1911; Japan, the Rise of a Modern Power, Oxford, '18.
Reed, Sir J.—Japan: Its History, Traditions and Religions, With the Narrative of a Visit in 1879, (Rare) 2 vols., 1880.
Saito, Hisho.—A History of Japan, 1912, Trübner & Company, Ltd., London.
Sakurai, Tadayoshi.—Human Bullets (Niku-Dan): a Soldier's Story of Port Arthur, tr. from Japanese by M. Honda and Alice M. Bacon, 1907.
Satow, Sir E. M.—A History of Japan, 1906; A Voyage of Captain John Saris to Japan in 1613, 1900.
Shimada, S.—"Kaikoku Shimatsu" or Agitated Japan. Tr. by Henry Satoh.
Stead, A.—Japan, Our New Ally, 1902; Japan of To-day, 1902; Great Japan, 1905.
Steichen, M.—Christian Daimyos.
Stephenson, Edward S. and W. Asano.—Famous People of Japan (ancient and modern), 1911, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.
Story, A.—The Campaign with Kuropatkin, 1905.
Strange, H.—A Story of Russo-Japanese War, 1906.
Sunderland, J. T.—Rising Japan; Is She a Menace or a Crusade, etc., 1926, G. P. Putnam & Sons, New York.
Suyematsu, Visc. K.—The Risen Sun, 1905.
Takahashi, Seigo.—A Study of the Origin of the Japanese State, 1919, Printed by W. D. Gray, New York City.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Temple, Sir. R.—Progress of India and Japan in XIXth century, 1900.

Togo, Captain K.—Russo-Japanese War or "Soroyofu," tr. by Dr. J.Takakusu, 1907.

Treat, P. J.—Early Diplomatic Relations between the U. S. A. and Japan 1853-'65; Japan and the U.S. 1853-1921.

Uchimura, Kanzo.—Representative Men of Japan, 1900, Keiseisha, Tokyo.

Washburn, S.—Nogi, a Great Man against a Background of War, 1918.

Wollant.—The Land of the Rising Sun, 1905.

Wright, H. S.—With Togo on the Flagship, 1905.

Yamada, Nakaba.—Ghenkō, the Mongol Invasion of Japan, 1916, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

Young, Robert.—Illustrated History of Kobe (1868-1918), 1923, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.

III. Diplomacy and Politics

Abbot, J. F.—Japanese Expansion and American Politics, New York, 1916.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—Present Day Emigration with Special Reference to the Japanese, 1921.

American Committee of Justice.—California and the Japanese, 1920 (A.C.J. 1904 Adeline St., Oakland. Cal.)

American Peace Society of Japan.—Relations with Japan, 1911, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Asakawa, Kan-ichi.—The Early Institutional Life of Japan, 1903, Shueisha, Tokyo.

Asami, Noboru.—Japanese Colonial Government, 1924, New York.

Astwald, Paul.—Japan's Expansions politik, 1900-14, 1916, Politic, Berlin.

Aubert, Louis.—Américains et Japonais, 1908; Paix Japonaise, 1906, A. Colin, Paris.

Bancroft, H. H.—The New Pacific, 1900.

Bau, Mingchien Joshua.—The Foreign Relations of China, 1921, Chicago.

Blois, Louis Albert Aymar Leon Marie.—En Face du Soleil Levant, 1909, Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris.

Boston Public Library.—The U.S. and Japan, 1921, The Trustees, Boston.

Brand, J. O. P.—China, Japan and Korea, 1921, Scribner.

Browbeating of China and an Analysis of the Japanese Demands, etc. The.—1915, The Commercial Press, Shanghai.

Byram, Léo.—Petit Jap Deviendra Grand! L'expansion Japonaise en Extrême-Orient, 1908, Berger-Levrault et Cie, Paris.

Bywater, Hector C.—Sea-power in the Pacific, 1921, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Division of Intercourse and Education, 1917; The Imperial Japanese Mission, Washington Press of B. S. Adams, 1918; The Sino-Japanese Negotiations of 1915, 1921, The Endowment, Washington.

Challaye, Félicien.—La Chine et le Japon Politiques, 1921, F. Alcan, Paris.

China, The Chino-Japanese Negotiations.—1915, Peking.

Chinese National Welfare Society in America.—The Shantung Question, 1919, San Francisco.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Churg, Henry.—The Case of Korea, 1921, F. H. Revell, New York; The Oriental Policy of the U.S., 1919, Same pub.

Clement, Ernest Wilson.—Constitutional Imperialism in Japan, 1916, Academy of Political Science, Columbia University, New York.

Coleman, Frederic Abernethy.—Japan or Germany, 1918, G. H. Doran Company, New York.

Colvile, Sir Henry Edward.—The Allies, 1907, Hutchinson & Company, London.

Curzon, George Nathaniel.—Problems of the Far East, 1896, Longmans, Green & Company, New York.

de Becker, J. E.—The Voice of Japanese Democracy (trans. from the Japanese of Mr. Y. Ozaki), 1 vol.

Dennis, Alfred L. P.—The Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 1923, University of California Press, Berkeley.

Dewey, John.—China, Japan and the U.S., 1921, Republic Publishing Company, New York.

Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.—Diplomatic Relations between the U.S. and Japan, 1908-24, 1925.

Dutcher, George M.—The Political Awakening of the East, 1925. The Abingdon Press, Cincinnati.

Dyer, Henry.—Japan in World Politics, 1909, Blackie & Son, Ltd., London.

Far Eastern Republic.—Japanese Intervention in the Russian Far East, 1922, Washington.

Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.—The Friendship of America for Japan, etc., 1916, New York.

Fletcher, C. B.—Problem of the Pacific, 1919, Holt.

Flowers, Montaville.—The Japanese Conquest of American Opinion, 1917, George H. Doran Company, New York.

Fujisawa, Rikitaro.—The Recent Aims of Political Development of Japan, 1923, Yale University Press, New Haven.

Gérard, August.—La Triple Entente et la Guerre, 1918, Calmann-Lévy, Paris; La Mission au Japon avec un Epilogue de 1914 et 1919, Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris.

Government-General of Formosa—Report on the Control of the Aborigines in Formosa, 1911.

Gt. Brit. Foreign Office.—Correspondence re Ownership of Land and Mines by British subjects in Korea, 1911, H. M. Stationery Office, London; Anglo-Japanese Alliance and Franco-Japanese Alliance, 1922, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Gubbins, John H.—The Progress of Japan, 1911, The Clarendon Press, Oxford.

Gulick, S. L.—The American Japanese Problem, 1914, New York.

Harrison, E. J.—Peace or War East of Baikal? 1910, Kelly & Walsh.

Harshery, A. S. & S. W.—Modern Japan, 1919, Bobbs.

Hashagen, Justus.—Ostasienpolitik der Vereinigten Staaten von Amerika, 1917, A. Marcus & E. Weber, Bonn.

Haushofer, Karl.—Dai Nihon, 1913, E. S. Mittler und sohn, Berlin.

Hayashi, Viscount—The Secret Memories of (By A. M. Pooley).

Hornbeck, S. K.—Contemporary Polities in the Far East. App.

Hoshien Tchen.—Les Relations Diplomatiques Entre la Chine and le Japon de 1871 à Nos Jours, 1921, Editions de "La Vie Universitaire," Paris.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Ito, Prince Hirobumi.—Commentaries on the Constitution of the Empire of Japan, 1906, (Central University), Tokyo.

Iwasaki, U.—Working Forces in Japanese Politics, 1921, Longmans.

Iyenaga, Toyokichi.—Japan's Real Attitude Toward America, 1916, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York; The Constitutional Development of Japan, 1891, Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Iyenaga, T., & Sato, K.—Japan and the California Problem, 1921, Putnam & Sons.

Japan, Treaties, etc.—Tokyo, Z. P. Maruya & Co., 1908: Correspondence re negotiations between Japan and Russia, 1904, Washington Gibson Bro.; Japanese-Korean Protocol, etc. 1916, Foreign Office, Tokyo.

Japanese Aggression in the Far East.—1922, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Kaibara, Ekken.—Women and Wisdom of Japan, 1908, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

Katsuizumi, Sotokichi.—Critical Observation on the Washington Conference, 1922, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Kawabe, K.—Press and Politics in Japan, 1921, Univ. of Chicago Press.

Kawakami, K.—The Political Ideas of Modern Japan, 1903; Asia at the Door, 1914; Japan and World Peace, 1919, MacMillan; What Japan Thinks, 1921, McMillan; Japan in World Politics, McMillan; American-Japanese Relations, 1912, F. H. Revell Company, New York; Japan's Pacific Policy, 1922, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

King-Hall, Stephen.—Western Civilization and the Far East, 1924, Methuen & Company, Ltd., London.

Kleffens, E. N.—De Internationaalrechtelijke betrekkingen tusschen Nederland en Japan, 1919, E. van der Vecht, Amsterdam.

Krahmer, Gustav.—Die beziehunger Russ-lands zu Japan, 1904, Zuckachserdt & Company, Leipzig.

Labroue, Henri.—L'impérialisme Japonais, 1911, C. Delagrave, Paris.

Ladd, George Trumbull.—In Korea with Marquis Ito, 1908, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Kuno, M. S.—What Japan Wants? 1921, Crowell.

Lemche.—Isolation of Japan, 1919.

Lodge, Henry Cabot.—Treaty Relating to the Pacific Islands, 1921, Government Printing Office, Washington.

McCormich, F.—The Menace of Japan, 1917, Little Brown & Company, Boston.

Mckenzie, Frederick Arthur.—The Tragedy of Korea, 1908, Hodder & Stoughton, London; The Unveiled East, 1907, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.

Millard, T. F. F.—Democracy and Eastern Question, 1919, Century; The New Far East, 1906, N.Y.; Our Eastern Question, etc., 1916, New York.

Miller, D. P.—Japan-American Relations, a list of works in the New York Public Library, 1921, N.Y.

Millis, H. A.—The Japanese Problem in the United States, 1915, New York.

Miyakawa, Masuji.—A Comparison Between the Constitutions of Japan and the U.S., 1909, Washington.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Miyaoka, Tsunejiro.—Growth of Liberalism in Japan, 1918, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, Washington, D.C.
Moulin, Henri Alexis.—La Politique Russe et la Politique Japonaise en Asie, 1905, L. Venot, Dijon.
Murray, Arthur M.—Imperial Outposts from a Strategical and Commercial Aspect, 1907, E. P. Dutton & Company, New York.
Nagata, Hidejiro.—A Simplified Treatise on the Imperial House of Japan, 1921, Hakubunkwan Company, Tokyo.
Noguchi, Yone.—Japan and America, 1921, Keio University Press, Tokyo.
Muñez Ortega, Angel.—Noticia Histórica de la Relaciones Politicas y Commerciales Entre México y el Japon durante el singlo XVII, 1923 La Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores, Mexico.
Nuttall, Mrs. Zelia.—The Earliest Historical Relations between Mexico and Japan, 1906, The University Press, Berkeley.
Osborne, S.—New Japanese Peril, 1921, MacMillan; The Isolation of Japan, 1919, C. L. van Langenhuysen, Amsterdam.
Ozaki, Yukio.—The Voice of Japanese Democracy, 1918, Kelly & Walsh.
Pasvolsky, Leo.—Russia in the Far East, 1922, The Macmillan Company, New York.
Pitkin, W. B.—Must We Fight Japan? 1921, Century.
Pooley, A. M.—Japan's Foreign Policies, 1920, Dodd.
Public Library, New York.—Japanese-American Relations, 1921. printed at New York Public Library, New York.
Rea, George Bronson.—Japan's Place in the Sun; the Menace to America, 1915, W. L. Bass, Washington.
Redesdale, Lord.—Garter Mission to Japan, 1906.
Heigelsberger, Josef.—Japan und Deutschland, 1914, C. Winter. Heidelberg.
Reinsch, D. S.—Intellectual and Political Current in the Far East, 1911; Constitution of Japan.
Ronaleshay, Lawrence J. L. D.—A Wandering Student in the Far East, 1908, W. Blackwood & Sons, London.
Russel, L.—America to Japan, 1919.
Sato, H.—Democracy and Japanese Government, 1920, Columbia Univ. Press.
Sato, Lieut.-Gen. K.—If Japan and America Fight, 1910, Meguro Shoten, Tokyo.
Satow, Sir E. M.—A. Diplomat in Japan, 1921, Lippincott.
Scherer, James A. B.—The Japanese Crisis, 1916, Fred Stokes Company, New York.
Scott, J. W. Robertson.—The Foundation of Japan, 1922, John Murray.
Seaman, L.L.—Real Triumph of Japan, 1906.
Seibold Alex, G. G.—Der entritt Japans in das Europäische Völkerrecht, 1900, Kisak Tamai, Berlin.
Seibold, Louis.—Japan. Her Vast Undertakings and World Expansion, 1921, The New York Herald, New York.
Sherrill, C. H.—Have We a Far Eastern Policy? 1920, Scribner.
Simpson, Bertram Lenox.—An Indiscreet Chronicle from the Pacific, 1922, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York; The Truth about China and Japan, 1919, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.
Steiner, J. F.—Japanese Invasion, 1919.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Taft, H. W.—Japan and the East Conference, 1921.
Terry, T. P.—Japanese Empire, 1920, Houghton.
Thompson, A. M.—Japan for a Weed (Britain for Ever), 1911.
Tokutomi, Iichiro.—Japanese-American Relations, 1922, The Macmillan Company, New York.
Treat, Payson Jackson.—The Early Diplomatic Relations Between the U.S. and Japan, 1917, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore; Japan and The U.S., 1921, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
U.S. Dep't. of State.—Occupation of Korea, 1916, Government Printing Office, Washington; The Policy of the U.S. and Japan in the Far East, 1908, American branch of Associated International Conciliation, New York City; Text of Notes re the U.S. and Japanese Governments re Their Policy in China, etc. 1918, H. M. Stationery Office, London.
U.S. President, 1921 (Harding).—The Lansing-Ishii Agreement, 1922, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.
U.S. Treaties, etc. Japan.—Commerce and Navigation and Protocol, 1895, Washington; Convention Between U.S. and Japan, 1908, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington; Agreement Between U.S. and Japan, 1914, 1919, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington; Treaty Between U.S. and Japan, 1922, 1924; Exchange of Notes Between U.S. and Japan, 1923, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.
United States and Japan, The.—1918, American Association for International Conciliation, New York City.
Uyehara, George Setsujiro.— The Political Development of Japan, 1867-1909, 1910, Constable & Company, London.
Yoshimoto, T.—A Peasant Sage of Japan: Life and Work of Sontoku Ninomiya, 1902, Longmans, Green & Co., London.
Washington, D.C. Conference on the Limitation of Armament.—Four Powers Treaty re Pacific Possessions, 1922; Nine Powers Treaty on China, 1922; Treaty Between U.S., British Empire, France and Japan, 1923, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.
Watson, W. Petrie.—The Future of Japan, 1907, Duckworth & Company, London.
Weale, B. L. Putnam.—pseud. See Simpson Bertram Lenox.
Wilenkin, G.—The Political and Economical Organization of Japan, 1908; Sunny Lands & Seas, 1883.
Wood, Ge-Zay.—China, the U.S. and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. 1921, F. H. Revell Company, New York; The Chino-Japanese Treaties of May 25, 1915, same pub.; The Twenty-one demands, same pub.

IV. Language

Aston, W. G.—A Grammar of the Japanese Spoken Language, 1888; A Grammar of the Japanese Written Language, 1904.
Bachelor, Rev. J., D. D.—A Grammar of the Ainu Language, 1903; An Ainu-English-Japanese Dictionary, 1905.
Berlitz.—Nippon-go Kyo-Kwa-sho, 1919, Berlitz.
Bourgois, G.—Dictionary and Glossary for Practical Study of Japanese Ideograph, 1918, Strechert.
Chamberlain, B. H.—A Handbook on Colloquial Japanese; Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tokyo, 1887; A Practical Introduction to the Study of Japanese Writing; Essay in Aid of a Grammar and Dictionary of the Luchuan Language; A Simplified Grammar of the Japanese Language, 1886; A Romanized Japanese Reader, 3 vols., 1886.

Dixon, W. G.—Dictionaire Coreen-Francais, 1886.

Hobart-Hampden, E. M. & Parlette, H. P.—An English-Japanese Dictionary of Spoken Language, originally compiled by Sir Ernest Satow, etc., 1904, Kelly & Walsh.

Imbrie, Wm.—Handbook of English-Japanese Etymology, 1889.

Kelly and Walsh's.—Handbook of the Japanese Language for the Use of Tourists and Residents, 1896.

Koop, Albert J., and Hogita Inada.—Japanese Names and How to Read Them, a Manual for Art Collectors and Students. The Eastern Press, Ltd., London and Bernard Inaritch, 1923.

MacCauley, C.—An Introductory Course in Japanese, 1906.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo.—New English-Japanese. Dictionary on Bilingual Principles, 1927, Kenkyusha, Tokyo.

Rose-Innes, Arthur.—English-Japanese Conversation Dictionary; Conversational Japanese for Beginners (3 parts bound in 1 vol.); Beginners' Dictionary of Chinese-Japanese Characters and Their Principal Compounds; Japanese Reading for Beginners, 4 vols., 1926, K. Yoshikawa, Yokohama.

Plaut, Hermann.—Japanese Conversation-Grammar with Numerous Reading Lessons and Dialogues, 1905, Julius Groos, London, Paris, etc.

Shand, W. G. S.—Japanese Self-Taught, 2nd Edition, 1915, Caspar.

Strong, G. V.—Common Chinese-Japanese Characters, 1920, Strechert.

V. Law

de Becker, J. E.—Annotated Civil Code, 4 vols.; Commentary on the Japanese Commercial Code, 3 vols.; Elements of Japanese Jurisprudence, 1 vol.; Pointers on Japanese Law, 1 vol.; Point. on Japanese Trade Marks, 1 vol.; Point. on Japanese Patents, 1 vols; Point. on Trading Partnerships and Companies, 1 vol.; Private International Law of Japan, 1 vol.; Translation of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Mining Law of Japan, 1 vol; Tr. of Railway Mortgage Law of Japan, 1 vol.; Tr. of Secured Debentures Trust Law, 1 vol.; Tr. of the Law of Japanese Weights and Measures, 1 vol. 1911; New Japanese Laws concerning Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, and Utility Models, 1909; The New Civil Code of Japan and the Law Concerning its Operation, 1911; Principles and Practice of the Civil Code of Japan, 1921; Elements of Japanese Laws, 1916; The Perpetual Lease Question, 1924.

Gubbins, J. N.—Civil Code of Japan.

Hall, W. S.—Review of the Japanese Patent Law; Japanese Laws as to Patents, Trade Marks, Designs, 1901.

Hozumi, N.—The New Civil Code of Japan, 1912; Ancestor Worship and Japanese Law, 1912.

Japan, Laws, Statutes, etc.—Annotated Civil Code of Japan, 1909-10, Butterworth & Company, London; Japanese Code of Criminal Procedure, 1918, Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mogami, U.—Revised Tax Laws of Japan, 1927, The Japan Times Press.
Ogata, Kiyoshi, Ph.D.—The Co-operative Movement in Japan, London, 1923.
Piggott, Sir F. T.—Extraterritoriality, 1892.
Simmons, D. B.—Notes on Land Tenure and Local Institutions in Old Japan, 1891.

VI. Literature and Translation

Adam, Mrs. Douglas.—Petals, 1913, The Japan Gazette.
Arnold, Sir E.—Azuma (Drama), 1891.
Aston, W. G.—A History of Japanese Literature, 1899; The Nihongi (Chronicle of Japan from the Earliest Times to 677 A.D.), a translation, 2 vols., 1897.
Batchelor, Rev. J. D. D.—The Ainu and Their Folklore.
Benneville, J. S. de.—Saito Musashi-Bo Benkei, 2 vols., 1910.
Bywater, Hector C.—The Great Pacific War, 1925, Constable & Co., London.
Chamberlain, B. H.—The Classical Poetry of the Japanese, 1880; Japanese Poetry, 1910; Aino Fairy Tales, 3 vols.; Aino Folk-tales, 1888; Japanese Fairy Tales in English, 1907; Translation of the "Kojiki," 1883.
Dickens, F. V.—Taketori no Okina-ga-Monogatari, 1888; Chushin-gura, 1875; Primitive and Medieval Japanese Text, 2 vols., 1906; Rokujuen (Hidano Takumi Monogatari), 1912.
Florenz, Dr. Karl Adolf.—White Aster; Poetical Greetings from the Far East, 1897; Terakoya, 1900; Geschichte der Japanischen Literatur, 1906, C. F. Amelangs verlag, Leipzig.
Futabatei, Shimei,—"Heibon," a Japanese novel trans. by Glen Shaw, 1924, Hokusei-do, Tokyo.
Greene, F. B.—Iwaya's Fairy Tales of Old Japan, 1903.
Griffis, Wm. E.—Honda, the Samurai, 1890; Fairy Tales of Old Japan, 1908.
Hearn, Lafcadio.—Gleanings in Buddha-Fields, Studies of Hand Soul in the Far East, 1910; Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan, 2 vols., 1907-10; In Ghostly Japan, 1908; Japan, an Attempt at Interpretation; Kokoro, Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life, 1907; Kotto, Japanese Curios, with Sundry Cobwebs, 1903; Kwaidan, Stories and Studies in Strange Things, 1907; A Japanese Miscellany, 1910; Out of the East, 1895; Japanese Lyrics (a translation), 1915, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
Hutchinson, M. F.—A Japanese Romance.
Inouye, J.—Chushingura (Forty-Seven Ronins).
Isobe, Yaichiro.—Musings of a Chinese Vegetarian, a translation of "Tsai-ken-tan," 1926, Yuhodo, Tokyo.
Japanese Literature.—1902, Colonial Press, London.
Kagawa, T.—A Shooter at the Sun (Taiyo-wo-iru-Mono), a novel tr. by T. Satchel, 1925, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.
Kikuchi, Kan.—"Tojuro-no-koi" (Love of Tojuro), a novel tr. by Glen Shaw, 1924, Hokusei-do, Tokyo.
Kirby, M.—From East to West (Poems), 1905; An English Girl in the Far East, 1918, Doan.
Koda, Rohan.—"Goju-no-to" or Pagoda, a novel tr. by S. Shioya, 1917, Okura & Co., Tokyo.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Kurata, Hyakuzo.—"Shukke to Sono Deshi," (The Priest and His Disciple), a novel tr. by Glen Shaw, 1924, Hokusei-do, Tokyo.
Lloyd, A.—Imperial Songs, 1912; Pictures of Life in Japan, 1910.
Loti, P.—L'Exile, 1893; Japon ved Efteraarstid, 1890; Japonerids d'Automne, 1889; Madame Chrysantheme, 1887; Madame Crysanthemum (English Tr.), 1889; Madame Prune, 1919, Stokes.
MacClatchie, R. H.—Japanese Plays, 1890.
Madden, M. B.—The Golden Chopsticks (Japanese Children's Songs), 1904.
Mitford, A. B.—Tales of Old Japan, 1910; The Ghost of Sakura, 1892; Japan's Inheritance, 1914.
Nakamura, Kichizo.—"Ii Tairo no Shi" (The Death of Lord Ii), a play tr. by Mock Joya, 1927, The Japan Times Press, Tokyo.
Natsume, Soseki.—"Wagahai-wa Neko-de-aru" (I am a Cat), a novel tr. by K. Ando; "Botchan Monogatari," tr. by Y. Morri; "Kusamakura" or An Unhuman Tour, a novel tr. by Y. Kazutomo Takahashi, 1927.
Nitobe, Dr. I.—Bushido (The Soul of Japan), 1903.
Noguchi, Y.—From the Eastern Sea, 1903; Japan and America, 1921, Orientalia, 22 E. 60th St., N.Y.; Japanese Hokku, '20; Ten Japanese Noh Plays, 1920, Four Seas Co., Three Translated Selections from the Noh Drama, 1920, Badger.
Okakura, Kakuzo.—The Heart of Heaven, 1922.
Ozaki, Koyo.—"Konjikiyasha" or Golden Demon, a novel tr. by Arthur Lloyd.
Ozaki, Y. Mrs.—The Japanese Fairy Book; Buddhas Crystal and Other Japanese Tales; Warriors of Old Japan and Heroes of Old Japan, 1906.
Page, Curtis Hidden.—Japanese Poetry, 1923, Houghton Miffin Company, Boston.
Porter, W. P.—A Hundred Verses from Old Japan, 1913; A Year of Japanese Epigrams, 1911.
Sadler, A. L.—Heikemonogatari (a translation), Asiatic Society of Japan, in 2 vols., 1921.
Satchel, T.—Over the Death Line, a translation of the original by Toyohiko Kagawa; Hizakurige: A Transcript from Ikku, 1925, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.
Satow, Sir E. M.—Japanese Literature.
Seitz, Don.—Monogatari, 1925, Putnam & Sons, New York.
Stopes, Marine C. A.—Plays of Old Japan, the "No," 1913.
Suyematsu, Visc. K.—Japanese Fantasies, 1905.
Taketomi, T.—Paulownia, Seven Japanese Stories from Contemporary Writes, 1919, Duffield & Co., New York.
Tanisaki, Jun-ichiro.—"Otsuya-koroshi" (A Spring-time Case), a novel tr. by Zenchi Iwado, 1927, The Japan Times Press, Tokyo.
Tokutomi, Rokwa.—"Namiko," a novel tr. by S. Shioya.
Waley, A.—"No" Plays of Japan; The Tale of Genji, by Lady Murasaki, 1925, George Allen & Unwin, London.
Whiteborn, A. L.—Wonder Tales of Old Japan, 1911.

VII. Religion and Science

Anezaki, Dr.—Buddhist Influence to Art, with special reference to Japan, 1916, Houghton Mifflin; Quelques Pages de l'His-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

toire Religieuse du Japon, 1921, E. Bernard, Paris.
Arai, N.—Outlines of the Doctrine of the Nichiren Sect, 1893.
Armstrong, Robert Cornell.—Light from the East, 1914; University of Toronto, Toronto.
Aston, W. G.—Shinto: the Ancient Religion of Japan, 1907; Shinto (The Way of the Gods), 1905.
Axling, William.—Japan on the Upward Trail, 1923, Missionary Education Movement of U.S. and Canada, New York.
Brown, Arthur Judson.—The Mastery of the Far East, 1921, Scribner's Sons, New York.
Buckley, E.—Phallicism in Japan, 1895.
Cary Otis.—History of Christianity in Japan, 2 vols., 1915.
Federation of Christian Missions in Japan, The.—The Christian Movement in Japan, Korea and Formosa, (an annual publication), Methodist Publishing House, Tokyo.
Clement, E. W.—Christianity in Modern Japan, 1905.
Fisher, Galen M.—Creative Forces in Japan, 1923, Central Committee on the United Study of Foreign Mission, West Medford, Mass.
Erickson, Mrs. Lois Johnson.—The White Fields of Japan, 1923, Presbyterian Company of Publication, Richmond.
Griffis, Wm. E.—The Religions of Japan, from Dawn of History to Meiji, 1895, C. Scribner's Sons.
Gulick, S. L.—Christian Forces of Japan at Beginning of 20th Century, 1900.
Haas, Hans.—Geschichte des Christentums in Japan, 1902-04, Tokyo.
Harada, Tasuku.—The Faith of Japan, 1914, Macmillan, New York.
Holton, Daniel Clarence.—The Political Philosophy of Modern Shinto, 1922, Chicago.
Humbert, A.—The Way of the Gods.
Japan, Bureau of Religions.—A General View of the Present Religious Situation in Japan, 1920.
Japan Chronicle, The.—Rissho Daishi, an Account of Nichiren: Omoto-kyo, an Account of one of Japan's popular faiths, 1924, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.
Japan, Department of Education.—Scientific Japan: Past and Present. Prepared in connection with Third Pan-Pacific Science Congress (Tokyo), 1926, Maruzen Pub. Co., Tokyo.
Kerschner, Mabel Gardner.—Young Japan, 1923, Missionary Education Movement of U.S. and Canada, New York.
Knox, G. W.—The Developments of Religion in Japan, 1907, G. P. Putnam, London.
Leech, J. H.—Butterflies from China, Japan, and Korea, 3 vols.
Lloyd, A.—Shinran and His Work, 1910; The Creed of Half-Japan; The Development of Japanese Buddhism, 1894.
Lowell, P.—Occult Japan as The Way of The Gods.
Mikami, Y.—The Development of Mathematics in China and Japan, 1913.
Milne, J.—The Volcano of Japan; Transactions of the Seismological Society of Japan.
Nanjo, F.—A History of the Twelve Japanese Buddhism, 1894.
Nihongi, The.—Chronicles of Japan from the Earliest Times to A.D. 697, 1896, translated by W. G. Aston, Trübner & Company, Ltd., London.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Noss, Christopher.—Tohoku, the Scotland of Japan, 1918, Board of Foreign Missions, Reformed Church in U.S., Philadelphia.
Ogawa, K.—Some Japanese Flowers, 1908; A Hand List of the Birds of Japan, 1908; Collotype Albums of Things Japanese, 1893.
Pell, E. L.—Heroes of Faith in Japan, ed. by E. E. Chappell; The Key to the East, ed. by E. E. Chappell.
Protestant Episcopal Church in the U.S.A.—Japan advancing—whither? 1912, Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society, New York.
Reischauer, A. K.—Studies in Japanese Buddhism, 1917, Macmillan, New York.
Saneyoshi, Surgeon Adm. Y.—The Surgical and Medical History of the Naval War between Japan and China.
Satomi, Kishio.—Japanese Civilization, its Significance and Realization (Exponent of Nichiren Sect), 1923, Kegan Paul.
Schiller, E.—Shinto.
Seebohm, H.—The Birds of Japanese Empire, 1890.
Sugimori, Kojiro.—The Principles of the Moral Empire, 1917, London University Press.
Sugiura, S.—Hindu Logic as Preserved in China and Japan, 1900.
Tachibana, T.—Ethics of Buddhism, 1926, Clarens Press, Oxford.
Tanaka, S.—Figures and Descriptions of the Fishes of Japan.
Unger, Mary E.—The Favorite Flowers of Japan, 1906; Useful Plants of Japan, 5 vols.
Vinaya-Kumara Sarkar.—Chinese Religion through Hindu Eyes, 1916, The Commercial Press, Ltd., Shanghai.

VIII. Civilization and Education

Brinkley, Frank, Capt.—A History of the Japanese People from the Earliest Times to the End of the Meiji Era, 1920, George H. Doran, New York.
Couchoud, Paul Louis.—Japanese Impressions with a Note on Confucius, 1921, John Lane, London; Sages et Poètes d'Asie, 1916, Calmann-Lévy, Paris.
Dickinson, Goldsworthy Lowes.—An Essay on the Civilizations of India, China and Japan, 1914, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London.
Feenstra Kuiper, J.—Japan en de Buitenwereld in de Achttiende eeuw, 1921, M. Nijhoff, 's-Gravenhage.
Gérard, August.—Nos Alliés d'Extrême-Orient, 1918, Payot & Cie, Paris.
Griffis, William Elliot.—The Japanese Nation in Evolution, etc., 1902, T. Y. Crowell & Company, New York.
Gulick, Sidney Lewis.—Evolution of the Japanese, Social and Psychic, 1903, F. H. Revell Company, New York.
Hearn, Lafcadio.—Japan, an attempt at interpretation, 1904, The Macmillan Company, London.
Honaga, S.—The National Spirit of Japan; A Contribution to Spiritual Understanding between Nations, 1916, Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Company, Ltd., London.
Japan, Dep't. of Education.—Education in Japan, 1914, Tokyo.
Kikuchi, Dairoku.—Japanese Education, 1909, J. Murray, London.
Kobayashi, Teruaki.—La Société Japonaise, Etude Sociologique, 1914, F. Alcan, Paris.
Lewis, Robert Ellsworth.—The Educational Conquest of the Far East, 1903, F. H. Revell Company, New York.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mizuno, Tsunekichi.—The Kindergarten in Japan, 1917, The Stratford Company, Boston.

Montgomery, Walter Alexander.—Educational Conditions in Japan, 1919, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

Okakura, Yoshisaburo.—The Japanese Spirit, 1905, J. Pott & Company, New York.

Rathgen, Karl.—Staat und Kultur de Japaner, 1907, Velhagen & Klasing, Bellefeld und Leipzig.

Reinsch, Paul Samuel.—Intellectual and Political Currents in the Far East, 1911, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Witte, Johannes.—Ostasien und Europa. Das Hingen Zweier Weltkulturen, 1914, J. C. B. Mohr, Tübingen.

IX. Economy, Finance and Commerce

Allen, G. C.—Japan's Banking System, 1923, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.

American Academy of Political and Social Science.—Commercial Relations Between the U.S. and Japan, 1910, Philadelphia.

Batchelder, Charles C.—Trade of British India with the United States, Japan, and Germany, 1923, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

Bülow, Heinrich August Ernst von.—Russ-land-Japans Handelspolitik und Industrie, 1904, B. Sturm, Dresden.

Dautremer, Joseph.—The Japanese Empire and Its Economic Conditions, 1915, T. F. Unwin, Ltd., London.

Eldridge, Frank Reed.—Japan After the Earthquake, 1923, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

British Consulate (Osaka).—Report on Japanese Labour, 1920, H.M. Stationery Office, London.

Dep't. of Overseas Trade (Gt. Brit.)—Report on the Industrial and Economic Situation in Japan, London.

Heber, E. A.—Japanische Industriearbeit, etc., 1912, G. Fischer, Jena.

Igarashi, Eikichi.—The National Wealth of Japan, 1906, National Wealth of Japan Publishing Office, Tokyo.

Japan, Bureau of Customs—Monthly Returns of the Foreign Trade of Empire of Japan, Tokyo: Returns of Foreign Trade of Japan for the Eighteen Years 1868-85, 1886, Tokyo.

Japan, Dep't. Finance.—Annual Returns of the Foreign Trade of Empire of Japan, Tokyo.

Japan Mercantile and Manufacturers' Directory, The.—An annual publication by the Eastern Advertising Agency, Kobe.

Japan, Special Finance and Economic Commission to the U.S.—1917-18—Report, 1918, Tokyo Printing Company, Ltd.

Knox, Philander Chase.—Public & Official Utterances of 1912, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

Kushida, Tamizo.—War and Armament Taxes of Japan, 1923, Oxford University Press, New York.

Masudà, Norimoto.—Military Industries of Japan, 1922, Oxford University Press, New York.

Masuda, Takashi.—Japan: Its Commercial Development and Prospects, 1908, Sisley's, Ltd., London.

Mochizuki, Kotaro.—Japan and America, 1909, The Liberal News Agency, Tokyo.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Mogami, Umeo.—The Import Tariff of Japan, 1927, The Japan Times Press, Tokyo.

Neugebauer, Wilhelm.—Japan im Handelsverkehr mit Deutschland und Oster-reich-Ungarn, 1914, F. Meiner, Leipzig.

Nitobe, Inazo, Ota.—The Intercourse Between the United States and Japan, 1891, The Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore.

Ono, Giichi.—War and Armament Expenditures of Japan, 1922, Oxford University Press, New York.

Ono, Yeijiro.—The Industrial Transition in Japan, 1890, American Economic Association, Baltimore.

Porter, Robert Percival.—The Full Recognition of Japan, 1911, H. Frowde, London; Japan, the New World-power, 1915, Milford, Oxford University Press, London; Commerce and Industries of Japan, 1896, Philadelphia.

Rathgen, Karl.—Die Japaner in der Weltwirtschaft. 1911, B. G. Teubner, Leipzig.

Saint-Maurice, comte de.—La Civilization Economique due Japon (1908) Son Expansion an Extrême-Orient, 1908, G. Roustan, Paris.

Steintorf, Paul P.—Japan as a Market for American Agricultural Implements and Machinery, 1923, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Takata, Y.—Conscription System in Japan, 1921, Oxford University Press, New York.

Thery, Edmond.—La Situation Economique and Financière du Japon Après la Guerre de 1904-05, 1907, Economiste Européen, Paris.

Tokyo, Imperial Commercial Museum.—The Exporters' Directory of Japan, Tokyo.

Uyehara, Setsujiro, M. Sc.—The Industry and Trade of Japan. 1926. P. S. King & Son, London.

U.S. Dep't. of Commerce.—Japanese Markets for American Lumber, 1915, Government Printing Office, Washington.

U.S. Tariff Commission.—The Foreign Trade of Japan, 1922; Japan's Trade During the War, 1919, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

Viallate, Achille.—L'avenir Economique du Japon, 1907, M. Rivière, Paris.

Vilenkin, Grigorii Abramovich.—The Political and Economic Organization of Modern Japan, 1908, Kondo Shoten, Tokyo.

X. Social Life & Customs

Adam, Evelyn.—Behind the Screens, 1910, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Anethan, Baroness A. d'.—Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan, 1912, S. Paul & Company, London.

Ayrton, Mrs. Matilda Chaplin.—Child-life in Japan and Japanese Child Stories, 1901, D. C. Heath & Company, Boston.

Bacon, Alice Mabel.—Japanese Girls and Women, 1902; A Japanese Interior, 1893, Houghton Miffin Company, Boston & New York.

Edwards, Osman.—Japanese Plays and Playfellows, 1910, W. Heinemann, London.

Fraser, Mary Crawford.—Letters from Japan, 1899, Macmillan

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Company, New York and London.
Gulick, Sidney Lewis.—Working Women of Japan, 1915, Missionary Education Movement in the U.S. and Canada, New York.
Harrison, E. J.—The Fighting Spirit of Japan and Other Studies, 1912, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Hearn, Lafcadio.—In Ghostly Japan, 1899, Little, Brown & Company, Boston; Kokoro: Hints and Echoes of Japanese Inner Life, 1896, Houghton Mifflin & Company, Boston.
Holland, Clive.—Things Seen in Japan, 1907, E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.
Howard, Ethel.—Japanese Memories, 1918, Hutchinson & Company, London.
Klein, Matthias.—By Nippon's Lotus Ponds, 1914, F. H. Revell Company, New York.
Knox, George Williams.—Japanese Life in Town and Country, 1904, G. P. Putnam's Sons, London.
Lampe, William E.—The Japanese Social Organization, Princeton University Press, Princeton.
Lawson, Kate.—Highways and Homes of Japan, 1910, T. F. Unwin, London.
Lloyd, Arthur.—Everyday Japan, 1909, Cassel & Company, Ltd., New York.
McGovern, Mrs. Janet B.—The Butterflies of Taiwan and other Fantasies, 1924, W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., Cambridge.
Madden, Maude Whitmore.—In the Land of the Cherry Blossoms, 1915, F. H. Revell Company, New York.
Markino, Yoshio.—When I was a Child, 1912, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.
Morse, Edward S.—Japan Day by Day, etc., 1917, Houghton Mifflin Company, New York; Japanese Homes and Their Surroundings, 1886, Ticknor & Company, Boston.
Naudeau, Ludovic.—Le Japon Modern; Son Evolution, 1909, E. Flammarion, Paris.
Omori, Annie Shepley.—Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan, 1920, Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston & New York.
Redesdale, A. B. Freeman-Mitford.—Tales of Old Japan, 1871, Macmillan & Co., London.
Régamey, Félix Elie.—Japan in Art and Industry, 1893, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.
Scherer, James A. B.—Young Japan, 1905, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia & London.
Sladen, Douglas Brooke W.—Queer Things about Japan, 1904, A. Treherne & Co., Ltd., London; More Queer Things about Japan, same pub.
Street, Julian L.—Mysterious Japan, 1921, Doubleday, Page & Company, New York & Toronto.
Japan Bureau de la Statistique Générale.—Diagrams & Numerical Tables re Population & Vital Statistics of Japanese Empire, Statistical Bureau, Imperial Cabinet, Tokyo (Other statistical compilations on Japan.)

XI. Travels and Guide Books

Batchelor, Rev. J. D. D.—An Itinerary of Hokkaido, 1893; Sea-Girt Yezo, 1902.
Bell, Archie.—A Trip to Lotus Land, 1917, John Lane Company.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bigelow, Poultney.—Japan and Her Colonies, 1923, E. Arnold & Company, London.

Bishop, Mrs. (Isabella Lucy Bird).—Unbeaten Tracks in Japan, 1880, John Murray, London.

Browne, George Waldo.—Japan, the place and the people, 1904, D. Estes & Company, Boston; The New America and the Far East, 1910-12, Marshall Jones Company, Boston.

Buxton, Leonard Halford Dudley.—The Eastern Road, 1924, Trübner & Company, Ltd., London.

Collins, Gilbert.—Far Eastern Jaunts, 1924, Methuen & Company, Ltd., London.

Cousins, James H.—The New Japan, 1923, Ganesh & Company, Madras.

Davidson, Augusta M. Campbell.—Present-day Japan, 1904, Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Del Mar, Walter.—Around the World Through Japan, 1904, A. & C. Black. Norwood, Mass.: Norwood Press, London.

Dewey, John.—Letters from China and Japan, 1920, Dutton Company, New York.

Edwards, A. Herbage.—Kakemono: Japanese Sketches, 1906, W. Heinemann, London.

Exner, A. H.—Japan as I Saw It, 1912, Jarrold & Sons, London.

Fink, Henry Theophilus.—Lotus-time in Japan, 1895, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

Fisher, Gertrude Adams.—A Woman Alone in the Heart of Japan, 1906, L. C. Page & Company, Boston.

Franck, Harry Alverson.—Glimpses of Japan and Formosa, 1924, The Century Company, London.

Fraser, Mary (Crawford).—A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan, 1911, Hutchinson & Company, London.

Fraser, Mrs. Hugh.—The Stolen Emperor, a Japanese romance, John Long, London.

Goodrich, Joseph King.—Our Neighbors: the Japanese, 1913, F. G. Browne & Company, Chicago.

Greenbie, Sydney.—Japan, Real and Imaginary, 1920, Harper & Bros., London.

Hall, Trowbridge.—Japan in Silhouette, 1925, McMillan & Co., New York.

Hesse-Wartegg, Ernst von.—China and Japan Erlebnisse, 1900, J. J. Weber, Leipzig.

Hirkland, L. S.—A Chronicle of Wanderings on the Japanese Highroad.

Hitchcock, Alfred Marshall.—Over Japan Way, 1917, H. Holt & Company, New York.

Huish, Marcus Nourne.—Japan and Its Art, 1889, The Fine Art Society, Ltd., London.

Japan, Local Affairs Bureau.—The Rural Life of Japan, 1914, Toppan Printing Company, Ltd., Tokyo.

Kawakami, Kiyoshi Karl.—Japan and the Japanese as Seen by Foreigners Prior to the Beginning of the Russo-Japanese War, 1904, Keiseisha, Tokyo.

Kellermann, Bernhard.—Ein Spaziergang in Japan, 1920, P. Cassirer, Berlin.

Kipling, Rudyard.—Letters from the East, F. F. Lovell Company, New York.

Kirtland, Lucian Swift.—Samurai Trails, 1918, George H. Doran

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Company, New York.
Ladd, George Trumbull.—Rare Days in Japan, 1910, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.
La Farge, John.—An Artist's Letters from Japan, 1897, The Century Company, New York.
Lawson, Lady.—Highways and Homes of Japan, 1910.
Lucas, Edward Verrall.—Roving East and Roving West, 1921, George H. Doran Company, New York.
Lucy, Sir Henry William.—East by West: A Journey in the Recess, 1885, R. Bentley & Son, London.
Luffman, Charles Bogue.—The Harvest of Japan, etc., 1920, T. C. & E. C. Jack, Ltd., London.
McLean, Ethel Louisse.—A Gentle Jehu in Japan, 1912, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.
Menpes, Mortimer.—Japan, a Record in Colour, 1902, A. & C. Black, London.
Migeon, Gaston.—Au Japon; promenades aux Sanctuaires de l'Art., 1908, Hachette & Cie, Paris.
Morris, Alice A.—Dragons and Cherry Blossoms, 1896, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.
Morris, J.—Advance Japan: a Nation Thoroughly in Earnest, 1895, W. H. Allen & Company, London.
Murray's—Handbook for Travellers in Japan: Whole Empire from Saghalien to Formosa.
Neustadt, Arthur.—Japanisch Reisebriefe, Berichte über eine fahrt durch Japan, 1913, P. Cassirer, Berlin.
Noss, C., and Others—Tohoku, the Scotland of Japan, 1918, Reformed Church, Brd. of For. Mis., Race St., Phila'ia.
Perry, Matthew Calbraith.—The Americans in Japan, 1917, D. Appleton & Company, London; Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, etc., 1898, A. O. P. Nichol-Green & Company, Washington.
Pontiny, Herbert George.—In Lotus-land Japan, 1922, J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London.
Powers, Harry Huntington.—Japan, 1923, The Macmillan Company, New York.
Railway Dep't. (Japan).—Hot Springs of Japan, incl. Chosen, Taiwan, South Manchuria, 1922.
Railway Dep't. (Japan).—Official Guide Book to Eastern Asia, in 5 vols.

Vol. I.	Chosen, Manchuria and Siberia (Revised Edition)	¥10.00
II.	South-Western Japan	¥ 5.00
III.	North-Eastern Japan	¥ 5.00
IV.	China (Revised Ed.)	¥10.00
V.	East Indies	¥ 7.00

Redesdale, Algernon Bertram Freeman-Mitford.—The Garter Mission to Japan, 1906, Macmillan & Company, Ltd., London; A Tragedy in Stone and Other Papers, 1912, John Lane Company, New York.
Rittner, George H.—Impressions of Japan, 1904, J. Murray, London.
Russell, Sir Herbert William Henry.—With the Prince in the East, 1922, Methuen & Company, Ltd., London.
Sanders, Thomas Henry.—My Japanese Year, 1915, J. Pott & Company, New York.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Seidmore, M. R.—Jinrikisha Days in Japan, 1904.
Seitz, Don Carlos.—Surface Japan: Short Notes of a Swift Survey, 1911, Harper & Brothers, New York.
Singleton, E.—Japan As Seen and Described in 4 parts, 1905.
Sladen, Douglas Brooke Wheelton.—Japan in Pictures, 1904, G. Newnes, Ltd., London; The Japs at Home, 1892, Hutchinson & Company, London.
Smith, Bishop G.—Visit to Loo-cho, 1852; Leu-chew and the Leuchewans, 1853.
Steele, James King.—Wandering Feet Along Well-known Highways and Unfrequented Byways of China and Japan, 1923, A. Carlisle & Company, San Francisco.
Steinitzer, Wilhelm.—Japanisch Bergfahrten, Wanderungen fern von Touristenpfade, 1918, E. Reinhardt, München.
Stopes, Marie C., A.—Journal from Japan; A Daily Record of Life as seen by a Scientist, 1910.
Terry's Guide to the Japanese Empire.—¥10.50.
Taylor, Bayard.—Japan in Our Day, 1889, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Tessan, François de.—Par les Chemins Japonais, 1918, Plon-Nourrit et Cie, Paris.
Tudesq, André.—Les Six Beautés sous les Arbes, 1923, B. Grasset, Paris.
Tyndale, Whalter.—Japan and the Japanese, 1910, Methuen & Company, London.
Viaud, Julien.—Japoneries d'Automne, par Pierre Loti, 1889, Calmann-Lévy, Paris. L'exilée, 1896, Calmann Lévy, Paris.
Wade, Mary H.—Twin Travelers in China and Japan, 1922, Frederick A. Stokes Company, New York.
Walton, Sir Joseph.—China and the Present Crisis, 1900, Sampson Low, Marston & Company, London.
Weston, W.—Mountaineering and Exploration in the Japanese Alps; The Playground of the Far East, 1918.
Yamasaki, Naomasa.—The Topography of Japan, 1907, (Encyclopedia Americana), New York.

XII. Miscellaneous

Anderson, Mrs. Isabel W.—The Spell of Japan, 1914, The Page Company, Boston.
Angus, D. C.—Japan, The Eastern Wonderland, 1904.
Arima, Prof. Sumitomo—Judo: Japanese Physical Culture, 1902.
Arnold, Sir E.—Japonica, 1891, (scarce); East and West, 1896.
Balet, J. C.—Military Japan, translated from the French original by C. A. Parry, 1910, Kelly & Walsh.
Blakeslee, George Hubbard.—Japan and Japanese-American Relations, 1912, G. E. Stechert and Company, New York.
Bland, John Otway Percy.—China, Japan and Korea, 1921, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Brand, J. O. P.—China, Japan and Korea.
Brain, B. M.—All about Japan, 1905.
Brereton, F. S.—A Soldier of Japan, 1905.
Brinkley, Frank, Capt.—Japan, 1897-98, J. B. Millet Company, Boston.
Brockway, A. T.—Letters from the Far East, 1919, American Bapt.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Brown, A. J.—Mastery of Far East, 1921, Scribner.

Bryan, Dr. Ingram.—Japan From Within, 1924, Constable & Co., London.

Cameron, W. H. Morton.—Present-day Impressions of Japan, 1919, The Glove Encyclopedia Company, London.

Chamberlain, B. H.—Things Japanese, 1902; The Language, Mythology, and Geographical Nomenclature of Japan, Tokyo, 1887.

Clarke, J. I. C.—Japan at First Hand, 1918, Dodd.

Clement Arnest Wilson.—A Handbook of Modern Japan, 1913, A. C. McClurg & Company, Chicago.

Clavery, Edouard.—Les Etrangers au Japon et les Japonais à l'Etranger, 1904, Berger-Levrault et Cie, Paris.

Colton, C.—My Orient Pearl, 1921, Lane.

Cordier, Henri.—Notice sur le Japon, 1894, H. Lamirault et Cie, Paris.

Couchoud, P. L.—Japanese Impressions, 1920, Lane.

Cousins, James H.—The New Japan, Impressions and Reflections, Ganesh, Madras, 1923.

Cozad, Gertrude.—The Romance of Kobe, 1925, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.

Crow, Carl.—Japan and America, a Contrast, 1916, R. M. McBride & Co., New York.

Grünfeld, Ernst.—Die Japanische Auswanderung, 1913, Druck der Hobunsha, Tokyo.

Curtis, William Eleroy.—The Yankees of the East, 1896, Stone & Kimball, New York.

d'Anethan, Baroness A.—Fourteen Years of Diplomatic Life in Japan.

de Becker, J. E.—The Nightless City, 1 vol.

De Bonneville, James Seguin.—Sakurambo, 1906, J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia.

Dewey, J. and H. A.—Letters from China and Japan, 1920, Dutton.

Dixon, W. G.—The Island of the Morning, 1882.

Dumolard, Henry.—Le Japon Politique, Economique, et Social, 1903, A. Colin, Paris.

Dupont, C.—What is the Noh? Autographed Edition, 1920, Four Seas Co.

Dyer, Henry.—Dai Nippon, 1904, Blackie & Son, Ltd., London.

Eldridge, E. R.—Trading with Asia.

Eliot, Sir C.—Letters from the Far East, 1907; Fair Japan, (Optimistic and Pessimistic); Some Roads Towards Peace, 1913, Press of B. S. Adams, Washington, D. C.

Erskine, William H., M.A.—Japanese Customs, Their Origin and Value, Kyobun-kan, Tokyo, 1925.

Finnemore, J.—Japan, 1921, MacMillan.

Fraser, Mrs. Hugh.—A Diplomatist's Wife in Japan: The Custom of the Country (Tales from New Japan); Letters from Japan, 2 vols.

Fujimoto, P.—The Night Side of Japan, Laurie; Story of the Geisha Girl, 1919, Lippincott.

Gleason, G.—What Shall I Think of Japan, 1921, MacMillan.

Greenbie, S.—Japan, Real and Imaginary.

Griffis, Wm. E.—Japanese World, 1880.

Gulick, S. L.—Working Women of Japan, New York, 1915.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Hancock, H. I.—Jujitsu Series, 4 vols., 1904; Jujitsu, 1905.
Harrison, E. J.—Archery, Kelly & Walsh.
Haviland, W. A. de.—The A. B. C. of "Go," 1910.
Hearn, Lafcadio.—Exotics and Retrospectives, 1898, Little Brown & Company, Boston.
Hershey, Amos Shartle.—Modern Japan, etc., 1919, The Bobbs-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.
Hinks, M. A.—The Japanese Dance, 1910.
Holland, Clive.—Old and New Japan, 1907, J. M. Dutton & Company, London.
Home Office, The.—The Great Earthquake of 1923 in Japan, an official narrative of the disaster compiled by the Social Affairs Bureau, Japan.
House, J. C.—Letters from Japan by an American Girl to Her Friends at Home.
Hovelaque, Emile Lucien.—Les peuples d'Extrême-Orient, Le Japon, 1921, E. Flammarion, Paris.
Howard, E.—Japanese Memories, Hutchinson, 1912.
Irjima, I.—Shell Mound at Hitachi, 1883.
Inouye, J.—Home Life in Tokyo, 1910.
Japan Chronicle.—The Socialist and Labor Movement in Japan, 1924, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.
Japanese Empire, The.—A Reprint of the Times' Japanese Edition 1910, London.
Kawakami, Kiyoshi Karl.—Asia at the Door, 1914, F. H. Revell Co., New York.
Kendall, Carlton Waldo.—The Truth about Korea, 1919, The Korean National Association, San Francisco.
Kennedy, Capt. M. D.—Military Side of Japanese Life, 1924, Constable & Co., London.
King-Hall, Stephen.—Western Civilization & the Far East, 1924, Methuen & Co., Ltd., London.
Kirkland, L. S.—Samurai Trails; A Chronicle of Wanderings on the Japanese Highroad.
Kjellén, Rudolf.—Die Grossmächte und die Weltkrise, 1921, B. G. Teubner, Leipzig und Berlin.
Knapp, Arthur May.—Feudal and Modern Japan, 1897, J. Knight Co., Boston.
Knox, George William.—Imperial Japan; the Country and Its People, 1905, N. Newnes, Ltd., London.
Kobayashi, Dr. U. and Capt. N. Masuda—Military Industries of Japan, Humphrey Mitford, London, 1922.
Latourette, Kenneth Scott.—The Development of Japan, 1918, the Macmillan Co., New York.
Lauterer, Joseph.—Japan, das Land der Aufgehender Sonne, Einst und Jetzt, 1904, O. Spamer, Leipzig.
Lawson, Lady—Highways and Homes of Japan, 1910.
Lawton, Lancelot.—Empires of the Far East, 1912, G. Richards, Ltd., London.
Le Roux, Robert Charles Henry.—L'Heure du Japon, 1918, Plon Nourrit et Cie, Paris.
Leroy-Beaulieu, Pierre.—The Awakening of the East, 1900, W. Heinemann, London.
Little, A.—The Lady of the Decoration; The Lady Married.
Lloyd, A.—Every Day Life, 1911.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Longford, J. H.—Japan of the Japanese, 1912, Charles Scribner's, New York.
Lowell, P.—The Soul of the Far East, 1888.
Mabie, Hamilton Wright.—Japan To-day and To-morrow, 1914, The Macmillan Co., New York.
MacGovern, W. M.—Modern Japan: Its Political, Military and Industrial Organization, 1921, Scribner.
Martin, F. L.—Journalism of Japan, 1918, Pa Gratis, Univ. of Mo.
Masaoka, Naoichi.—Japan to America, 1914, G. P. Putnam's Sons, London.
McClatchy, Valentine Stuart.—Japanese Immigration and Colonization, 1921, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.
Mitford, Eustace Bruce.—Japan's Inheritance: the Country, Its People and Their Destiny, 1914, Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.
Mitsuchi, C.—Social Problems in Japan, translated by G. Watanabe.
Miyakawa, Masuji.—Life of Japan, 1910, The Neale Publishing Co., New York.
Mogami, U.—Import Tariff of Japan, 1927, Japan Times Press.
Morimoto, K.—Standard of Living in Japan, 1918, Johns Hopkins.
Morse, E. S.—Japanese Houses and Their Surroundings, 1889; Shell Mounds of Omori, 1873.
Munro, N. G.—Pre-Historic Japan, 1904; Coins of Japan, 1904.
Murray, G. T.—The Land of the Tatami, 1906.
Nitobé, Inazo.—The Japanese Nation: Its Land, its People & Its Life, 1912, G. P. Putnam's Sons, London.
Norman, Sir Henry.—The Real Japan, 1892, T. F. Unwin, London.
Okakura, Yoshisaburo—The Life and Thought of Japan, 1910; Spirit of Japan, 1913.
Okamoto, O.—Various Ancient and Modern Usages of Tokyo, 1885.
Omori, A.—Diaries of Court Ladies of Old Japan, tr. from the Japanese, 1920, Houghton.
Piggott, Capt. F. S. G.—The Elements of Sosho.
Ponsonby, Richard.—The Imperial Family of Japan, 1924, the Japan Chronicle Press, Kobe.
Pooley, Andrew Melville.—Japan at the Cross-roads, 1917, G. Allen & Unwin, Ltd., London.
Ransome, Stafford.—Japan in Transition, 1899, Harper & Brothers, London.
Ritter, C. H.—Impressions of Japan, 1904.
Salwey, Mrs. Charlotte Marie.—The Island Dependencies of Japan, 1913, E. L. Morice, London.
Shaw, Loretta L.—Japan in Transition, 1922, Church Missionary Society, London.
Sherrill, Charles Hitchcock.—Have We a Far Eastern Policy? 1920, Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.
Smith, A.—Game of "Go".
Stead, Alfred.—Great Japan; a Study of National Efficiency, 1906, J. Lane, London; Japan by the Japanese, 1904, W. Heinemann; Japan To-day, 1902, T. F. Unwin, London; Unser Vaterland Japan, 1904, E. A. Seeman, Leipzig.
Street, J. L.—Mysterious Japan, 1921, Doubleday.
Trevor, John Bond.—Japanese Exclusion, 1925, Gov't. Printing Office, Washington.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tsurumi, Yusuke.—Contemporary Japan, 1927, The Japan Times Press, Tokyo.
Walsh.—Master Singer of Japan, 1926.
Weale, B. L. P.—Truth about China and Japan, 1919, Dodd.
Wenckstern, Fr. von—A Bibliography of the Japanese Empire, in 2 vols.

XIII. Korea, Formosa and Manchuria

Chosen, Manchuria and Siberia—Published by Japanese Govt. Rlys. (Vol. I. Official Guide Book).
Chung, H.—Case of Korea, 1921. Revell.
Davidson, J.W.—The Island of Formosa, 1903.
Gale, J. S.—Korean Grammatical Forms; A Korean-English Dictionary.
Graves, J. W.—Renaissance of Korea, 1920, P. Taisohn, 1537, Chestnut St., Philad.
Griffis, Wm. E.—Corea, The Hermit Nation, 1907; Fairy Tales of Old Korea.
Hamilton, Angus—Korea, 1904.
Huntley, H. A.—The History of Korea, 2 vols.
Humbert, H. R.—The Passing of Korea.
Kemp, S. G.—The Face of Manchuria, 1910.
Ladd, G. T.—In Korea with Marquis Ito; Rare Days in Japan, 1910.
Mackenzie, F. A.—From Tokyo to Tiblis; the Tragedy of Korea, 1908; Korea's Fight for Freedom, 1920, Revell.
Rutter, Owen—Through Formosa, Fisher Unwin, 1923.
Takekoshi, Yosaburo.—Japanese Rule in Formosa, tr. by George Braithwaite, 1907, Longmans, Greene & Co., London.
Underwood, H. G.—A Concise Dictionary of the Korean (Korean-English Dictionary), 2 vols.; Introduction to the Korean Spoken Language.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

INDEX

A

Academic titles, 227
Academy of Music, 230
Accidents, in aviation, 190, 193
Accident, in mines, 532
Active service, personnel of, 181
Actors, 351
Adjustment of farms, 482
Admiralties, 180
Advertisement post, 381
Advertisement tariff, 292
Age-limit for jud. officials, 272
Agrarian problems, 481
Agricultural credit, 481
Agriculture, 480, ff.
Aichi Univ. of Medicine, 227
Air temperature, 8
Alien landownership right, 51
Amakusa, rebellion, 20
American scholarship, 245
Amusements, 349
Anglo-Japanese Alliance, 26, 133
Animal epidemics, 492
Animal labor in tillage, 485
Annuity, 116
Anti-Japanese legislation, 140
Antimony, 525
Applied arts, 319
Aquiculture, 515
Arable land, 482
Architecture, 312
Arms depots, 172
Army, distribution of, 174
Army education, 170
Arsenal Chiefs, 125
Arsenic, 525
Art exhibitions, 325
Art societies and galleries, 323
Artillery, 171
Artists to the Court, 327
Asaka, Prince, 56
Ashikaga shogunate, 18
Ashikaga, Takauji, 18
Association football, 340
Atami, 37
Atmospheric pressure, 7, 8
Automatic couplers, 394
Automobiles, 400
Auxiliary transport, 400
Aviation, 190 ff.
Aviation records, 198
Aviation schools, 170, 191

B

"Baiu," 10
Balloon corps, 171, 191
Bamboo wares, 570
Bank notes, 437
Bank of Chosen, 439
Bank of Japan, 438, 448, 452
Bank of Taiwan, 439
Banking crisis in 1927, 436
Banking Law, New, 437
Banking statistics, 442
Banks and Banking, 435 ff.
Banks, amalgamation of, 437
Banks, assets of, 444
Banks, foreign, in Japan, 452
Banks, leading, ordinary and savings, 445
Bank, liabilities of, 443
Banks, ordinary, 442
Banks, principal, 438
Banks selling T.T. rate, 441
Banks, special, 438
Bankruptcy, 270
Barley, 487
Baseball, 338
Basket-ball, 341
Battle-cruisers, 186
Beans, 487
Beasts of game, 510
Beer, 559
Beer tax, 467
Beet-sugar, 556
Bio-chemical industry, 552
Bill-broking, 448
Birds of game, 510
Birth-rate, 44
Bismuth, 525
Black Current, 4, 11
Bleaching-powder, 553
Blind, Deaf & Dumb Schools, 219
Board of Marshals, 165

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Bombardment of Kagoshima & Shimonoseki, 128
Bonin Is., 1
Boxer Trouble, 25
Boxing among military officers, 347
Boy scouts organization in Japan, 245
Brewery, 559
Brokers, stock, 578
Brushes, 570
Buddhism, 200, 204
Buddhist sects, 205
Buddhist temples, 206
Budget, 456 ff.
Building industry, 566
Burial, 287
Business promotion, 574
Business tax, 469
Buttons, 570

C

Cabinet, 76
Cabinet ministers, 85, 119 ff.
Cabinet changes, 87, 90
Camphor, 463, 507
Caroline Is., 690
Cattle, 489
Caustic soda, 552
Celluloid, 562
Cement, 554
Census, 42, 45 ff.
Censorship, 298
Ceramics, 320, 553
Chambers of Commerce, 576
Changchun Conference, 148
Charity hospitals, 283
Charity Hospital, Tokyo, 284
Charter market, 411
Chess, 356
Chemical industry, 552
Chemulpo, 651
Chichibu, Prince, 53
Chip braids, 568
Chishima, 1
Chishima current, 4
"Choku-nin," 108
Chosen, 649 ff.
Chosen, Administration of, 652
Chosen, Agriculture of, 657
Chosen, Annexation of, 26
Chosen, Bank of, 493, 630
Chosen, Education, 661
Chosen, Gov't.-Gen., 651
Chosen, Finance, 653
Chosen, Fishery, 659
Chosen, Forestry, 660
Chosen, Garrison, 664
Chosen, Industry & Wages, 660
Chosen, Judicature, 663
Chosen, Local self-government, 652
Chosen, Mining, 658
Chosen, Public works, 655
Chosen, Railways, 664
Chosen, Religion, 663
Chosen, Trade, 656
Chosen Water Power Elec. Co., 661
Christianity, 19, 200, 207
Christian independence movement, 211
Chuo (Central) Univ., 227
Cinema halls, 354
City planning law, 634
Civic corporation, finance of, 473
Civil and military service, 113
Civil cases, 269, 270
Civil procedures, costs in, 268
Civilian aviation, 194
Clearing houses, 449
Climate, 6
Clocks, 568
Coal, 526, 589
Coal, price of, 589
Coalition cabinet, 85
Coast defence ships, 187
Coast protection, 364
Coastwise service, 408
Cocaine, 285
Cocoons, 495
Coinage, 450
Coins in circulation, 451
Colonization Bank, Hokkaido, 439
Collegiate institutions, 231
Commercial arbitration act, 572
Commercial Museum, 582
Common dining halls, 637
Communications Dept., 121
Companies, 573, 574
Competitive entrance examination, 237
Compulsory education, 236
Confucianism, 200
Conscription, 167
Constitution, 67 ff.
Construction, 358 ff.
Construction Regulation, 372
Continuing expenditures, 459

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Conventional tariff, 606
Convertible note system, 450
Co-operative societies, 258
Copyrights, 297
Coral fishery, 518
Copper, 523, 584
Copper, price of, 587
Cotton fabrics, 538
Cotton spinning, 534
Cotton yarns, 536, 584
County, 108
Court at Kyoto, 17
Court, Imperial, 53 ff.
Court Martial Law, 166
Court music, 333
Court of Administrative Litigation, 122
Court ranks, 65
Courts, composition of, 269
Credit associations, 447
Cremation, 287
Criminal cases, 271
Crops, special and minor, 488
Crown Prince, 29
Cruisers, 186
Cultural undertaking of Japan in China, 154
Curio markets, 326
Currency system, 450
Customs revenue, 630
Customs Tariff, 598 ff.
Customs Tariff Law, 595 ff.
Cyclones, 7

D

Dailies, 292
Dairen, 683
Dairen Conference, 148
Dairy, 492
Dance, 349
Date, Masamune, 19
Deaths, 43
Debenture loans, 477
Debts, national, 471
Decorations, 64
Deep sea catches, 516
Dentists, 283
Deposit account, 460
Deshima, 127
Designs, 328, 329, 423
Diet, 23, 70, 77, 92
Diesel engines, 547
Diplomacy, 126 ff.
Diplomatic & consular service, 155 ff.
Distribution of trade, 624
Divorces, 43
Docks, 395
Dojinkai, 284
Domestic money orders, 379, 382.
Domestic novels, 302
Drama, 307
Drainage, 364
Dutch traders, 127
Dwelling House Association Law, 638
Dye-stuffs, 553
Dynamos, 550

E

Earthquake, 30 ff.
Earthquake damage to public works, 365
Earthquake, destructive, of Tokyo and Tajima, 31 ff.
Earthquake notes, 436.
Earthquake proof buildings, 35
Education for women, 221
Educational institutions, 217
Election Law, 79
Electric apparatuses, 544, 548
Electric industry, 541
Electric light, 545
Electricity, rate of, 545
Electricity, supply of, 545
Electoral system, 78
Electro-chemical industry, 546
Electrification of railways, 397
Eleemosynary work, 264
Elementary schools, 218
Embargo on gold and silver, 478
Emigrants, 48
Emperor, 53, 74
Employment agency, 255
Enamelled wares, 570
Epidemic mortality, 288
Eruption on Tokachidake, 36
"Eta," (special caste), 263
European War, Japan in, 27
Exchanges, 577
Exchange Law, 577
Excise on sugar, 468
Excise on woollen and silk fabrics, 468
Expatriation of Japanese, 52
Expenditure, State, 455, 456, 457
Export Guilds Laws, 612

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

F

Factory labor, 248
Factory law, 251
Factories and employees, 534
Fans and folding fans, 570
Far Eastern Olympic Games, 347
Farm products, 486
Fauna, 12
Fats, 564
Fencing, 242
Fertilizers, 557
Field artillery, 171
Field athletics, 344
Finance, 454 ff.
Finance, contraction policy of, 455
Finance of Hokkaido, Prefectures, etc., 473
Financial adjustments, 454
Financial expansion, 454
Fires, 280
Fish oil, 564
Fishermen, 513
Fishery, catches, 514
Fishery, encouragement of, 512
Fishery, economic position of, 513
Fishery Institute, 234
Fishery in Hokkaido, 515
Fishes, 13
Fishing craft, 513
Fleet Admirals, 165
Flour, 560, 586
Flour, price of, 587
Flora, 13
Flying regiments, 191
Football, 340
Foreign Affairs, Dept. of, 120
Foreign banks, 452
Foreign exchange business, 441
Foreign insurance cos., 430, 434
Foreign Language Schools, 229
Foreign loans, 472, 478
Foreign mail matters, 382
Foreign parcel rates, 383
Foreign residents in Japan, 50
Foreign students studying in Japan, 243
Foreign trade, 952 ff.
Foreign trade situation, 631
Foreign visitors to Japan, 50
Foreigners, legal status of, 51
Forestry, 502 ff.
Forest, area of, 503
Forest, adjustment of, 504
Forest, financial aspects of, 506
Formosa (vide Taiwan)
Formosan expedition, 22, 129
Foul matters, removal of, 286
Foundlings, 280
Fox farming, 517
Freedom of discussion, 298
Foreign market, 411
Freight rate, open sea lines, 412
Frost, killing, 10
Fruits, output of, 493
Fuel question, 531
Fuji, Mt., 2
Fuji pongee, 539
Fujiwara, the family, 17
Fur animals, 517
Fusan, 6, 651
Fushimi, Prince, 54

G

Galleries, art, 323
Game law, 510
Garden plants, 13
Garrison Headquarters, Tokyo, 124
Gas industry, 541
General election, 94
General Staff Office, 123
"Genro," 81
Genji, the family, 17
Genroin (Senate), 67
Genroku designs, 328
Girls' High Schools, 221
Glass, 554
Gobang, 355
Godaigo Tenno, 18
Gold, 522
Golden Kite, Order of, 65, 116
Golf, 341
Government Rlys, 389
Government Rlys, approved foreign makers, 395
Government Rlys, finance, 390
Government Rlys, gauge, 393
Government Rlys, mileage, 389
Government Rlys, rolling stock, 392
Government Rlys, stores, 395
Grains, 487
Gramophones, 331
Grand Order of Merit, 64
Graphite, 525
Guilds of staple commodities, 582

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Gunboats, 187
Gunnery Sch., 184

H

Hakone, 37
Handkerchiefs, silk, 619
"Hannin," 113
Harbors and bays, 5
Harbors open to commerce, 6
Harbor works, 361
Hardware, enamelled, 570
Hats, 562
Health of students, 237
Heavy artillery, 170
Heavy Artillery Sch., 170
Heike, the family, 17
Hemp, 622
Hemp braids, 568
Hempen spinning, 537
Hideyoshi, 19
Higashi-Kuni, Prince, 56
Higashi-Fushimi, Prince, 55
High Schools, 221
Higher Agricultural & Forestry Sch., 228
Higher Commercial Sch., 229
Higher Mercantile Marine Sch., 229
Higher Normal Sch., 233
Higher Sericultural Sch., 228
Higher Technical Schools, 229
Highest tax payers, 100
History, Outline of Japanese, 16 ff.
Hokkaido, 1, 473
Hokkaido Imp. Univ., 224
Hokoto, 1
Holidays of laborers, 251
Home Affairs, Dept. of, 120
Honshu, 1
Horned cattle, 489
Horse, 489
Horse race, 334
Horse riding, 334
Horticulture, 493
Hosiery, 569
Hospitals, 283
Hot springs, 37 ff.
House of Peers, 92, 95
House of Representatives, 92, 100
Housing question, 638
Humanitarians, 305
Humidity, 11
Hypothec Bank of Japan, 439

I

I-i Kamon-no-kami, 20
Iki Channel, 5
Immigration of Japanese labor, 27
Imperial Academy of Japan, 227
Imperial Court, 53 ff.
Imperial Fleet, 184
Imperial House Law, 57 ff.
Imperial Household Dept., 120
Imperial Library, 238
Imperial Mausolea, 64
Imperial Property Law, 63
Imperial Universities, 223
Imports and exports, 613
Import duty in Chosen, 606
Income tax, 465, 469
Industrial Bank of Japan, 439
Industrial property, 420
Infantry School, 170
Infectious diseases, 288
Inland Sea, 5
Insolvency, 270
Insulated electric wires, 571
Insurance, 426 ff.
Insurance, conscription, 433
Insurance, Fire, 433, 434
Insurance, Life, 426, 428, 430, 432
Insurance, Marine, 433, 434
Insurance, Property, 426, 429
Insurance, Statistics on, 432
Intellectual games, indoor, 354
Intensive cultivation, 480
Interest, rate of, 447
International cable service, 375
International Labor Conference, 252
International money orders, 379, 383
International radio service, 376
International telegraph rates, 385
International traffic arrangements, 398
International wars and Indemnity, 470
Intervention of the Three Powers, 132
Invalid soldiers, asylums for, 264
Inventions, encouragement of, 425

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Investment in mining business, 531
Invisible trade, 630
Iron, 524, 588
Iron, price of, 588
Iron Works, Osaka, 416
Iron sulphide, 525
Irrigation, 364
Ishikari Bay, 5
Isinglass, 563
Itagaki, Taisuke, 21, 81
Ito, Prince, 20, 26
Iwakura's (Prince) Treaty revision mission, 22
Iyeyasu, Tokugawa, 19
Izumibashi Charity Hospital, 284

J

Japan Amateur Athletic Association, 332
Japan Amateur Rowing Association, 342
Japan and the World War, 141
Japan-China through traffic service, 399
Japan Lawn-Tennis Association, 341
Japan Tourist Bureau, 401
Japanese Alps, 2, 336
Japanese Arc, 31
Japanese cotton mills in China, 535
Japanese emigrants, 48
Japan's investment in China, 472
Japanese going abroad, 48
Japanese painting, 316
Japanese residing abroad, 46
Japanese shipping, features of 404
Jesuits missionaries, 207
Jimmu, the Emperor, 16
Jingu Kogakkan, 234
Jitsugyo Doshikai, 83
Journalism, 290
Judicature, 72
Judicial system, 267
Judo or Jujitsu, 241
Jury system, 273
Justice, Dept. of, 121
Juvenile Courts, 272

K

Kabuki, 351
Kagoshima, rebellion of, 22
Kakushin Club, 86
Kamakura period, 17
Kanazawa University of Medicine, 226
Kan-in, Prince, 54
Kano School of painting, 314
Karafuto, 679
Kawasaki Shipbuilding Yard, 414, 416
Keio University, 224
Kensei-kai, 84
Kii, Strait of, 5
Kindergartens, 219
Kirin-Changchun Rly, 688
Kiso forestry, 504
Knitted goods, 619
Kobe, 646
Kokusai Kisen Kaisha, 411
Korea (vide Chosen)
Korean annexation, 26
Korean question, 22
Korin designs, 328
Kumamoto Univ. of Medicine, 226
Kuni, Prince, 55
Kuriles, 1, 22
Kuropatkin, Gen., 25
Kusatsu, 37
Kusunoki Masashige, 18
Kyogen, 351
Kyoto, 644
Kyoto Imp. Univ., 224
Kyushu, 1
Kyushu Imp. Univ., 224
Kwantung Leased Territory, 683 ff.
Kwantung Garrison, 688
Kwantung Government, 122, 683
Kwantung Industry, 688

L

Labor disputes, 253
Labor exchange offices, 254
Labor organizations, 246
Laborers, number of, 247
Lacquer, 564
Lacquer art, 322
Lady novelists, 302
Lakes, 3
Land (arable), area of, 482

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Land holding, 460
Landownership right, alien, 51
Land tax, 465
Land (arabie), price of, 484
Language teaching, 220
Lawn Tennis, 340
Lead, 525
Leading shipowners, 386
Leather, 563, 571
Leper hospitals, 284
Liaotung Peninsula, 132
Libraries, 238
Licenses for pilots, 412
License for teachers, 244
Life-boat Association, 162 (Appendix C)
Light-houses, 413
Liman Current, 4
Literature, Modern, 300 ff.
Loans, domestic and foreign, 471
Loans, foreign, floated by private cos., 477
Loans to China, 472
Local assemblies, 111
Local government, 107
Local loans, 476
Local railways, 397
Local taxes, 465
Local Young Men's League, 263
Lower press rates to U.S.A., 376
Luchu, 1
Lunatic asylums, 265
Luxury tariff, 609

M

Machine guns, 171
Machinery, 624
Mail matters, 378
Mail overseas service, 408
Maizuru, naval port of, 180
Makurano-soshi, 17
Mandate, over South Sea Is., 27
Mannyo-shu, 17
Manures, 485
Marathon running, 344
Marine products, 514
Mariana Isl., 690
Marine Observatory, Imp., Kobe, 414
Marshall Isl., 690
Matches, 558
Mats, 569
Meat-preserving, 492
Mechanical industry, 547 ff.
Medical license exam., 244
Medical practitioners, 283
Medical opium, 285
Medicine, 282 ff.
Meiji period, 310
Meiji literature, 300
Meiji, the Emperor, 27
Meiji University, 227
Menthol crystal, 566
Merchandise exchanges, 577
Mercantile agency, 581
Mercantile Marine School, Higher, 229
Mercury, 525
Messina, 35
Metal veins, 520
Middle schools, 220
Mileage, of railways, 389
Military arsenals, 172
Military aviation, 191
Military Cadets' Sch., 170
Military Limitation, 176
Military Preparatory Sch., 170
Military Staff College, 170
Military training in schools, 216
Mineral production, 520 ff.
Mineral springs, 37 ff.
Mines, principal, 526
Mine workers, condition of, 531
Mining, 519 ff.
Mining school, 229
Mitsubishi Shipbuild. Yd., 416
Modern stage art, 351
Molybdenum, 526
Momoyama style, 328
Money market, 447, 448
Money orders, 379, 382
Monetary organs for poorer classes, 446
Mongol armada, 18
Monopolies, 461
Monsoons, 7
Moppo, 6
Moral education, 240
Morphine, 285
Motion pictures, 353
Motor Car School, Army, 172
Mountains, 1, 2
Mountain artillery, 171
Mountain peaks, principal, 1
Mounted machine guns, 171
Mountaineering, 336
"Mujin," 447
Mukden, battle of, 25
Mulberry plantations, 497
Municipal system, 108

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Municipal tramways, 400
Murasaki-Shikibu, 17
Museums, 238, 240
Museums, Commercial, 582
Music, 329, 349
Muslin, 540
Mutual aid association, 259

N

Nagoya, 647
Nanyo Yusen Kaisha, 410
Naruto, 5
Nashimoto, Prince, 56
National Assembly, Edict for creation, 23
National debts, 471
National defense, 165
National sports, 332
National taxes, 465
National Treasure, 325
National Temperance League of Japan, 212.
National Treasure Commission, 325, 326
National wealth, 461
Naturalism, 308
Naturalization, 51
Nationalization of railways, 387
Naval Arsenals, 181
Naval Aviation, 192
Naval College, 184
Naval Dept., 124
Naval Education, 184
Naval Engineering College, 184
Naval expenditure, 180
Naval Ports, 180
Naval program, 179
Naval Staff Board, 124
Naval Stations, 125
Near Sea service, 408
News agencies, 296
Newspapers, English, 292
Niigata, 7
Nikolaievsk massacre, 28
Nippon Yusen Kaisha, 409
Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, 410
"No" drama, 349
Non-commissioned officers, 169
Non-metalic deposits, 520
Noto Peninsula, 5
Normal schools, Prefectural and Higher, 232

O

Observatory, Marine, 394
Ocean currents, 4
Oda, Nobunaga, 18
Oga Peninsula, 5
Ogasawara Is., 1
Oil exploration in Karafuto, 149
Oils, 564
Ominato, 6
Oriental Development Co., 665
Orphanages, 266
Osaka, 642
Osaka Shosen Kaisha, 409
Oversea Navigation Subsidy Law, 407
Oversea mail service, 388, 408

P

Painters of note, Meiji Era, 327
Painting, 314
Paper, 561
Paper money in circulation, 451
Parcel post, 381
Parcels transmitted, 379
Passports issued, 48
Patents, 422
Patent medicine, 285
Pawn-broking, 446
Paymaster School, 170
Peace Delegation to Paris, 27, 142
Peace Police Regulation, 277
Peace Preservation Law, 277
Peace standing of the Army, 173
Pearl fishery, 515
Peerage, 65
Peers' School, 234
Pelagic fishing, 512
Pensions & annuities, 116 ff.
Peppermint, 565
Periodicals, 294
Perry, Commodore, 19
Peruvian Slave Ship Affair, 129
Pescadores, 1
Petroleum, 529
Pharmacists, 283
Physical culture, 241
Pilots, 413
Placer gold, 522
Plains, in Japan Proper and Korea, 3
Plants, principal, of Japan, 13
Police, 276

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Police offences, 276
Political parties, 81
Politics, 74
Population, 41
Population, of cities, 41, 45
Population, legal, 42
Population, of prefectures, 44
Population, urban & rural, 46
Porcelain and pottery, 553
Portsmouth Treaty, 138
Post, 373
Post life insurance, 433
Post & telegraph offices, 378
Post & telegraph receipts, 380
Post & telegraph service expenses, 380
Post office annuities, 431
Postal savings, 379
Postal savings deposits, 379
Posthumous honors, 66
Post office life annuities, 431
Potatoes, 487
Potteries, 553
Poultry, 491
Precipitation, 9, 10, 11
Prefectures (ken), 107, 111
Prefectures, finance of, 473
Press, 290
Press Associations, 296
Press circulation, 291
Press law, 291
Press statistics, 292
Prices of commodities, 583
Price of shares, 579
Primary schools, 218
Prisons and prisoners, 273 ff.
Private railways, 396
Private universities, 227
Privy Council, 75
Privy Councillors, 119
Profession of Univ. graduates, 225
Professional education, 228
Professional story-tellers, 353
Progress of reconstruction, 691 ff.
Protestant Church, 207
Public markets, 637
Public universities, 226
Public Works, 358
Publications, 297
Publications by subscription, 297
Pulp, 508

Q

Quarantine, 289
Quotations (see Price)

R

Radio broadcasting, 376
Radio service, 376
Radio telegrams, 376
Railways, 387
Railway Construction Law, 388
Railway, Dept. of, 122
Railway finance, 390
Railway, general statistics, 388
Railway, passenger and goods rates, 388
Railway Regiments, 171
Rains, 9, 10
Raw silk, output of, 497
Raw silk, price of, 497
Raw silk trade, 585
Rayon, 537
Real estate, rate on, 448
Recent relations with China, 149
Reclamation work, 481
Red Cross Society, 164 (Appendix C)
Regency, 59
Registration fees, 466
Relations with France, 138
Relations with the Soviet Russia, 146
Relations with the United States, 139
Relief for paupers, 264
Relief to sufferers from natural calamities, 265
Religion at schools, 215
Rent of land, 484
Restoration of Meiji, 21, 67
Retiring allowances, 118
Revenue & expenditure, local, 475 ff.
Revenue & expenditure, State, 455 ff.
Rice, 480, 486, 583
Rice, price of, 583
Rice Exchange, 577
River works, 360, 361
Rivers, in Japan, Korea, Formosa, 2, 3
Roads, 359
Robbery, 279

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Rolling stock, 392
Roman Catholic Church, 208
Romantic movement, in painting, 315
Rotary club, 165 (App. C)
Rowing, 342
Royal House of Korea, 57
Royalty, 297
Rubber, 563
Rugby football, 340
Russia in Korea, 136
Russia's invasion of Manchuria, 136
Russo-British rivalry, 134
Russo-Japanese conferences, 147
Russo-Japanese Convention, 148
Russo-Japanese War, 25, 135
Ryukyu, 1

S

Sacred dance, 349
Saga rebellion, 22
Saghalien (vide Karafuto)
Saghalien, evacuation of, 28
Saigo, the Elder, 22
Saigo rebellion, 22
Sailing vessels, 404
Saisei-kai, 283
Saké, 559
Saké tax, 447
Sakurajima, 5, 36
Salaries, scale of, 113
Salt, 463
Salt industry, 517
Salvage work, 413
Salvation Army, 213
"Samisen," 330
Sanitary works, 363
Sanitation, 285
Satsuma-yaki, 321
Savings banks, 442
Sawing business, 508
Schoolboy question in California, 129
School hygiene, 237
Scientific Research Council, 285
Sculpture, 313, 319
Seamen, characteristics of Japanese, 405
Seamen's Rescue Society, 165 (Appendix C)
Secondary education, 220
Seismic record in Japan, 33, 34
Seismic value of buildings, 369
Seismological investigation in Japan, 34
Seiyu-Honto, 83
Seiyu-kai, 83
Sericulture, 494
Sericultural economy, 498
Sericultural households, 495
Sericultural institute, 499
Sewerage, 367
Shantung treaty, 149
Share market, 579
Sheep, 490
Shikoku, 1
Shimonoseki Treaty, 132
Shin-nin, 114
Shinsei Club, 87
Shintoism, 202
Shinto shrines, and sects, 204
Shiobara, 38
Shipbuilding, Law for Encouraging, 414
Shipbuilding yards, principal, 415
Shipping & Shipbuilding, 403 ff.
Shipping sales during 1926, 407
Shipping subsidies, 407
Shipowners, 406
Shippo, 319
Ships, classified, 406
Ships launched, 415
Shipwrecks, 413
Shipyards, 415
Shirakaba, 305
Shogun Keiki, the last, 20
Shosoin, 17
Shotoku, Prince, 16
Siberian Expedition, 27
Silk and hemp spinning, 537
Silk conditioning, 497
Silk exchange, 577
Silk fabrics, 539
Silk reelers, 496
Silk spinning, 537
Silk, waste & floss, 617
Silk worm eggs, 494, 497
Silver, 523
Sino-Japanese agreements, 150
Sino-Japanese negotiations, 149 ff.
Sino-Japanese postal service, 384
Sino-Japanese War, 24, 131
Skating, 343
Skiing, 343
Slaughtering, 491

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Soaps, 565
Social Bureau, 258
Soda-ash, 552
Social Problems and Facts, 257 ff.
Social works in cities, 636
"Sonin," 114
Sonno-joi agitation, 20
South Manchuria Rly, 685
South Sea Islands, 683
Soy, 560
Special accounts, 457, 459
"Special" class people, 262
Special corps, Army, 170
Specie hoarded abroad, 473
Speed swimming, 336
Spinning, 534
Sports, 332 ff.
Stage art, 349, 351
Standing army, 124
Standing force, strength of, 173
Staple commodities, movement of, 582
State life insurance, 430
State monopolies and undertakings, 461
State universities, 223
Steamship companies, Leading, 409
St. Luke's International Hospital, 284
Stock breeding, 489
Stock exchange, 577, 578
Story-tellers, 353
Strata, distribution of, 520
Straw braids, 568
Strikes, 259
Students studying abroad, 244
Submarines, 190
Subsidies for steamship service, 409
Succession & inheritance tax, 468
Sugar, 555
Sugar excise, 468
Sugar, leading cos., 557
Sugar, price of, 589
Suicides, 278
Suiheisha, 263
Sulphur, 526
Supplement to Anglo-Japanese Treaty, 151, 152
Supreme Council of War, 65
Supreme Court, 267
Surgery School, 170
Sweet potatoes, 487
Swimming, 334
Syndicate banks, 440

T

Taiwan, 667
Taiwan, Aborigines, 669
Taiwan, Agriculture, 673
Taiwan, Camphor, 676
Taiwan, Education, 671
Taiwan, Finance, 670
Taiwan, Fishery, 673
Taiwan, Forestry, 672
Taiwan, Justice, 671
Taiwan, Local Administration, 669
Taiwan, Opium, 676
Taiwan, Public works, 677
Taiwan, Railways, 678
Taiwan, Sugar, 674
Taiwan, Tea, 675
Taiwan, Tobacco, 676
Taiwan, Trade, 677
Takamatsu, Prince, 53
Takarazuka Opera House, 352
Takauji, Ashikaga, 18
Tariff revision, 593, 594
Taxation, 464 ff.
Taxation, statistics on, 469 ff.
Taxes, 464 ff.
Taxes, arrears in, national and local, 470
Taxes, per capita, 470
Tea, 499
Teachers' license examinations, 244
Technical education, 228
Telegrams, 378
Telegraph, 362, 374
Telegraph rate to Formosa & Korea, etc., 381
Telephone, 374, 377
Telephone subscribers, 377
Temperature, 9
Tenancy disputes, 258
Textile fabrics, 332
Theatres, 353
Through traffic with China, 399
Through traffic with Manchuria, 398
Tides, 5
Tientsin Treaty, 131
Tillage land, statistics on, 432
Timbers, 506 ff.
Tin, 525

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Tobacco, 462
Tohoku Imperial Univ., 224
Toilet articles, 571
Tokaido Line, 397
Tokugawa shōgunate, 19
Tokyo, 639
Tokyo Blind School, 220
Tokyo Charity Hospital, 284
Tokyo City, 639
Tokyo Deaf & Dumb School, 220
Tokyo Imperial Univ., 223
Tokyo Univ. of Commerce, 225
Torijima, 36
Torpedo School, 184
Toyama School, 170
Toyo Kisen Kaisha, 410
Toys, 567
Trachoma, 288
Track athletics, 344
Trade mark, 423, 425
Trade situation, 590
Training schools for teachers, 232
Tramp steamers, 411
Tramways, 360, 400
Trappist, 209
Trawling, 516
Treaties, Revision of, 23
Treaty Revision, 24
Treaty, four powers on the Pacific, 135
Trust business, 449
Tsingtao Campaign, 27
Tsugaru Strait, 5
Tsushima Strait, 5
Tsushima current, 4, 10
Tsushima Is., 5, 128
Tuberculosis, 287
Tungsten, 526
Tuscarora, 4
Typhoons, 7

U

Ukiyoye, 314, 317
Umbrellas, 620
Unemployment situation, 255
University education, 223
Universities of Medicine, 225
Unnatural deaths, 280
Unzen, 38
Upper House Reform, 80
Uraga dockyard, 416
Usui Pass, 398
Utai, 330
Utility models, 422, 425

V

Vaccination, 287
Venereal diseases, prevention of, 289
Vessels, growth of, 405
Vessels, import dues on, in Kwantung, 405
Vessels, statistics of, 405, 406
Volcanic Bay, 6
Volcanic ranges, 30
Volcanoes, 30, 36
Volley-ball, 342
Volunteer Nurse Society, 167 (Appendix C)
Volunteers, Army, 177
Volunteers, Navy, 182

W

Wages of laborers, 249
War, Dept. of, 123
War, Great, 27
Warehousing business, 580
Warships, list of, 185
Waseda Univ., 227
Washington Conference, 29,144
Watches, 568
Water power, 542
Water supply, 363
Waterworks, 367
Waxes, 564
Weaving, 534
Western books, 298
Western painting, 317
Wester sports, 338
Wet days, average No. of, 12
Whaling, 516
Wheat, 487
Wicker works, 571
Wind, 6
Wind, prevailing, directions of, 7
Winter sports, 343
Wireless telegraphy, 375
Wireless telegraphy on vessels, 357, 385
Women as bread-winners, 261
Women in politics, 261
Women problems, 261
Women's Christian Temperance

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Union, 213
Women's Higher Normal Sch., 233
Women's Patriotic Society, 168 (Appendix C)
Women's Rescue Homes, 213
Women workers, 262
Wood industry, 508
Wood manufactures, 570
Wool, 622
Woolen fabrics, 541
Woolen fabrics, leading cos., 540
Woolen goods, 539
Workers, No. of, 249
Working hours of laborers, 251
World's war and after, 306
Wrestling, 332

X

Xavier, Francis, 18

Y

Yamagata, Prince, 21
Yamashita Kisen Kaisha, 411
Yap mandate, 27, 143
"Year-names," 17
Yedo literature, 300
Yokohama city, 645
Yokohama Dockyard, 417
Yokohama Specie Bank, 439
Yoritomo, 17
Young Men's Christian Association, 211
Young men's league, 263
Young Women's Chr. Ass'n. 212
"Yushoku" designs, 329

Z

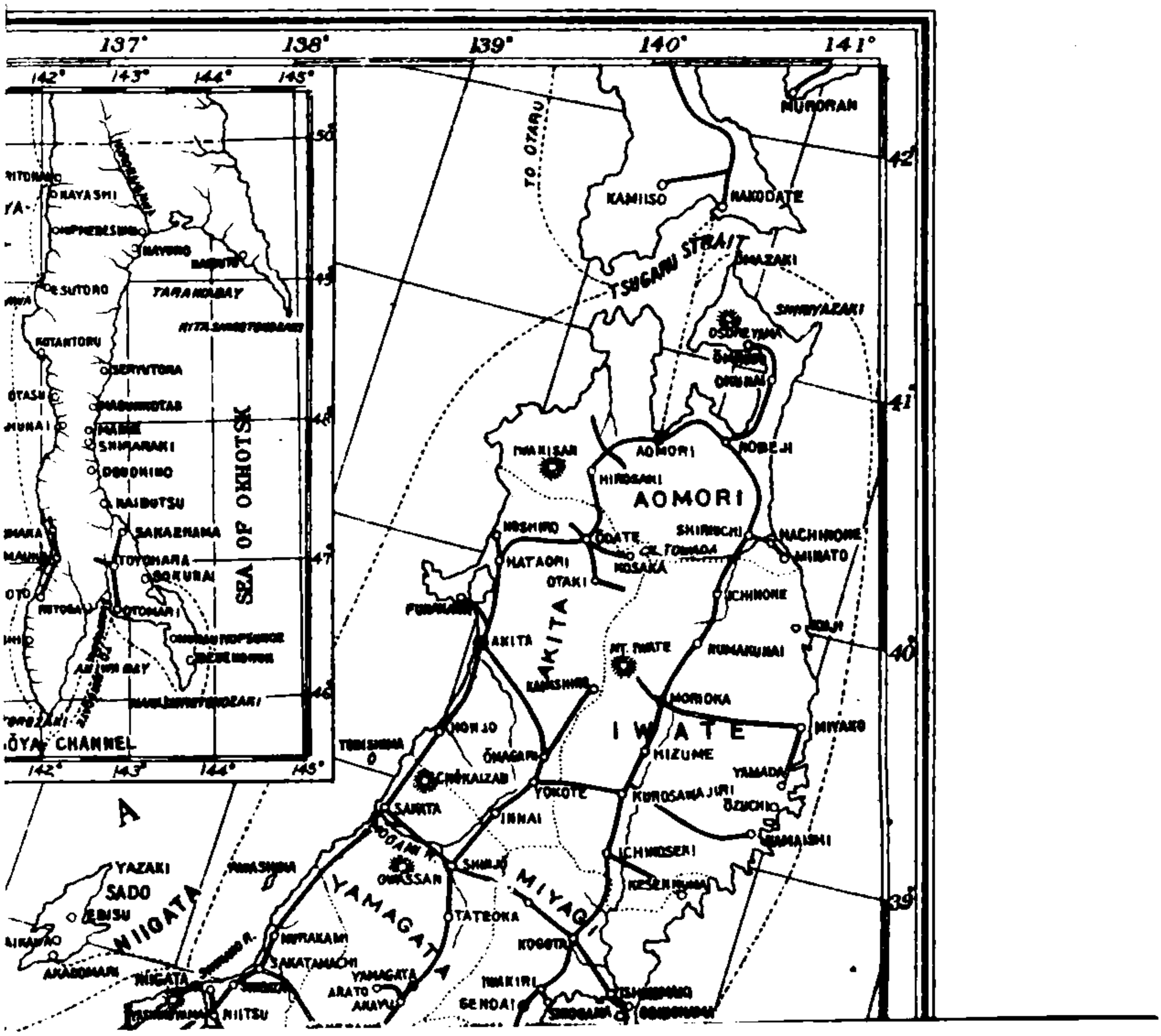
Zen sect, 205, 206
Zinc, 525
Zokugaku, 330

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

URIA.



Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

明治卅八年九月三日第一版發行
昭和三年四月三十日訂正增補第廿四年版印刷
昭和三年五月五日訂正增補第廿四年版發行

著作權登錄

定價金拾五圓

東京市牛込區原町三丁目六十一番地
著作權者兼發行者 武信由太郎
東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目五番地
印刷者 芝誠一郎
東京市麹町區内幸町一丁目五番地
印刷所 ジヤパンタイムス社印刷部

東京市牛込區原町三丁目六十一番地
發行所 日本英文年鑑社
電話牛込四六八番
振替口座東京二六二八四番

國内大賣捌所

東京 日本橋區通三丁目（振替東京第五番） 丸善株式會社
支店 大阪、京都、神戸、名古屋、福岡、仙臺、札幌
東京 京橋區銀座四丁目一番地（振替東京一一三五七番） 教文館
支店 東京 京青山
横濱 辨天通り一丁目五番地 吉川商店
神戸 神戸市海岸通一丁目三番地 ゼー・エル・トムソン商會
神戸 元町通一丁目 川瀬日進堂書店
神戸 明石町三十九番地 シー・バッチ商會
（海外特約店ハ卷頭ニ記載シアリ）

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Nomura Securities Co., Ltd.

Investment Banking
Corporation Financing

President :
O. KATAOKA, Esq.

Directors :

M. NOMURA, Esq. W. SHIBAYAMA, Esq.
J. MATSUSHIMA, Esq. S. HASHIMOTO, Esq.

Auditing Director :
T. NOMURA, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE :

NICHOME, ADZUCHIMACHI, OSAKA.

BRANCHES :

TOKYO :	Yorozucho, Nihonbashi-ku.	OKAYAMA :	Higashi - Nakasange.
KYOTO :	Shijo-agaru, Fuya-cho, Shimokyoku.	FUKUOKA :	Kami-nishi-cho.
KOBE :	Nichome, Sakae-machi.	KANAZAWA :	Ishi-ura-cho.
NAGOYA :	Gochome, Sakae-machi, Naka-ku.	HIROSHIMA :	Hirataya-cho.
		NEW YORK :	120, Broadway, New York City.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

The Japan Advertiser

Reaches the Prosperous Group

Thirty-seven of Japan's forty millionaires subscribe to **The Japan Advertiser** according to the published income tax returns for 1927

Business Men in Japan
Read **The Japan Advertiser**

Because—it has direct cable news service from Europe and America and every reliable news service in Japan

Because—exclusive correspondents to **The Japan Advertiser** are located in the Far East, America and Europe

Because—**The Japan Advertiser** has the largest circulation of any English language paper in Japan

The Japan Advertiser
B. W. Fleisher, Publisher
THE JAPAN ADVERTISER BUILDING
TOKYO

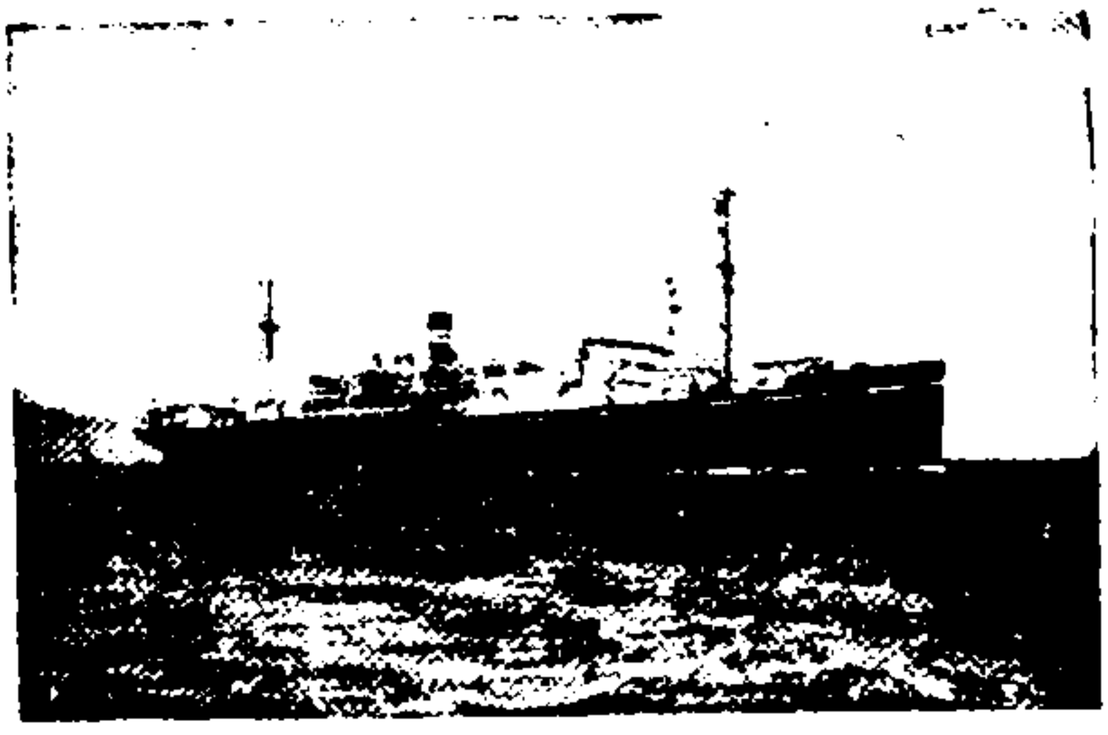
Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

Head Office: OSAKA, JAPAN

BRANCHES & AGENCIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



M.S. "SANTOS MARU"

CAPITAL - - - - - - - Yen 100,000,000
RESERVES - - - - - - „ 50,000,000
FLEET - - - - - - - - - - 140 Vessels
GROSS TONNAGE - - - - - 470,000

Principal Lines:

Puget Sound Line	Fortnightly	Australian Line	Monthly
New York Line	Monthly	Bombay Line	Fortnightly
South American Line	Monthly	Calcutta Line	Monthly
European Line	Monthly	Java Line	Fortnightly
East African Line	Monthly		

OTHER SERVICES:

Formosa, Dairen, China, Vladivostock, Korea and Inland Sea.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO

BRANCHES:

SHANGHAI AND HANKOW.

SUB-BRANCHES:

ICHANG, CHANGSHA, KIUKIANG, CANTON,
CHUNGKING, Etc.

AGENCIES:

SHASI, CHANGTEH, AMOY, SWATOW, HONGKONG, Etc.

SERVICES:

SHANGHAI-HANKOW LINE
HANKOW-ICHANG LINE
HANKOW-SIANG-TANG LINE
HANKOW-CHANGTEH LINE
ICHANG-CHUNGKING LINE
CHUNGKING-SUIFU LINE
SHANGHAI-CANTON LINE
SHANGHAI-TIENTSIN LINE
OSAKA-HANKOW LINE

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

READ WHAT THE MOST PROMINENT JAPANESE LEADERS SAY!

Regarding

THE JAPAN TIMES,

The Oldest and the Most Influential English Daily Newspaper in Japan.

"Congratulations are due THE JAPAN TIMES, the only English language newspaper owned and published by Japanese and generally admitted as the national organ of the Empire in her relations with the outside world, for its recent growth in circulation and power."

Viscount M. Saito, Governor-General of Korea.
Baron K. Shidehara, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Prince I. Tokugawa, Speaker of the House of Peers.
Viscount E. Shibusawa.
Viscount K. Inouye, Speaker of the House of Representatives.
Dr. T. Dan, Managing Director, Mitsui & Co.
Mr. K. Aoki, Managing Director, Mitsubishi & Co.
Mr. K. Kodama, President, Yokohama Specie Bank.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:

One Month	¥2.50	One Year	¥25.00
Six Months	14.00	Single Copy	10 Sen

THE JAPAN TIMES

HIBIYA PARK, TOKYO

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

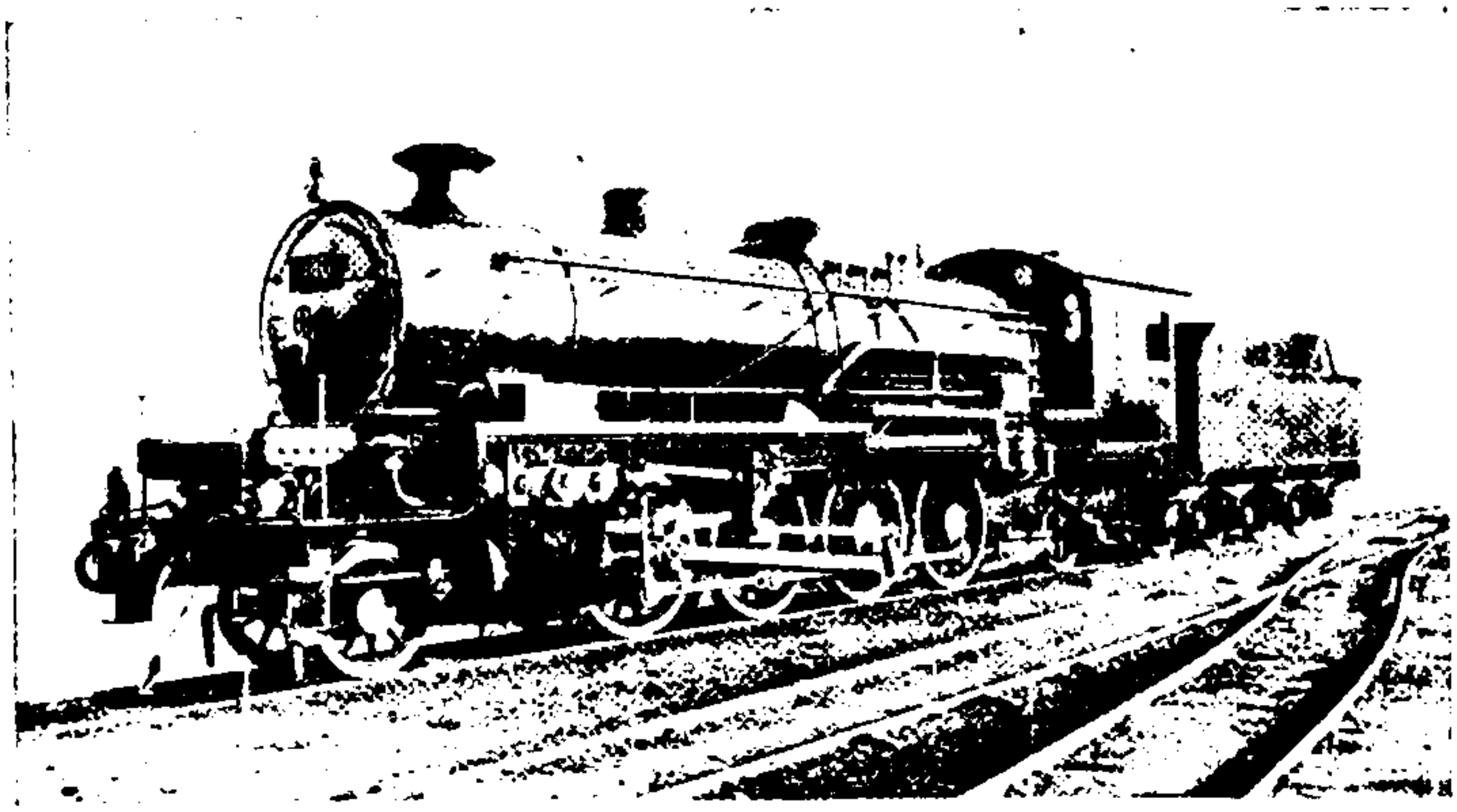
Kawasaki Dockyard Co., Ltd.

Hyogo Works

OFFICE: HIGASHI SHIRIIKE, KOBE

Manufacturers of All Kinds of

1. Steam and Electric Locomotives, Bogies, Trucks, Passengers Carriages and Wagons suitable for any Gauge of Railway.
2. Large Steel and Iron and Bronze Castings.
3. Girders and Cranes.
4. Steel Bars and Shapes, approved Maker for the Lloyd's Register, round, square, angle, flat, etc.
5. Marine Engine Shaft, Rods and other Heavy Ingot Forgings.



2-8-2 Type Locomotive Engine with Schmidt's Super-Heater for Imperial Government Railway of Japan

The Largest Locomotive Works in the East

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

TRADE K MARK

F. KANEMATSU & CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1889

119, ITOHMACHI, KOBE

P.O. BOX 227

TOKYO BRANCH:
MARUNOUCHI BUILDING

Australian Houses:
F. KANEMATSU (Australia), LTD.
Sydney and Melbourne

Cable Address:
"KANEMATSU"

Codes Used:
A.B.C., Acme, Bentley's, Schofilled, Universal Trade and Private

IMPORTS	*EXRORTS*
WOOL, TOP, Etc.	SILK: Habutai, Fuji Pongee, Crepe, Handkerchief, Etc.
TALLOW, OLEINE, Etc.	COTTON: All Piece Goods, Hosiery, Towel, Etc.
WHEAT, FLOUR, Etc.	GLASS: Bottles & Glassware
TIMBER, Etc., Etc.	PRODUCE, BUTTON, PORCELAIN, Etc., Etc.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

ESTABLISHED IN 1897

The Yokohama Fire & Marine Insurance Co., Ltd.

CAPITAL - - - - - Yen 12,500,000

RESERVES - - - - - „ 8,574,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA

Branches and Agencies in the Important Cities, HOME AND ABROAD.

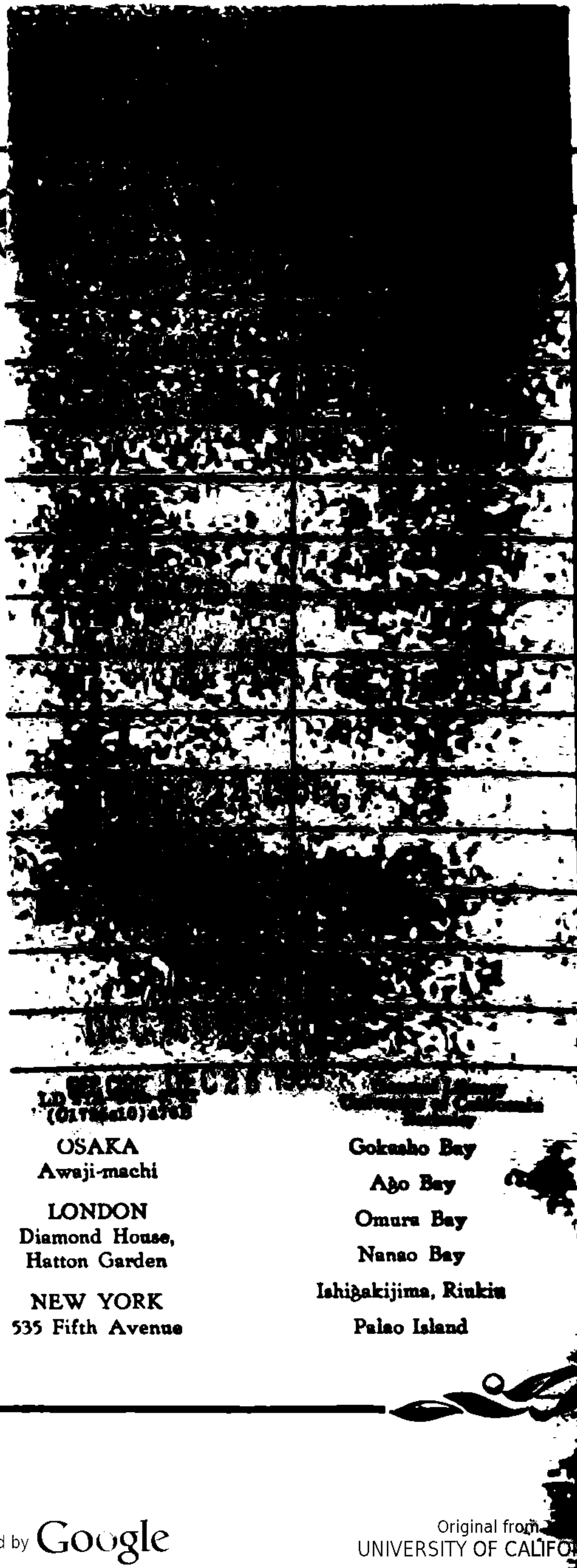
Writes Fire, Marine, Transit and Fidelity Policies.

President ... ... **T. ISAKA, Esq.**

Managing Director ... ... **M. YOSHII, Esq.**

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA



LD
(D17[illegible]10)4768

OSAKA
Awaji-machi

LONDON
Diamond House,
Hatton Garden

NEW YORK
535 Fifth Avenue

Gokusho Bay

Ago Bay

Omura Bay

Nanao Bay

Ishigakijima, Riukiu

Palao Island

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF CALIFO

GENERAL LIBRARY - U.C. BERKELEY

B000934327

ADVERTISEMEI

EST. 892

THE

Nippon Fire Insurance Co.

678510

DS803

J5
1926

Fire,

The O

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA LIBRARY

CAPITA 000

RESERVE FUNDS - - - - - - „ 14,432,000

HEAD OFFICE

GINZA, TOKYO

BRANCHES

Osaka, Kyoto, Kobe, Nagoya, Fukuoka, Sendai, and Yokohama

PRESIDENT

H. Kawasaki

MANAGING DIRECTORS

K. Yamasaki T. Kurosawa

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA